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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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General Topics.

"Dagonet," who "does the Mustard and Cress" column of the *Referee*, is very happy in presenting things in a ridiculous light. He has the talent of giving the sharpness of the best Durham, and the flavor of crisp newly-gathered cress to whatever he writes, and though much of what he publishes has only l. l significance, it is rare indeed, that the conventional th s columns are without general interest I cut from a late number the following:

The recent gathering of celebrities in Leeds, led one night this week to a curious scene. In the smoking-room of the leading hotel, resting after their professional labors, sat Earl Granville, Signor Nicolini, the chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, Dagonet, J. L. Sullivan, and the new Mayor of Leeds, who appeared for the first time in his life in a high hat, the town having exacted a solemn promise from him that he would not wear his usual billycock on state occasions. We were all conversing amicably except Earl Granville, who had been speaking at a meeting and was probably a little tired. He was smoking a cigar and reading a Leeds evening paper. Suddenly he put it down and began to calculate upon his fingers, and then to pull coppers out of his pocket and do sums with them in his lap. He looked so worried that the chairman of the Great Northern asked if he could be of any assistance. "Well," said his lordship, "I'm trying to work out a puzzle, which is given to the readers of this paper to solve, and I can't do it." "What is it, boss?" exclaimed Mr. Sullivan; "guess I might know it." "I'll read it," said the earl, and then he read in his best parliamentary manner the following: "A man went into a shop and said to the shopkeeper, 'If you'll give me as much money as I've got in my pocket I'll spend sixpence.' He was accomodated, and kept his word. He then went into a second shop and repeated the process, and then into a third; but when he came out of the third shop he had no money left. How much money had he in his pocket when he went into the first shop?" Then we all set to work. Signor Nicolini and the Mayor of Leeds went up into a quiet corner and got lead-pencils and sheets of paper. Mr. Sullivan tried to work it out with five-pound notes on the floor. Earl Granville himself called for some chalk and a black-board, and sent the waiter out to borrow Colenso's Algebra. The chairman of the Great Northern went into the hall and telephoned to the head office for the night staff to be set on to the job, and the result to be telephoned back as soon as possible. I borrowed the night porter's slate and tried to work it out among this morning's calls; but none of us managed it, and after an hour of terrible brain pressure the meeting broke up in confusion, Mr. Sullivan saying if he could find the man that went into the shop he'd fight him for what he had in his pocket, and then he'd have to tell the stake-holder what it was. I went to bed, and was in a beautiful sleep when there came a loud knocking at my door. "Who's there?" I shouted. "I," replied a gentle voice, which, recognizing, I rose and admitted the owner thereof. It was dear Earl Granville, in his robe de nuit and slippers. He had come up two flights of stairs to say that he had worked the puzzle out algebraically with a bit of soap on the looking-glass, and the answer was ——. But the reader of course knows what the answer is, and doesn't require to be told.

In my younger days I was given to the elucidation of puzzles. Although a very moderate chess player, I delighted in solving problems which were presented by papers which published a chess column, and was quite successful in mastering them. When the above paragraphs were met, the first especially, the old feeling prevailed, though the thing solved itself when the first figures were penciled. Then came the realization how completely Dagonet had fooled me, and the first feeling was somewhat akin to that when a person is made the subject of a practical joke; so cleverly bamboozled, however, that there followed a slight portion of admiration, and the knowledge that in all probability thousands had shared in these sentiments—indignation and admiration—that it was resolved to place it before our readers. Annexing the answer would frustrate the plan, and therefore I will follow the writer, in giving the statement without key or cue.

In the *Referee* received this week "Dagonet" acknowledges the receipt of 17,385 correct answers to the problem, but is careful not to elucidate further than to give the sum. Had he shown how simple it was the new one would have been passed, and therefore I will not expose the trick until the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN readers have a hack at both. The following is the latest:

I hope I am not expected to give a puzzle every week, because I gave one last week. However, as *Referee* readers seem to like conundrum-guessing and problem-solving, and all that sort of thing, here is a little thing which was originally invented by Noah to keep his grandchildren from teasing the animals in the ark. When Mr. Spurgeon was a little boy he got into an orchard, climbed a tree, and filled his pockets with apples, and ran away. Directly he got over the fence he found Dr. Parker (then a little boy) waiting for him. Little Dr. Parker said: "I'll tell, if you don't give me half the apples you've got in your pockets and half an apple over." Master Spurgeon paid the toll demanded, and went on a little farther, when he met little Master Charlie Bradlaugh. Master Bradlaugh said, "I'll tell, if you don't give me half the apples you've got in your pocket and half an apple over." Master Spurgeon compounded on the terms named, went on a little further, and met little Master General Booth. Master Booth said: "I'll tell, if you don't give me half the apples you've got in your pocket and half an apple over." Again the youthful Charles paid the indemnity demanded, and went his way in peace. When he reached home he had one apple left. How many apples had Master Spurgeon in his pocket when he first left the orchard?

Now, you clever people who have worked out that puzzle with awful studies in *x* that looked like Donnelly's cryptogram in the last stage, blue rats, and pink rattlesnakes, trot your algebra out, and school it over this bit of timber (I'm under Grand National rules till Lincoln), and see if it will land the prize. The prize for the correct answer will be given—irrespective of age, weight, creed, class, profession or occupation, free of income tax and subject only to the by-laws of the company; no objections entertained during unlicensed hours, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith—next Sunday, force majeure, barratry, the Queen's enemies, and wind and weather permitting, by the undersigned. As witness his hand and seal, given this 3d day of December, 1887, at the office of the *Referee*, situated in all that messuage and tenement known as 19 Wine Office-court, he being of sound mind and in possession of all his faculties except his Waterbury, which he lost while attending a meeting of the Property Protection League. Signed in the presence of the man in possession and a private meeting of creditors.

The eminent naturalist, Charles Darwin, has placed upon record that his later studies so completely absorbed his attention that former attractions ceased to interest. If there is anything that will attract the mind from other pursuits it is the study of *horse*: that is, when it becomes the absorbing question and there is an accompaniment of actual ownership. Still more absorbing when there has been a long battle to sustain a position which is supported by convictions that are strengthened by years of research. Somewhat akin to the studies which Mr. Darwin pursued with so much ardor and with such grand results, and though there may be those who think that all pertaining to the breeding, rearing and management of horses is not to be compared to those studies, minute and thorough researches which the philosopher engaged in, there is some analogy between them. From the Life and Letters of Charles Darwin edited by his son, the following is taken:

I have said that in one respect my mind has changed during the last twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of 30, or beyond it, poetry of many kinds, such as the works of Milton, Gray, Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge and Shelley gave me great pleasure, and even as a schoolboy I took intense d light in Shakespeare, especially in the historical plays. I have also said that formerly pictures gave me considerable, and music very great delight. But now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry; I have tried lately to read Shakespeare, and found it so intolerably dull that it nauseated me. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music. Music generally sets me thinking too energetically on what I have been at work on, instead of giving me pleasure. I retain some taste for fine scenery, but it does not cause me the exquisite delight which it formerly did. On the other hand, novels which are works of the imagination, though not of a very high order, have been for years a wonderful relief and pleasure to me, and I often bless all novelists. A surprising number have been read aloud to me, and I like all if moderately good, and if they do not end unhappily—against which a law ought to be passed. A novel, according to my taste, does not come into the first class unless it contains some person whom one can thoroughly love, and if a pretty woman all the better.

The curious and lamentable loss of the higher esthetic tastes is all the odder, as books on history, biographies and travels (independently of any scientific facts which they may contain), and essays on all sorts of subjects interest me as much as ever they did. My mind seems to have become a kind of machine for grinding general laws out of large collections of facts, but why this should have caused the atrophy of that part of the brain alone on which the higher tastes depend, I cannot conceive. A man with a mind more highly organized or better constituted than mine, would not, I suppose, have thus suffered, and if I had to live my life again I would have made a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week, for perhaps the parts of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept active through use. The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness, and may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character, by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature.

In all probability the atrophy, as he terms it, of portions of the brain was an advantage in his scientific researches. There must be concentration of mind on one particular branch to ensure the greatest results. In many centuries there has only been one "admirable Crichton," and much of his brilliancy may be ascribed to the corresponding lack of lustre in his contemporaries. Nowadays he would be called a universal crank, and, by the way, I have a good deal of respect for those much reviled individuals. As a rule the epithet is applied by men who have not brains enough to understand what they are talking about, and associate daftness and genius in a manner which would be amusing were it not that it is oftentimes tinctured with malignity. Enthusiasm is a better term; and though the enthusiast may be somewhat of a bore in his earnest advocacy of his projects, nearly, or it may be better to say, all of the great discoveries have been due to their labors, and, if not wrought out by concentration of mind on that specific purpose, the result of accident. Columbus worried the life out of everyone he met until Isabella became interested in his cranky projects. Galileo had to retract or he cremated while his sensitive tissues were tingling with life. The medicos of the period gave Harvey fits for his crankiness, and had it not been for the almanac of Poor Richard, in which were so many forcible apothegms, Franklin would have been consigned to the position of king of the cranks.

We all have our hobbies, writes the secretary of the Cleveland Association, and illustrates his own crankiness by a plan and accompanying description of what he considers the track of the future. It is in his admirable article which appears in the Christmas number of the N. Y. *Spirit of the Times*, under the heading of "Trotting Tracks—How To Build Them, and Their Management, by W. B. Fasig," he points to the only drawback, viz., that longer distances than a mile cannot be trotted on it. This I think can in a measure be overcome, and it certainly has some great advantages over the "regulation" track. The article has been copyrighted by the *Spirit*, but as the "kite-shaped" track is only a small part of the article I will venture to copy that portion of it descriptive of the advantages, though a full understanding can only be obtained from a diagram.

TRACK HOBBIES.—It is admitted that every man, and especially every horseman, has a hobby—they drive their horses, but ride their hobbies—some insist that this particular color or that particular form is essential to a good horse, while there are thousands who hold exactly opposite opinions. Splan's bobby is to let some one else be second; my hobby is a kite-shaped track.

The illustration (fig. 9) of my hobby thoroughly explains itself, and gives the distances and detail to be followed in its construction. It has third of a mile stretches and a third of a mile turn. I claim it is the fastest form of a t[illegible] there is but one turn to make and that a long [illegible] ering it nearer a straight mile, than can be [illegible] y other arrangement. It is capable of being b[illegible] y that may not be properly shaped for the regular [illegible]

If built on a rectangular piece of land it will give a large acreage that can be sold or used for other purposes, like buildings, etc, and on that account would make a very desirable form for large fair associations. In addition to the increase of speed to be obtained incident to making one turn instead of two, every horse in a race, except the pole horse, would trot a "shorter mile" than on the regulation track Assuming the second position on a track to be six feet from the pole—and it is undoubtedly more than that distance—a horse in second position trots, on a regulation track thirty-seven and seven-tenths feet further than at the pole. On the kite-shaped track, in second position, he trots but twenty-two feet further, making a saving in distance of fifteen and seven-tenths feet. This difference applies in the same ratio to all outside positions. It has but one disadvantage that occurs to me, and that is that no heat longer than one mile could be trotted upon it. But for fast time at mile distances it would certainly eclipse any other form. The turn on this track, being longer than the other form, need be thrown up but one foot in twelve.

In any track in which the stretches are connected by semi-circles or quarters of a circle, when there are four stretches, each foot added to the distance from the pole entails a loss of six feet and twenty-eight-hundredths of a foot—rather more, in fact. In the kite-shaped there is more than a semi-circle, the curve being a third of a mile, so that an outside horse will save enough to change very many losing heats into wins. Fifteen feet and seven-tenths of a foot is quite a gap between horses of the same class, and though there is no plan other than that of a straight course to do away entirely with the loss, I think I can see a method which will do away with Mr. Fasig's objection, and entail a loss of only eighteen feet and eighty-five-hundredths of a foot in a six feet sweep.

Let the regulation formula be taken, viz: Stretches and turns of equal length, but in place of a mile make the circuit one and one-third miles. Then there will be two stretches of a third of a mile and semi-circle of the same length to make a mile course Carry the same curvature, a semi-circle, to connect the two stretches, and we have two parallel lines connected with two equal turns. Extend the back stretch as Mr. Fasig does, 600 feet for "scoring ground," and when miles are to be trotted the start will be from the post which marks the starting point, the finish directly opposite where the judges' and timers' stands will be. The drawback will be the amount of land required, as in order to give room for the necessary buildings one hundred acres will be required. The parallelogram necessary to construct the track, with the starting stretch and back stretch 65 feet, and the finishing stretch 45 feet wide, will be something over 82 acres, and Mr. Fasig's plan will take 75 acres, with a triangular surplus of 20 acres and with only 8½ acres for the buildings. I do not consider that the necessity of having the starting judge so far away from the assembly is a drawback but rather an advantage. The "clerk of the scales" should also be stationed at the starting point and the stabling contiguous. The machinery might be somewhat cumbersome, which is not the case in the kite shaped, and after writing this paragraph must give the latter the preference.

Were it not for the loss of ground to the outside horses I should express a preference for a track three-quarters of a mile, and in that it is no greater loss than when the circuit is a mile, or, by taking Mr. Fasig's idea of a "scoring stretch," I would have it exactly three-quarters of a mile. This will give 990 feet for each turn and each stretch. The starter's stand would be 330 feet from the head of the home stretch up the scoring stretch, in fact an addition to the home stretch, and of course on the same line. Thus there will be 3,300 feet of straight work against 2,640 feet on the orthodox track, and the turns very nearly as good. The great advantage in having 1,320 feet of straight work after the word is given will be appreciated by every driver, and the spectators will also be gratified with seeing the horses pass the stand twice in a race of a mile and also have them closer during the heat. One disadvantage in the kite-shaped and in that I have described is, that the horses are so far away during half of the mile, the angle of vision, too, not being favorable for a clear view. With the judges' stand placed in the apex of the converging lines the horses are either going directly from or coming toward the judges while in straight work, and it will be much more difficult to determine what is done. It will be almost impossible in such a case to tell how much a horse has gained in a break, and with some of the handy kind difficult to say authoritatively whether they have forsaken the trot or not. The starter in his stand, and the judges in theirs, can tell with nearly absolute certainty when the horses are so close as a three-quarters of a mile track will bring them. On the kite-shaped track, all the way around the turn, the horses are from 1,760 to 2 240 feet away, the latter distance at least one furlong further than on the regulation.

But the saving of land is another point gained. An "oblong square" containing ground enough to build the track with home stretch 60 feet wide, turns and back stretch 50 feet, and with 600 feet for scoring stretch will be 1,952 feet by 734 feet, and two-tenths of a foot, not quite thirty-three acres. Where land is expensive this is a great saving, and in this country where so much labor is required to keep a track in order there is twenty-five per cent. saved, and, of course, nearly the same per centage in construction. But as 600 feet of a scoring stretch will only leave 270 feet for the horse to turn round and start upon, it will be better to increase the length of the scoring stretch 300 feet, 900 feet in all, adding five acres to the area. The stables would be properly located between the "further turn," the scoring stretch and the boundary lines, and this situation would be the best on several accounts. The horses would be near the starting point, away from stands, clubhouse and hotel. As recommended before, the clerk of the scales could be stationed at the starting point, at least to weigh in, and drivers which were not bodily weight could weigh in at the judges' stand. The scoring stretch would, of course, be required when races were in progress, and the rest of the time it could be shut up so that very little work would be required to keep it in shape.

A very important feature in trotting races is accuracy in the measurement of time. This could be provided for as in running races, by dropping a timing flag, or, better yet, an electric apparatus, whereby when the starter or his assistant could touch a button, and the hands on a dial be set in motion the instant the leading horse passed under the starting wire. The judge at the outcome could stop the movement when the mile was finished, and a flag dropping in conjunction with the starting and stopping of the clock give outsiders a better chance to time correctly than those who are stationed a little distance from the finishing line now enjoy. The curtailment of expense in keeping the track in order would soon amount to enough to pay for the electric plant, and by having the dial in plain view of the spectators, and so large that the figures could be readily distinguished from the grand stand, it would heighten the interest of the spectators. A "split second" would show the time of the fractions, and this would also be an attraction. Contiguity is another advantage. At the furthest point from the outcome the horses would only be a little over a quarter of a mile away from the judges' stand, and with the starter and his assistant acting as patrols there would be little chance for crooked work being unobserved.

Mr. Corbitt has a three-quarters of a mile track on his farm, and Mr. Rose has lately constructed one of that length on the place he has lately purchased. Mr. Corbitt sends his horses away to be trained, as the trainer he employs cannot leave the public tracks. Mr. Rose will probably keep his at home until they start in the circuit, and this will be a test, not fully so, however, as it is not likely that will be kept in as good order "for time" as the tracks that are especially prepared. Some years ago there were reports of very fast time having been made on the three-quarter-mile track on Robert Bonner's place at Tarrytown. Trusting to memory, Ranus-Edwin Forrest and some others trotted faster on that than they had previously shown, and Maud S. only a trifle behind her Cleveland performance. That equally as fast work will be done in races as on the mile track I fully believe. The advantages in starting from the head of the stretch overcomes one of the main difficulties. With the starting and finishing points even as far back as 300 feet, the distance recommended by Mr. Fasig, the horses are in a muddle at the commencement of the curve, with more than four times that they have a chance to become "settled" ere the disturbing turn is reached, and is more satisfactory all round.

Those who think that a quarter of a mile turn is indispensable, can suit their idea by making them so, and then with the scoring stretch there is exactly the same length of straight lines in a race of a mile as on a regulation track. The scoring stretch would have to be lengthened to 960 feet, the starting point being 660 feet beyond the head of the home stretch. This would increase the area somewhat, the parallelogram covering the track and scoring stretch being 2,087 feet in length, 944 feet in width, the area 45.23 acres; but nearly eleven acres of this would be available for the location of stables, and that location bounded on one side by the scoring stretch, on another by the further turn of the track, so that these buildings would be in the best place. Five acres in addition would give ample room for stands, hotel, club house, etc. The boarding-house for the men in charge of the horses should be contiguous to the stables, facilitating the work, and preferable, on other accounts, to having it in the vicinity of the finish, where the crowd will be. Hereafter we will publish diagrams, which will give a better understanding than can be expressed in words.

I cannot agree with Mr. Fasig in the propriety of locating the judges' stand on the inside of the track. There is not a single argument in favor, very many in opposition. On the kite-shaped track it is not so much in the way, as the start would be the only part of the race hidden by it. In a regulation-shaped track, or one approaching that form, the inside should be kept entirely clear. The only obstruction to vision admissible is a support for recording boards, and when the time comes a column for the electric time-measurer. Stationed on the inside the judges have to keep turning as the horses "swing round the circle." From the outside there is only a slight change of position necessary to observe every foot of the way, and obtain a correct idea of what the horses are doing. Then there are better opportunities for observing a close finish, especially when the observer is not placed so high from the ground as double wires render imperative. My plan for a judges' stand is to build as lightly as possible a narrow structure on which should be four terraces, the width just sufficient to give room for three revolving chairs placed at right angles to the track, and a passage way on one side. The terraces should be elevated, the rear being so high above the one in front that there would be no obstruction to the vision, the upper terrace of all being for the clerk of the course. In place of wires have a small rod in the center of the front part of the stand and one of proper height on the opposite side of the track. The very closest finishes can be equitably "judged" in this way which is somewhat analogous to the English system. The stand should only be high enough to make sure of the sight from it not being intercepted. The "work" can surely be done better from the outside, and the only objection I can see is that the magnetee are not in quite so conspicuous a situation as when in a top story, of, it may be, a three story stand, and in plainer view of the spectators. They hide quite a portion of the race however, or rather the imposing edifice, in which they are, the main feature, shuts off the view of a goodly part of the back stretch.

J. C. S.

Green Mountain Maid.

Whenever any member of the human or equine family gains greater distinction in any given direction than any other of its species that member becomes at once an object of universal admiration. Everyone is interested to see a life-like portrait of the subject and learn something of his or her history. Green Mountain Maid has long been regarded by many, the writer included, as the queen of trotting broodmares. No other mare has ever lived to see so large a number of her progeny distinguished as record breakers upon the trotting turf, or (with the exception of Miss Russell, dam of Maud S., 2:08¾) has proved such a mine of wealth to her owners as this wonderful animal

In size Green Mountain Maid is scarcely up to the average, being only about fifteen hands high. Her color is brown with a star in the forehead and both hind ankles white. She was bred by Samuel Conklin, Middletown, N. Y., and foaled in 1862. Her sire was Sayre's Harry Clay, also known as Corning's Harry Clay, a horse which acquired considerable distinction upon the turf from 1862 to 1865 by winning a number of races and beating such celebrated trotters as Commodore Vanderbilt, Princess, Draco, Capt. McGowan (the famous twenty miler), Ethan Allen and others that ranked among the best in their time. In one of these races he got a record to wagon of 2:29. His sire was Neavis's Cassius M. Clay Jr., a son of Cassius M. Clay, got by Old Henry Clay, founder of the Clay trotting family. The dam of Harry Clay was a daughter of the famous Norfolk trotter Bellfounder, imported from England to Boston by Mr. James Boott, in 1822, and distinguished as the sire of the Charles Kent mare, that brought the renowned trotting progenitor Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Harry Clay died last season in his thirty-fifth year.

The dam of Green Mountain Maid was Shanghai Mary, a blood-like, resolute mare noted alike for trotting speed, nerve force and remarkable endurance. No clue has yet been obtained to her ancestry. Mr. Backman informs us that his assistant, Mr. Shipman, spent a great deal of time trying to learn something authentic in regard to her breeding, but it only resulted in tracing into the hands of a sheep drover who brought her from Ohio. She was a sorrel in color, with white face and four white ankles, the white extending well upon all of them, and upon two it reached about two thirds of the way to the knees. She was a mare of great character, and those who knew her best state that all who ever studied her form and temperament unhesitatingly pronounced them those of a thoroughbred.

Recent investigations by Mr. W. G. Markham, as related in *Wallace's Monthly*, show that Mr. Horton Wilcox, of Livonia, N. Y., exchanged a blind mare, even, for Shanghai Mary in September, 1851, in Bonfield, Ohio, with a young man who claimed to have ridden the white-legged sorrel a long distance, and her tired appearance seemed to substantiate the claim. She was then three years old, unshod and footsore, her feet being badly broken and worn, evidently from traveling on the highway. Mr. Wilcox sent the filly to Livonia, but she looked so badly that he hired her pastured some few miles from his home. Some six weeks after reaching Livonia Mr. W. traded her to Curtis Ripley for a pair of steers, valued at $40, and $10 in cash. The following spring she dropped a filly. In the spring of 1854 Shanghai Mary and her foal, then a two-year-old, were bought at public auction by Mr. Charles L. Shepherd, then of East Avon, N. Y., as related by his son, Mr. C. H. Shepherd, in a communication to *Wallace's Monthly* some three years since, "the price being $75 and $65 respectively."

"During the summer of 1855 Shanghai Mary was used by Mr. Shepherd as a business roadster, and developed no much speed that Mr. Hotchkiss paid $200 for her the following fall. While owned by Mr. Hotchkiss she was matched to trot three miles to a top wagon over a country road in the ten minutes, hauling two men, and easily accomplished the task with several seconds to spare. Mr. Hotchkiss sold her to Mr. Frederick Hartson, of Angelica, N. Y., for $550. 'She won a race,' says Mr. Shepherd, 'at the first State Fair ever held at Elmira, N. Y., distancing the field in 2:34, trotting under the name of 'the Angelica Mare.' We find no account of this race in the turf registers, but Mr. Shepherd was undoubtedly knowing to the facts stated. She afterwards became the property of Mr. Henry Weed, of Staten Island, N. Y., for $1,200. Mr. Weed gave her the name by which she is now known, and in an interview with Mr. Shepherd, who always drove her himself in matches, stated that although he never found it necessary in his races to drive the old mare faster than 2:32 to wagon, she had never lost a race, and it was his firm belief that she could beat any horse then upon the turf best three in five to wagon.

"After raising eight foals, and while carrying the ninth, she trotted the half-mile track at Avon, N. Y., in 1:25 and repeated in 1:22. She was then just from the pasture, wore no shoes and pulled 320 pounds weight. Her foals were all natural trotters. The first of her produce showed a trial in 2:43 to wagon, after three weeks' handling by Dan Mace."

It is evident from Mr. Shepherd's account of her that Shanghai Mary was a remarkable animal, and possessed a rich inheritance of speed, pluck and endurance from some source. She is undoubtedly entitled to no small share of credit for the wonderful merit possessed by Green Mountain Maid. Harry Clay bequeathed a strong trotting instinct and a good degree of nerve force. Shanghai Mary also transmitted an inclination to trot, and imparted a remarkable capacity for endurance, a surplus of nerve energy, and the indomitable will necessary to drive the trotting machinery to its utmost capacity.

As the breeding of Shanghai Mary is at present hopelessly unknown, it is useless to speculate concerning her ancestry. The declaration that men do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles is as true to-day as when uttered nearly 2,000 years ago, and applies with equal force to horses of unknown breeding possessing remarkable merit. Ohio breeders were not lacking for improved stock at that time, and the similarity of their marks brings to mind the fact that the famous pacer Pocahontas also originated in the Buckeye State. Iron's Cadmus, sire of Pocahontas, was kept in the vicinity of Lebanon, Warren Co, Ohio, until about 1847, when he was taken to Wheeling, W. Va. It will not be surprising to us, if her breeding is ever known, to find that Shanghai Mary traced to the same foundation of speed as Pocahontas and Smuggler. She died near Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

Green Mountain Maid, as before remarked, was bred by Conklin. When two years old, as stated by Mr. Backman in his catalogue, she passed to the ownership of Elijah

Dusenberry, then living neer Middletown, and while owned by him became famous as a lot trotter. "The people would assemble in large numbers, station themselves in different perts of the paddock, and with the aid of a dog, set the mare going. She was never known to break from a trot, unless to kick at the dog barking at her heels or she stepped into a hole When she did break it was only a hound or two. Quick as a flash she would recover, and swing around the lot with faultless light-harness action.

The fall that she was three years old, Green Mountain Maid passed into the hands of D. B. Irwin, Middletown, N. Y., who owned the first half-mile track in that part of Orange County. His stables bordered the track, around which the Maid, hooked double, was driven a few times. Just as she had completed a circuit, a dog rushed from the stable and gave chase. She was startled, and in kicking at him, as she had often kicked at the dog in the Dusenberry lot, she got her leg over the pole.

After some trouble she was unhitched, deeply agitated, and Mr. Irwin never put harness on her again. She had inherited the bloodlike form and ambitious temperament of her dam, and was bred to Middletown in the hope that the cares of maternity would cause her to forget her unfortunate and nerve-racking experience, and render her more subject to control. In the Spring of 1866 Mr. Charles Backman of Stony Ford bought her, then with foal, for $450, and took her to Stony Ford, where she has since remained, being used solely for brood purposes.

In 1867 she produced her first foal, a bay filly, now known as Storm. She was by Middletown, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and got a record of 2:26¾ when seventeen years old.

Green Mountain Maid's foal of 1868 was Electioneer, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. His speed was never developed, yet he showed quarters at Stony Ford in thirty-eight seconds. He was sold to ex-Gov. Stanford in 1876, and since that date has produced twenty-seven now found in the 2:30 list, including the fastest two-year-old and four-year-old, trotters yet brought to light. Nine of the twenty-seven, just one-third of the entire lot, have made records of 2:20 or better, and eight of the twenty-seven have entered the list during the past season. His son Norval is the sire of Norlaine, (2:31½) the fastest yearling trotter by the records that ever faced a starter.

In 1869 Green Mountain Maid produced Prospero, which got a record of 2:32½ as a three-year-old, and was immediately purchased by Mr. William Perke for $20,000. He afterwards reduced his mark to 2:20.

Her next foal, dropped in 1870, was the black mare Dame Trot, by Messenger Duroc, which was bought by Mr. K. W. Sears of this city when a yearling for a $1,000. She was used upon the turf for a time, getting a record of 2:22, and was then used for brood purposes. One of her foals, a six-year-old gelding by Kentucky Prince, is owned by Mr. Charles Barnard, and stabled on Chardon street, this city.

In 1871 Green Mountain Maid produced a chestnut colt by Messenger Duroc, which was driven a mile by Carl Burr, as a three-year-old, in 2:50. He was known as Paul, and when matured could show a 2:30 gait. He died some years ago.

Her next foal, in 1872, was a chestnut filly by Messenger Duroc, and is now known as Miranda. She got a record of 2:42½ as a three-year-old and reduced it to 2:31 in 1880. She is kept at Stony Ford for brood purposes, and her produce are showing speed.

In 1873 the subject of our illustration dropped a black colt by Messenger Duroc, which got his leg broken as a yearling and was killed. Before the accident Mr. Backman refused an offer of $6 000 for him.

In 1874 she brought a brown filly called Elaine, by Messenger Duroc. Elaine was the first three-year-old trotter to get a record of 2:28, and three years later reduced it to 2:20. She is now owned by Senator Stanford at Palo Alto, and is distinguished as the dam of the wonderful trotting yearling Norlaine (2:31½) above mentioned. Norlaine also traces to Green Mountain Maid through her sire, Norval a son of Electioneer.

In 1875 Green Mountain Maid was barren, but in 1876 she brought the chestnut stallion Mansfield, by Messenger Duroc, which made a record of 2:26 the past season, and has shown quarters in thirty-five seconds, drawing Mr. Carl Burr, whose weight, with that of the sulky, exceeded 300 pounds.

Her foal of 1877 was Elsie, by Messenger Duroc. She got her hip capped as a yearling, but trotting a one-half mile track in her three-year-old form in 2:51. She is kept for brood purposes at Stony Ford.

In 1878 this famous daughter of Henry Clay produced the brown filly Elite, by Messenger Duroc. She is now owned by Mr. J. D. Ripley, New York, and, like the rest of the lot, is a trotter.

In 1879 the Maid was again barren, but in 1880 dropped the bay colt Antonio, by Messenger Duroc, which got a record of 2:28¾ in 1886, and has shown a quarter in 34¾ seconds.

In 1881 she had a black filly by Messenger Duroc which died while following her. She was bred this season to Kentucky Prince, and Senator Stanford was to have paid $4,000 for a living foal, but she proved barren.

In 1883 the Maid produced a bay filly by Messenger Duroc, which was christened Elista, which, Mr. Backman writes, was driven a quarter a short time since, by Mr. Burr, in thirty-seven seconds. Mr. Burr says he likes her better than any he has ever handled.

Green Mountain Maid was barren in 1884, but in 1885 brought a black filly called Eline, which, says Mr. Backman, we broke this fall, and she has shown no more speed than any other that we have ever handled. She could trot a 2:35 gait the fifth time she was harnessed.

In 1886 this wonderful mare was again barren, but June 17th, 1887, dropped a bay colt by Messenger Duroc, that has been named Lancelot, which Mr. Backman says he should not sell for $8,000, and has been offered nearly half that sum. Present prospects indicate that the Maid will produce another young Messenger Duroc next season.

In 1881 Senator Stanford offered Mr. Backman $10,000 for this celebrated equine matron, which was then in her twentieth year. Mr. Backman has realized $46,330 from the sale of her foals, and has seven of her sons and daughters left. It is estimated that the present value of her living foals, added to what was received for those that have died, would aggregate upwards of $240,000. Mr. Backman states that, with the exception of her back being somewhat swayed, the old mare looks and eats as well as she did when but four years old. Mr. Backman, to whom a proof of the cut was submitted, pronounces it a good one, but suggests that the mare had a better neck and her ears were more upright than are represented in the engraving. The future years of this wonderful animal must be few in number, but her memory will ever be kept green through the turf performances of her progeny.—*American Cultivator.*

Mr. Seth Cook and Robt. Stericker received from England, in September last, thirty head of Cleveland Bays. Ten have been brought to this city for sale and are on exhibition at the Bay District Track.

Animate Horse Power.

[By George Blodget, in New York Sportsman.]

When considering power in the horse we must discriminate between the animals that pull or carry weight simply, at a slow pace, and the others that, in part, perform this service at speed. The latter are not of the standard form of the draft-horse. There are still others, very light animals, possibly of higher grade, that are simply quick, and when untrammeled can go very fast; but even they require to be strong pointed.

Since the plan of any structure has much to do with its capacity, it is not natural that in proportion as its observer is mechanically inclined is he disposed towards fixed opinions as to completeness or deficiency in the arrangement of a given formation.

It is very surprising, as well as instructive, to close observers of animal phenomena who have compared what their own eyes have seen with the accepted and written theories derived from tradition, and with the new developments resulting from recent demonstrations by the later and more positive scientists, to notice how few expositors of this subject there are who really think and reason for themselves.

Those who have been taught only by traditional history (hearsay)—and orally at that—may tell you that a certain horse is powerfully made, and they will speak with emphasis of the particular animal having a short back and being closely ribbed up; that he has full arms and quarters, a good barrel and plenty of bone, that his pasterns are short and strong; that his feet are as fine as a mule's; that he has a nice big frog, and that nature designed a horse to travel on his frogs. These, simply opinions, we think, are not only thorough misnomers as related to the facts, but as opinions they show that he who utters them expects to prove power by an exhibition of apparent quantity of material in an instrumental state; while it is very often a fact that mere instruments are only at best subordinate agencies of power.

Conventional terms are very frequently placed in confusing relations. Out of such misplacements grow half the superstitions of the world. Power, anywhere, is the inherent ability of matter. Strength is manifested not so much by virtue of quantity of material as by quality, density, proportion, and arrangement. Neither is material power; it is only matter in a usable state. Let the materialiste consider this.

Misnomer is the classification we have given to the short roach-back theory, among others, as an index of greater power in an animal. Our reason is found in the law that animate expression of power is, divinely, both mechanical and architectural, and that the architecture is subject, or at least subordinate, because the mechanics reveals the law of motion, while the architecture represents only fixed and preceding force.

Force is the expression or assertion of power, and law controls because it operates by superseding or constantly adjusting the relativity of the forces. This, in one way, accounts for endless variety of living forms.

A thing may have strength, but that is not power. A heavy weight is at rest, say, upon a short, strong, projecting arm. If you apply support to the outer end of the extension so that it becomes a firmer base, it is still not capable of being effectual in any active service; but if the same weight were swinging as an instrument at the end of a shaft, it could then only *express* power which its force, subject to mechanical law, could alone reveal.

Simply for the purpose of supporting weight upon his back, a short horse, unless too tall (and supposing horses to be made each of one solid piece), could resist downward pressure upon his centre with more certainty than a longer one, but the moment complexity of live motion was required, the mechanical advantage of leverage in length for better and larger compass of exertion would be wanting.

At one time the roach-back horse was very fashionable. How well do we remember the day when we began to give up the roach-back theory and commit a mistake. Passing the corner of Barclay and one of those streets near the North River, on our way to catch a Morris & Essex train, the writer heard a truck-man say he would wager five dollars that he had one horse that could pull that load out from the curb to the high and level part of the street. We looked around; there stood a pair of roach-back "blocks" hitched to a very heavy load. They appeared capable of outpulling any team in the street. Some one asked their driver if it were really true that they could not pull the load out. He replied, "yes;" and added that "no other team could do it either." By this time quite a crowd had gathered; when the first speaker repeated that he had one horse that could do it alone. One or two of those present were now ready with their money, and bets were made. Presently the fellow brought a lowish, long, hollow-backed, red chestnut mare around the corner and hitched her to one side of the pole, then fastened the whiffletree back. The "fellow" spoke very firmly to her to go on! She began to take hold of the edges of the paving stones, all firm in their places. Her ears were thrown just a little way back. She gave one slight switch with her tail, and began to settle her entire self. Each muscle of her legs and back stood out like a gny rope. Slight metallic clinks were heard in the chains and rings of the whiffle-trees, and the whole thing commenced to move. Sparks of fire flew under her feet as her machinery walked up on to the middle of the street showered with the cheers of the bystanders. Her driver gave her a friendly pat on the nose, which she seemed to understand, and the writer walked away with a new form of animal excellence indelibly fixed in his mind, although he did find the Morris & Essex train gone some little time.

The following week we were out near Boston and chanced to see an old chestnut trotter go eight or nine heats, and then finally bring the money home for the boys. They called him "Broken-Back Eli." He was long-bodied, long-hipped, short from his tail to his couplings, and far from being a roach-back.

From that time it has been the writer's habit to notice with greater care the forms of power among horses of great endurance, and observation has seemed to teach that the majority of great performers carry the curve of their backs just below the straight line running from the top of whore the neck joins, through the withers to the top of the coupling. But, like all else in nature, the extremes never prove the rule. Maud S. is perhaps the finest prominent example of a modification of the two extremes.

A severe experience has much to do in forming views at variance with general sentiments upon most any subject, and in talking with a great many men who had bought, sold and used a large number of horses, we never met but two who voluntarily spoke of the horse having a slightly swayed back being generally more enduring than his opposite. Many people have readily admitted this when reminded of it. One of those who volunteered a belief in this view was an expert saddle-horse men in Kentucky, and the other an experienced circus man, who travelled in the show business at a time when they used to take those terrible loads over all kinds of roads, travelling the entire season. These two men were representatives in observing the severe taxing of horses' endurance; but when we mention the name of C. L. Railey of Midway, Ky., as one of them, and William Bailey of Somers, N. Y., as the other, it is difficult to feel but that we have presented two important witnesses.

One thing is certain. No horse can appear truly elegant with a roach-back, and nature usually combines symmetrical proportions with her forms of power. The late John W. Britton, a man of acknowledged greatness and comprehensiveness of mental grasp in matters of finance, was also a connoisseur of elegance in forms. His gray gelding Grandee came nearer to filling the mold of perfection than any horse that has appeared in many years. He had something of the excellence of proportion to be seen in the very celebrated imported Messenger, as he appears in the engraving on the front of *Wallace's Monthly*, except that there was a complete absence of the grossness which obtrudes itself in the entire horse.

To better illustrate what we mean by power in the horse, we shall call attention, briefly, to the history of the journey from England when Messenger was brought over. It was a long and tedious passage. No steamships in those days. Other horses were on board. A number of them died on the way, or shortly after arrival, from exhaustion. The pitching and tumbling of the vessel wore them out. Some of those that arrived alive were so nearly used up and weakened that they had to be steadied from the vessel. But when Messenger came off it is said that there was a strong man at each line of his bridle, and that in spite of their exertions he carried them a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile before they could stop him.

What a grand historical picture could be made of that! And where have we an artist in this country who would be equal to the subject.

Messenger stamped an indelible impression on the stock of this country, and his name stands at the head of the list of great horses to-day.

This goes far to prove the continuity of power in great organism, and that its intensity is hereditable.

When we came to see the Brooklyn Bridge and observe the steel-fibered muscles extending from its points of support (cablings) to its backbone, we could almost see that long, broad, hollow-backed mare as she was about to draw the over-loaded truck up out of the gutter.

Dr. Lambert in his talks on longevity, gives great importance to long-bodied men, and, besides he prefers to have their chests stand out full, and carried in front. No roach-backs for him.

Now, in regard to big arms and quarters. The scholar learned in tradition never tells us what portion of those parts should be larger, and a reason why. Bigness to him seems to be the great desideratum. Perhaps it never occurred to the reader that the heavy-load pullers require to have the upper arm of the forward leg largest in the front prominence of muscles, while the trotter needs the rear bundle of the upper arm to possess the greater ability, for the reason that in drawing a load the great effort with the forward leg is to push the foot firmly to the ground, while the greatest tax of the trotter in using this instrument, at speed, is to raise himself from the ground instantly after each landing, so that the propelling force, acting from behind, can send the body through the air with less resistance.

That class of philosophers who only repeat the sayings of their fathers, will tell you about a horse having a good barrel. They do not see whether its goodness lies in extra length, greater depth from top to bottom, or if this peculiar excellence is in its breadth, or if it takes all these to form the great essential.

Again, they tell us that the superior horse should have a plenty of bone. Of course! We say he should have a plenty of every need. But talks with a great number of men reveal what they mean by a plenty of bone; they desire to see a large bone. We think that one could saw the great metacarpal (shank bone) of one of this "plenty of bone" kind with an iron saw, and not dull it very much; but it will require the best-tempered steel to saw the fine-grain bone of the mule or the thoroughbred, and will dull it at that. The same is true regarding their teeth and the walls of their feet. No big-boned horses for us. We see as much difference in quality in these extremes as there is between bass-wood and hickory.

J. M. Bishop, the expert in veterinary dentistry, says he can tell a high-bred, fine-boned horse from the cold-blooded one (with plenty of bone) in the dark, simply by filing his teeth.

We come next to the length of pasterns. While it may be true that a short bone of a given quality is stronger in sustaining weight in the middle, when the two ends are supported, than a longer one, it does not follow that two short bones, in an extremity, employing leverage, can be fastened as advantageously together as two longer ones, particularly if they are to perform a motory service. Do not forget that power is our subject, and that its assertion is always dependent on the form of arrangement for receiving and expressing it.

We were surprised to learn how many (?) there are of those that pronounce against long pasterns who have never suspected the existence of a middle pastern joint, and they will generally hint about a ring-bone if the slightest fullness appears, not noticing if the horse is inclined to be angular in all the greatest elevations of his joints.

Finally, regarding the foot, erroneous opinions here take in a larger class of wisecracs than are connected with any other branch of the subject. This seems to be where the mirage light of superstition shines brightest on features of this traditionary monstrosity. In the first place they do not give us to understand from their conventional talk that there is any distinction to be made between the foot and the hoof which surrounds it. We have heard old horsemen talk about some horse they owned having a nice cap foot, as nice as a mule's. By tradition they had been taught that it was entirely unlike an objectionably flat hoof, and that is all they knew about it. A middle position between these extremes had never appeared to their considerations.

Close observation has revealed the rule that a line of arch in the sole about one-third above the line of lowest horizontal, in the direction of the extreme arching of the mule's hoof, is far preferable to any other.

The sole has three principal offices. One is to protect the foot from bruising. Another is to allow a yielding of the commissure cleft (where the surplus or waste horny matter escapes, called the frog), when lateral pressure occurs, and thereby avoid injury to the navicular centre. A third is—the sole being supplied with a shed, each side of the frog at the heel is capable of detaching its own surplus, and the sole of the hoof will thereby not lose elasticity, unless the shed is compelled to remain, either by bad shoeing or the owner's neglecting to have the shoe removed at the proper time, which is every three weeks in summer and every [illegible] five weeks in winter. Horny substance, like everything else, grows faster in warm weather than in cold.

The frog, while a part of the hoof, is no part of the sole proper. When they tell about a nice big frog [illegible] above that they know very little of what they are talking about.

When circulation in the coronet cushion is free, the growth of wall and sole will take up all the gluey substance which is supplied, and out of which the wall is formed; and the frog will then be very insignificant. Whenever you find a horse with a superior hoof in form and quality, the upper edge of the wall full and true in its circle, and the action in the lower pastern joint free you will find a small frog; and per contra, when you find an excessively large frog you find the coronet cushion filled with callosities in the way of "side bones" and other ossified conditions, and an impoverished wall. The hoof is to the foot what the watch case is to its works. The frog is only a safety valve for the escape of unemployed horn.

Traditionary teaching is often unsafe. Teach only proven facts. Most of the minds that are formed from the environments of the present era demand to know the reason why regarding nearly every subject they encounter, because the wholesomeness of thinking for one's self is becoming more universally realized.

English Race Courses.

The following is the description and length of the various courses of Great Britain, as recorded in "Ruff's Guide to the Turf":

ABERGAVENNY is 1 mile round.

ABERYSTWITH is oval, or egg-shaped, 1 mile round, with a hill at the commencement of the first turn, about 300 yards from starting, which continues round the top of the course; a slight descent, then flat all the way, with a straight run in of about 350 yards.

ABINGDON—Oval, 1 mile and a quarter round, with a good run in; the T. Y. C. is three-quarters of a mile.

ASCOT—A circular course, short of 2 miles by 66 yards; the first half nearly all on the descent, and the remainder, which is called the Old mile, up hill the greater part of the way. The Swinley Course is the last mile and a half of the above. The New mile is straight, and up hill all the way. The T. Y. C. is the last 5 furlongs and 136 yards of the new mile.

AYR—A round flat course of 1 mile and 330 yards, with a straight run in of a quarter of a mile.

BATH is nearly an oval of 1 mile and a half, with a straight run in of half a mile.

BECCLES—A flat circular course of a mile and a quarter, the last third of it flat.

BEDFORD is a flat circle of 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 44 yards.

BEVERLEY—An oval, or rather pear-shaped course, 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 90 yards round, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile, and a gradual rise for the greater part of this distance. The Kingston Course 1 mile, and the T. Y. C. 4 furlongs 105½ yards.

BLANDFORD—The Cup Course is 2 miles, starting at the winning chair, running nearly a mile straight, and with a good turn back over the same ground. The Dorsetshire Stake Course is about 3 miles, with a different start, but running into the Cup Course The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs, straight.

BRECON—Flat, rather oblong, with a straight run in of about 500 yards. Once round and a distance is a mile, or twice round and the long length 2 miles.

BRIGHTON—The Old Course is 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 265 yards; the New Course, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 141 yards; the Ovingdean Course, 1 mile 4 furlongs; the Enclosed Course, 1 mile 2 furlongs; the Bristol Course is 1 mile; and the T. Y. C. 6 furlongs.

BURTON CONSTABLE (in Sir. C. Constable's Park)—Nearly circular, a mile and a quarter, with a straight run in of about 500 yards; and level, with the exception of a hill on the top side.

CARLISLE is an oval, 1 mile and 90 yards round.

CATTERICK BRIDGE is an oval flat, of 1 mile and 60 yards, with a straight run in of 3 furlongs and 154 yards.

CANTERBURY is shaped like a cricket bat, being two miles out and in, with a severe hill from the distance home.

CHATHAM is one mile and 1 furlong, with a straight flat run in of a quarter of a mile and 24 rods; the opposite side of the course is on lower ground, but flat.

CHEADLE (CHESHIRE) is oval, about three-quarters of a mile.

CHELMSFORD is oval, short of 2 miles by about 30 yards, the last half mile being on the ascent. There is a straight mile.

CHESTER—A flat course of one mile and 46 yards round. The Trade Cup Course is 2 miles, 2 furlongs, and 42 yards, starting at the Grosvenor Post. For the 2 mile Course the start is 46 yards past the winning post. The Grosvenor Course is 1 mile, 1 furlong, 216 yards. From the Castle Pole and twice round is 2 miles, 3 furlongs, 67 yards. The T. Y. C. is nearly 6 furlongs.

CHESTERFIELD is nearly circular, and about a mile and three-quarters round; the run in is about a quarter of a mile, straight, and rather on the ascent.

COVENTRY is one mile round, with a straight run in of more than one-third of a mile.

CROXTON PARK—The New Course is pear-shaped, 22 yards short of 2 miles, with a flat straight run in of 840 yards.

DERBY—Oblong, a mile and a quarter in length, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile.

DONCASTER is a round course, of about 1 mile, 7 furlongs, and 70 yards. The other courses are portions of this circle, viz: Red House in, 5 furlongs 152 yards; T. Y. C, 7 furlongs, 214 yards; Fitzwilliam Course, 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 10 yards; St. Leger Course, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 132 yards; Two-mile Course, 2 miles 15 yards; Four-mile Course (twice round), 3 miles, 7 furlongs, 291 yards; Cup Course, from the Red House and once round, 2 miles, 5 furlongs, 14 yards.

DUMFRIES—Nearly oval, 1 mile and 3 furlongs round.

DURHAM—Circular, 1 mile in extent. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs.

ECCLES—An oval of three-quarters of a mile, with a straight finish of a quarter of a mile.

EDINBURGH—Nearly oval, measuring 1 mile, a quarter, and 46 yards, with a nearly straight run in of half a mile, rising slightly from the distance.

EGHAM is nearly flat, 66 yards short of 2 miles, and in shape resembling the figure of 9. The New Mile is nearly straight.

EGLINTON PARK—An oval course, 150 yards less than 2 miles, and flat, with the exception of a rather steep hill about half a mile from the winning post. The run in, which forms the T. Y. C, is a straight run in.

EPSOM—The Old or Cup Course is 2 miles, of an irregular circular form, the first mile up hill. The New Derby Course is exactly a mile and a half, and somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe, the last half mile being straight. The first half mile is on the ascent, the next third of a mile level, the bend into the straight run home and until within the distance on the descent, and the remainder on the rise. The New T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs; the Old T. Y. C., or Woodcot Course, something less than half a mile; the Craven Course one mile and a quarter, and the Metropolitan Course, starting at the winning post, 2 miles and 2 furlongs.

EXETER—The Old Course is an oval of 2 miles, two-thirds of which are nearly flat, and the remainder rather hilly. The last half mile is straight, with a slight ascent and good coming in. The New Course is round, and nearly level of 1 mile, and the Three-mile Course is formed out of the New and Old Courses.

GOODWOOD—The New Cup Course is 2 miles and a half, starting 100 yards west of the winning-post, running out to the west of the Clump, returning by the east. T. Y. C. is a straight three-quarters of a mile. For the Queen's Plate the horses start to the north-west of the Stand, run over to the east of the Clump, go to the outside circle of the hill, and return by the east of the Clump, being 3 miles, 5 furlongs, 97 yards. The Maidstone Course is 2 miles, 1 furlong, 44 yards. For the New Mile the horses start on the G. S. Co. and run home to the westward of the Clump. "Two Miles" and "One Mile and three-quarters" are portions of once round, which is 2 miles, 1 furlong, 40 yards. "A Mile and Half" to be run on the New Course.

HAMPTON—A flat oval course; the Old Course a mile and a quarter; the New one about a mile and a half. The T. Y. C. is 6 yards short of half a mile.

HEREFORD is oval, 1 mile and 330 yards, with a straight run in of about 600 yards.

HOLYWELL—Oval, about 2 miles and 1 furlong, with a straight run in of half a mile up a gradual rise.

HUNTINGDON is oval and flat, short of 2 miles by a distance, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile.

IPSWICH—Two miles round, with a straight run in of half a mile.

KELSO—Oblong, a mile and a quarter round, and level, with the exception of a gentle rise from the Stand to the Chair.

KNIGHTON—Nearly oval, 1 mile 200 yards in length, with a nearly straight run in of a quarter of a mile.

KNUTSFORD—A round course of 1 mile only, and nearly flat.

LANARK—One mile, nearly circular and quite level, with a straight run in of 2 furlongs and a half.

LANCASTER is in shape similar to the letter D, the straight line in the letter being the run in, and the head a rise; the length 1 mile and 60 yards.

LEAMINGTON—Oval, 250 yards short of a mile, with a straight run in of 385 yards.

LEICESTER—Nearly oval, a mile and 50 yards; nearly flat, with a rise before coming to the run in, which is straight, 730 yards in length, and flat.

LEITH—On the Sands; an oblong of a mile and a quarter.

LEOMINSTER—A flat circle of 1 mile.

LEWES—The New or Queen's Plate Course is about 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 175 yards; the other courses are portions of it. The T. Y. C. is 5 furlongs.

LICHFIELD—An oblong square, exactly 2 miles round, starting at the distance.

LINCOLN is a circular course of 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 23 yards, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile.

LIVERPOOL—An oval course of 1 mile and 712 yards, one side gently declining, the other rising from the canal side. There is a straight run in of about 1,000 yards. The Steeplechase Course is 4 miles 406 yards.

LUDLOW—Nearly circular, with very little rise or fall, except at the Butt turn, and not quite a mile and a half round.

MALTON—An oval and nearly flat course, of a mile and a half, with a straight run in, called "The Shorts," of half a mile, and free from objectionable turns. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs. It is on Langton Wold.

MANCHESTER is a triangular course of 1 mile and 20 yards, perfectly flat, except the run in, which is 700 yards in length, and on a gentle ascent. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs.

NEWCASTLE is composed of four unequal sides, and nearly approaching to a triangle; once round, or Hotspur Course, measured 8 yards from the inside ditch, being 3,162 yards. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs; and the Mile, Two-mile, and longer courses are exactly of the stated distances. There are hills in different parts, a straight running on the west side of 400 yards, on the south side of 543 yards, on the east side of 743 yards, and on the north, to the winning-post, of 480 yards.

NEWCASTLE (STAFFORDSHIRE) is circular, exactly 1 mile.

NEWMARKET—The Beacon Course is 4 miles, 1 furlong, 173 yards. Last 3 miles of B. C., 3 miles 74 yards.—Ditch in (from the running-gap to the end of B. C.) 2 miles 119 yards. The last mile and a distance of B. C., 1 mile 240 yards.—Audley End Course (from the starting-post of the T. Y. C. to the end of B. C.) 1 mile, 7 furlongs, 56 yards.—Two middle miles of B. C., 1 mile, 7 furlongs, 158 yards.—Round Course, 3 miles 4 furlongs, 139 yerde.—Summer Course (last 2 miles of R. C.), 2 miles.—Suffolk Stakes Course (last mile and half of R. C.), 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 2 yards.—Bunbury Mile (a straight mile, finishing at the end of R. C.), 7 furlongs 196 yards.—Chesterfield Course (last half of B. M.), 3 furlongs 212 yards.—Across the Flat, 1 mile, 2 furlongs, 73 yards.—Rowley Mile (last mile of A. F.), 1 mile 17 yards.—Ancaster Mile (last mile straight), 1 mile 18 yards.—Criterion Course (from the turn of the Lande in), 5 furlongs 182 yards.—Clermont Course (from the Running Gap to the Duke's Stand), 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 55 yards.—Ditch Mile (first mile of A. F.), 7 furlongs, 201 yards.—Ahingdon Mile (on the Flat), 7 furlongs 212 yerde.—First half of Ab. M., 3 furlongs 215 yards.—Last half of Ah. M., 3 furlongs 217 yards.—Last mile and a half of T. M. M., 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 29 yards.—Two-year-old Course (on the Flat), 5 furlongs 140 yards.—New Two year-old Course (on the B. M.), 5 furlongs 136 yards.—Last half mile of New T. Y. C., 4 furlongs.—Yearling Course (on the Flat), 2 furlongs 52 yards.—Brethy Stakes Course (last three-quarters of R. M.), 6 furlongs.—Cesarewitch Course (from the starting-post of T. M. M. to the end of the Flat), 2 miles, 2 furlongs, 23 yards.—Cambridgeshire Course (last mile and a distance, straight), 1 mile 240 yards.—Champion Stakes Course (from the starting-post of R. M. to the Duke's Stand), 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 219 yards.

NEWPORT (SALOP)—Would be oval but for a straight run in of 500 yerds, is flat; and 1 mile round, wanting 160 yards.

NEWTON—A triangular course of about 1 mile and a quarter, with a strong hill and a straight flat run in of nearly half a mile. The Golborne Course is the last half mile.

NORTHAMPTON—An oval course of a mile and a half and 180 yards, with a strong hill about half-way from home, and a straight run in of half a mile.

NOTTINGHAM—A round course of 1 mile, 2 furlongs, 11 yards, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs.

OSWESTRY, in form, resembles an ill-shaped figure of 8, and only a few yards short of 2 miles, ending in a straight run in of nearly half a mile, on a gentle ascent.

OXFORD—About a mile and a half round, and quite flat.

PAISLEY—Nearly square, with little rising ground, and 1 mile 25 yards in extent. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs.

PERTH—A flat course of 1 mile 8 furlongs.

PLYMOUTH—About 1 mile and a half round, flat, and nearly oval, with a straight run in of a third of a mile.

RADCLIFFE—Oval, 1 mile round, nearly flat, with a straight run in of 700 yards.

READING—Triangular, nearly flat, exactly a mile and a half round, with a straight run home of about a third of a mile.

RICHMOND—Oval, 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 184 yards, with a long straight run in, rising to the distance-post. From the Grey Stone in, 4 furlongs, 200 yards straight, from the Limekiln Gate, 6 furlongs, 100 yards.

RIPON—Two long sides, with oval turnings, 1 mile and 112 yards round. The T. Y. C. is nearly three-quarters of a mile.

ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM—Oval, 1 mile and 1 furlong, with a run in of 2 furlongs 24 rods.

SALISBURY—The mile course is straight and flat, with the exception of a rise for the first 50 yards. The T. Y. C. is the last three-quarters of a mile. For the two-mile course the horses start beyond the winning-chair, run past it and the stand, and divergs to the left from the straight course, which they re-enter at the T. Y. C. starting-post.

SANDACH—Oval, upwards of 6 furlongs round, and nearly level.

SHIFFNAL—A triangular course, about 1 mile.

SHREWSBURY—An oval of 1 mile 195 yards, with a rise of 6 feet 6 inches in a straight run in of nearly half a mile.

SOUTHAMPTON—Oval, 1 mile and a half round, with a run in of nearly three-quarters of a mile. The T. Y. C. is 280 yards short of a mile.

STAFFORD—A mile course, which would be a complete oval, but for a straight run in of about a quarter of a mile.

STIRLING—An oblong of exactly 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 140 yards. The T. Y. C. about 4 furlongs, and the run in about 406 yards straight. There is a sharp hill immediately before the run in, and another hill in a gradual turn after passing the winning-post.

STAMFORD is rather oval, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile; it is flat, but there is a new straight mile, the first half of which is slightly on the rise till it joins the Round Course. The Cup Course, three times round, is exactly 4 miles.

STOCKBRIDGE is nearly a round course, somewhat hilly, with a straight run in of nearly three-quarters of a mile; there is also a straight mile.

STOCKTON—An oblong of about 1 mile and 100 yards, with a run in, nearly straight, of half a mile, having a slight rise from below the distance to within 100 yards of the chair The Cleveland Course about half a mile. The T. Y. C. 6 furlongs. Blue Post is 7 furlongs; and from the Red Post to the winning post, and once round, 1 mile and a half.

STOURBRIDGE—A triangular course of 7 furlongs, 26 yards, with easy turns and a good run in. The T. Y. C. is 4 furlongs, 20 yards.

SUTTON PARK—One mile round, with a run in, up rising ground, of 600 or 700 yards; on the opposite side there is a slight descent.

TARPORLEY—One mile round, the last half being nearly straight.

TAVISTOCK—Round, or rather oval 2 miles, a little hilly, the last three-quarters of a mile nearly straight.

TEWKESBURY—Circular, and quite flat, upwards of 2 miles round, with a straight run in of three-quarters of a mile.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—Circular, 1 mile and 246 yards in length, and rather hilly.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN—A perfect flat, 2 miles and 2 furlongs round, with a straight half mile.

WALSALL—Oval, 1 mile round, short of a few yards. There is rather a severe hill of about 150 yards, a quarter of a mile from the starting-post, but the run in is straight, flat, and nearly half a mile in length.

WARWICK—Once round is 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 60 yards. The Leamington Stake Course is 2 miles and 44 yards. The T. Y. C. is a few yards short of 7 furlongs.

WENLOCK—An oval course of about a mile.

WEYMOUTH—Oblong, level, and about a mile round.

WINCHESTER is 2 miles round, with a straight run in of about three-quarters of a mile, the first of which is a strong hill. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs.

WOLVERHAMPTON—An oval of 1 mile, 1 furlong, 102 yards, having a hollow at the north-western extremity. The T. Y. C. is a straight half mile.

WORCESTER—Flat and oval. The T. Y. C. half a mile, and two and three-year-old is nigh 5 furlongs straight; but for the mile and longer distances the course is crossed in the middle, making a figure of 8, and being, once over, about 1 mile and three-quarters.

WREXHAM—One mile in extent, nearly oval, the ground slightly undulating, the last quarter of a mile straight, with a gentle rise. The T. Y. C. is a few yards more than half a mile.

YARMOUTH—Level "once round" being 1 mile, 2 furlongs, 200 yards: and T. Y. C. 5 furlongs 80 yards straight.

YORK—Circular and quite flat, carving at the point where the old winning post stood, the new one being 50 yards nearer the Stand, leaving a straight run in of 5 furlongs and 44 yards, which forms the T. Y. C. The course once round is 1 mile and 6 furlongs and rather more than 50 yards; the other courses are portions of the circle, and are the exact distances described in the conditions of the stakes.

CURRAGH COURSES—New Chain, 3 furlongs 69 yards; Yearling Length, 5 furlongs 153 yards; Conolly's Mile, 1 mile; Two-year-old Course, 1 mile 130 yards; Sir Ralph's Poet, 1 mile, 1 furlong, 94 yards; Three-year-old Course, 1 mile, 2 furlongs, 22 yards; Poet on the Flat, 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 58 yards; First Poet on the Flat, 1 mile 5 furlongs; Red Post, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 3 yards; Hamilton Course, 3 miles, 4 furlongs, 173 yards; Over the Course, 4 miles; Sligo Post, a few yards longer than the Red Post.

NEW COURSES—Yearling Course, 2 furlongs 147 yards; Blue Post, 2 furlongs 178 yards; Two-year-old Course, 5 furlongs 136 yards; Yellow Post, 6 furlongs; Anglesey Poet, 6 furlongs; Northumberland Post, 1 mile; Bruen Post, 1 mile; Royal Course, 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 144 yards; Psel Course, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 12 yards; Rathbride Post, 1 mile 130 yards; Mulgrave Mile, 1 mile; Rossmore Post (on Peel Course), 1 mile 4 furlongs; Waterford Poet, 1 mile 4 furlongs on the Peel Course; Merquis's Post, 2 furlongs 178 yards.

Notes from Fresno.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—There was a trot on the Fresno track last Monday for local roadsters, and, taking into account the condition of the track, it was a very creditable performance. It was quite muddy in places owing to the recent rain.

The following is the summary.

FRESNO, January 2, 1888.—Purse $100. For roadster horses.

Fannie, ch m—James Lisehy	2 1 1 1
Mikado, b g—Gordon Griffith	1 2 2 2
Fannie Irwin, b m—Lee Blassingame	dis
Roy, b g—J. Stratham	dis
Roudy, b g—A. W. Archibald	dis
John Roy, b s—George Raphart	dis

Time, 2:55, 2:48, 2:49, 2:45.

At sheriff's sale, held here last month, S. K. Trefry of Sacramento bought the bay stallion Apex, record 2:26, by Prompter, dam Mary, by Flaxtail, for $400. Mr. Trefry resold Apex to S. M. Henry, of Fresno, for $850.

Mr. Chas. Bowers of Fresno bought the chestnut stallion Daybreak (formerly Pilgrim), 3 years old, by Dawn, 2:19½, dam Gazelle, 2:27, by Gen. McClellan, for $555.

FRESNO, Jan. 2d, 1888. Youre etc. H. Mc H.

Pedigrees Wanted.

Hiram Willits, Willitsville, Jan. 2, 1888.

Please give pedigree of stallion Tennessee Bill that died the property of B. C. Wright, some years ago; also, the breeding of running horse called Pilot, said to be of the Belmont family.

Answer.—Will Mr. Wright give pedigree of Tennessee Bill? If we have been correctly informed, Pilot was by Revenue, a brother to Owen Dale. We will be obliged to Mr. W. M. Williamson if he will send pedigree of Pilot.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

R. O. M., Visalia.

Warfield, bay colt, foaled 1875, bred by B. G. Thomas, Ky. By War Dance, dam Florac by imp. Mickey Free; second dam Dixie by imp. Sovereign; third dam St. Marys by Hamlet; fourth dam imp. Vamp, by Langar. The dam of Vamp, Wire, sister to Web by Waxy. The only other colt named Warfield which appears in the Stud Book, is a bay, colt foaled 1860, by Voucher, his dam Mannella by imp. Belshazzar.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Name Claimed.

By Mr. J. M. Bassford Jr.

Flossy B, for a fawn and white cocker bitch, by Victor—Fun whelped Oct. 23, 1887.

Lucky B., for a white and liver pointer dog by Lemmy B.—Beautiful Queen, whelped Jan. 4, 1887.

By Mr. G. W. Bassford, Suisun.

Luella B, Lottie B., Lizzie B., for pointer bitch puppies.

Fred R. and Kem for pointer dog puppies whelped June 17, 1887, by Professor—Gracie Bow.

Whelps.

Mr. C. T. Robineon's Dutchy, beagle bitch whelped Dec. 2, 1887, three—two dogs—to Mr. G. W. Bassford's Bannerman Jr.

Sales.

Mr. G. W. Bessford, Suisun, has sold Fred R. pointer dog, whelped June 17, 1887, by Professor—Gracie Bow.

Presentation.

Mr. J. M. Bassford Jr. has presented to Miss Lily Bassford the cocker Flosey B. by Victor—Fun, whelped Oct. 23, 1887.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Please state that entries to the All-Age Stake of the Pacific Coast Field Trials will close on January 15th next, and not on January 1st as heretofore announced.

J. G. Edwards.

San Francisco, Dec. 29, '87. Pres. P.C.F.T.C.

The place of holding the trials will be announced in the daily newspapers on Tuesday next. Either a site in Sonoma or in Kern will be chosen.

It appears from the kennel notes that Mr. J. M. Bassford, not satisfied with pointers, beagles and fox-hounds, is going in for cockers. Just what he expects to do with them does not appear, but it is not unlikely that he will attempt quail hunting over the tonguey little things.

Pacific Kennel Club.

The regular meeting for January was held at Parlor A, Palace Hotel, on Wednesday last, ten present; Colonel Stuart Taylor in the chair.

Treasurer Watson reported $347.48 in the treasury and no outstanding bills. A draft of the premium list for the April show was submitted by Messrs. Schreiber and Watson. The report suggested eighty-six regular classes, with three prizes in each, $10 to first, $5 to second, and diploma to commended dogs. The classes suggested covered about all breeds, and were embodivided as usual. Upon the question, what should entitle an animal to entry in any particular class a lively discussion was had, several claiming that the club was bound to accept entries in classes in which owners desired to place them. Mr. Schreiber took the broad ground that the club should endeavor to improve dogs, and he thought that a rigid adherence to pedigrees and close scrutiny of entries offered, was a means to that end. He thought that the fullest possible statement as to pedigree should accompany each entry, and if dogs were offered without pedigree but showing characteristic points, they should be accepted and the words "pedigree unknown" printed opposite their names in the catalogue. Colonel Taylor agreed with Mr. Schreiber. The new rule of the American Kennel Club requiring the registration of all dogs shown under auspices of the clubs forming the general body, was discussed. There was some misunderstanding about the intent of the rule, but the general sentiment was that it was a good one and could only result in great good. The whole matter of premium list and enforcement of the A. K. C. rule was relegated to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee was instructed to engage such assistants as might be needed in preparing for the show. A letter from Charles Weill of Detroit, applying for the position of superintendent, was laid upon the table, and the club then adjourned.

The Age of Dogs.

There have been a great many different opinions about the age of dogs. More than one authority has endeavored to show that longevity depends a great deal upon the different breeds, and others have decided that the larger sorts are not as long-lived as the smaller. Our experience has been that such opinions are groundless, and that the different sorts and sizes have nothing at all to do with it. The stages of both human and animal life are unquestionably ruled by laws relating to growth. For the space ascribed to man of three score years and ten there is ten years of extreme youth, then the intermediate stage of about the same number of years in gaining maturity, and so on in the same sort of ratio to old age. To come to the stages of dog life, it would be necessary to divide the various life periods by seven, and it will be found that the youth, the prima of life, the turn towards age and old age itself are quite analogous between the human subject and the dog. This is much more apparent than it is in the case of the horse, as so very few of the equine tribe are given the opportunities to go through the various stages of life in anything like a natural condition. At the same time there might be evidence forthcoming to show that the true age of the horse is much greater than it is generally believed to be, and that if the steges of man up to seventy years were divided by two it would very nearly represent the correct span of a horse's days. However, with regard to the dog, there is very little difficulty in this respect, as the majority of dogs enjoy the life most suited to them, and the various stages they go through are wonderfully perceptible. He is at maturity at from twelve to fifteen months, grows to his full strength at two years, in his prime at four years, and in full vigor until six. Then there is a turn—imperceptible it may be at first—in the tide of his existence representing perhaps, a man of fifty; and old age begins to set in at eight, to creep on him until ten, when he has reached the true limit of his existence. They do live much longer, and so do a great many human beings exceed the age of seventy, but it is an excess of nature from that time more or less stationary. The life they have led has perhaps less to do with it than most people think, as we have known a pug pampered from the time he was a puppy live until he was fourteen, and a wire-haired fox-terrier that had led a very rough life indeed, and had been much injured at different times in battles of one sort and the other, lived to exactly the same number of years. The only thing we have noticed is that those accustomed to very easy lives break up quicker; as, for instance, the pug got very grey at ten, and his teeth were in a bad way, but otherwise his condition changed very little until he was thirteen, when he developed a regular break-up, got so feeble as to be scarcely able to stand, and his senses seemed to be thoroughly impaired. The terrier, on the contrary, looked a very old warrior at ten, but in developing old age he seemed to change much more gradually than the pug, and he could hunt and kill rats up to within three months of his death. His constitution and determination seemed to combat with old age, and his senses were perfectly unimpaired to the very last.

The oldest dog we ever heard of reached the age of twenty-six. This wee a spaniel, and the case was mentioned a short time ago. This was truly an enormous age and equal or in excess to the longest life ever attributed to men in modern ages, viz., one hundred and forty. At or over fifteen represents a man at ninety, and a few over sixteen or seventeen may very well correspond to a hundred. We have seen a retriever very lately of an authenticated age of nineteen. He has always been a very intelligent dog, and has for years ridden in his master's gig during his business rounds, sitting by the side of him, and when stopping at customers' houses holding the reins in his mouth until his master's return. A few months ago the dog broke his leg getting off the gig, but this did not bring about immediate dissolution, though from that time only the most decided signs of a break-up set in. It has been difficult to feed him since, and the poor old animal has lost all his flesh and looks now more like the shadow of a dog. His senses, though, are as keen as ever, as sitting up in the gig he turns to the passers by with the same sort of look that they must not touch what he is guarding, and he tries to take the reins in his mouth, but to do this he is now too feeble. His delight is also the same when he sees the gig got ready to go out, and he recognizes his friends in the same way he has always done. It may be that an excess of intelligence or brain power is sustained to the utmost limits in the dog in the same ratio as it is in man. Great authors and statesmen that have reached the age of eighty and upwards have very seldom lost their reasoning powers in the slightest degree. The mind and the body have been one, and in the actual break-up of nature both have drifted away together. Is not this the most notable characteristic in man's best friend? The longevity of the various breeds is about the same, but the least intelligent, or those whose intelligence has not been cultivated, get into a dotage that borders on stupidity long before the end of life is reached; whilst the finer spirits, or those we record as the noblest, live in the full power of sense and brain until vitality dies out.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

The place of holding the trials will be announced in the daily newspapers on Tuesday next. Either a site in Sonoma or in Kern will be chosen.

Pointer Type.

I feel confident that pointer men, whether breeders, exhibitors or judges, would welcome a recognized type or standard. But the important question is, What is the correct type to encourage or to follow? Before giving you my ideas on the subject I must have a word to say to "Borderer," who warmly supports the old Edge blood, and who appears to wish us to go back to that type, as if we had wandered from it to the detriment of the breed at the present day, although in the early part of his article I am pleased to see he allows "we are breeding as good dogs now as ever were seen." I have no wish to say one word against the old Edge blood, for I am well aware of the great value it has been to our stock of pointers, nor am I going to depreciate any of the good old strains which existed thirty years ago. However, to my mind, such vast changes have taken place in the character of the land we shoot over, and such improvements have been made in our guns, etc., that I question very much whether the type of dogs which suited our father would satisfy us now. In their days pointers were bred for field qualities only, as "Idstone" says, and he also adds: "In the present day a beauty is reared, even if it turns out a drone, and, provided it is a prize winner, the chances are that it propagates its faults, and is the head of a race of nameless, shivering idiots." It is with a view to guard against this evil I also wish to say something. Having shot over pointers for the last twenty-five consecutive seasons, I feel I do know something of their field qualities. When I commenced shooting we had a breed in Devonshire which suited our older sportsmen well enough. Leech's Fan, the grandmother of Bow Bells, came directly from this stock; and another of the same strain, whose name has been handed down to us, was Frenois' Belle. Her union with Brockton's Bounce produced the remarkable litter—Sancho, Chang, Vesta and Random, and established a type which, I think, most pointer men will allow had never been equalled for beauty and field qualities combined. To my mind, Vesta was the handsomest of this renowned litter; her muscle and hindquarters were marvelous, and these qualities she gave to her illustrious son, champion Bang, and to her equally famous grandson, champion Wagg. In the pedigrees of these dogs some of the best strains are represented, and I would certainly take for my type the result of the union of the old sorts apparent in our most carefully bred dogs to-day, rather than go back thirty years. But we must not lose any of the valuable characteristics for which the old families were famous; and, above all, we must not sacrifice their grand field qualities for appearance only.

The following description comes from the *Sportsman's Directory*, dated 1828, and is very interesting as a record of the type sixty years ago. Although perhaps not quite in accordance with our present views, it is by no means to be despised: "In choosing a pointer or setter let his muzzle be open, flew-jawed, rather short full hazel eyes, called hare's eyes, his poll rising to a point, his ears long and falling down between the neck and jawbone, which is called being well hung; neck and head set on straight, so that when he points his nose turns up rather above the horizontal line; deep in the shoulders and well let down; elbows well in, straight and large legs, small feet, a little pointed, standing true, and the balls small and open; narrow withers, back a little hooped, broad loins, deep in the fillets and gaskins, short from the hock to the pastern-joint; flat sides, fine floating veins, straight croup, stern set on high and straight, being very fine; if a setter, a deep feather." And the same old writer speaks thus of his dog in the field—"When you have chosen a dog agreeable to the description already given, take him in to the fields and see if he be a gallant beater, ranging high, running within himself, not over-reaching nor clambering, his nose up and turned to the wind, endeavoring to catch the flying scent; making his casts, twists, and offers gallantly, not hanging on the haunt nor puzzling for the ground scent."

But how are we now to establish a type or standard which breeders judges and exhibitors may follow? And how are we to guard against the evil which I have already quoted from "Idstone?" I think the suggestion made H. S. H. Prince Solms in your last number that the Kennel Club should publish a book on recognized points is very useful and good. But I would go further than this. I would ask the Kennel Club to establish a class each year, open to any first prize winner, at their summer or winter shows, or at Birmingham. An entry fee might be charged and the class should be judged by a practicle field-trial supporter, in conjunction with a judge who had officiated at one of the above shows, the competitors to be tested on game at the Field Trial Meeting, if possible, the prize to go to the dog showing best pace, style, movement and other natural qualities which a sportsman knows how to value and appreciate, combined with true pointer character, and such specialities of form and symmetry as are essential to a bench winner, high finish in breaking not to be considered so much as natural good qualities. A portrait of the winner to be published in the *Kennel Gazette* and in the "Stud Book" of the year, together with a minute description, measurement and pedigree, the winner to receive the title from the Kennel Club—"the typical dog of the year." If such a class were established somewhat on the lines I have thus roughly sketched, judges would find a more satisfactory means of discovering those most essential qualities, such as pace, movement, boldness and proper carriage of nose and stern which should characterize a typical pointer, and which cannot be so easily discerned in the space of the judging ring. Breeders would thus be able to avail themselves with confidence of the services of any dog which had gained for himself the title I have named. And I am further confident there would be a greater interchange of ideas between exhibitors and field-trial supporters, beneficial to both, which would do more than anything else to keep the pointer in his right place as the true sportsman's dog.—*E. C. Norrish, in Kennel Gazette.*

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Drs. Bowhill & Fitzgerald, 1129 Market St., San Francisco.

Strangles.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—I have noticed considerable controversy regarding the disease among Mr. Ashe's race-horses, some of which have been moved to Oakland Race Track. I see by the *Daily Examiner* of to-day that the V. S. now in attendance says that it is not contagious. Having heard that the above-mentioned disease is "Strangles," and having always understood that malady to be contagious, I would like to know if such is the case, also the various forms it may assume during an outbreak.

San Francisco, Jan. 5th, 1888. Subscriber.

Strangles is undoubtedly contagious, and, according to Cresswell, infectious also. In fact it may be defined as a contagio-infectious disease, affecting animals of all ages, young ones being most liable. One attack renders an animal less liable, but is not absolutely protective. It is more prevalent in autumn and spring, and becomes malignant when an animal is subjected to unhygienic conditions, neglect, and other debilitating influences.

It manifests itself in three ways: 1st, simple, mild, or benign. 2d, irregular, besterd, or malignant. 3, neglected strangles.

Symptoms of the Simple Form—Horse coughs, belly drawn up, discharge from nose and a tendency to rigors (this is indicative of a suppurative disease either in this or anything else), soreness of throat and difficulty in swallowing. There may be no swelling at first, but in a day or two it appears in the submaxillary space. The swelling may be centralized or diffused. Hot and painful to the touch. Pulse may be 50 or more, temperature 103 deg. to 105 deg. Fahr. Extremities hot or cold, or one hot and one cold, and mucous membranes slightly congested. Eventually tumor becomes soft in centre, hair falls off, it bursts and heals up.

Symptoms of the Bestard Form—Losing of flesh for a considerable time, animal ceases to grow, slight cough, seems to enjoy solitude (horsemen say such an animal is breeding strangles.) Tendency to diarrhœa, even a mash will produce it, all at once it may have a shivering fit, throat begins to swell and the parotid glands on both sides, soreness of throat, sometimes face swells, and multiple abscesses form along cheeks, then abscesses burst or are opened, and the animal begins to feed and may recover. Then abscesses again begin to form on various parts of the body, and the animal becomes lame on the fore leg, with limb spread out, due to an abscess having formed on the prescapular lymphatic gland.

3. Symptoms of irregular strangles manifested by high fever and marked laryngitis and pharyngitis, breathe with difficulty, and emit a loud roaring sound during inspiration; eyes staring, nose protruded, discharge from nostrils and saliva from mouth, and if he attempts to swallow, coughs and food comes through nose, and if fed on green hay the discharge will be green; mucous membranes become of a dark color due to non-aerated blood; pulse becomes feeble; swellings now appear in the parotid region, face and nostrils, and in course of a few days multiple abscesses appear in various parts of the body. This is the most dangerous. When strangles affects foals, if it is not the mild form it generally proves fatal.

THE GUN.

The employes of Smith & Wesson of revolver fame have formed a pistol clnh at Springfield, Mass., and fitted up nice rooms and a pistol range. There are many good shots among them.

Thsre is some talk of sending a leam of Massachnsetts mililiamen to Wimhledon, next year.

The Bnllard Arms Company is running full time on an English order for Express iifles.

Barrel making is an art quite distinct from that of the gnn hnilder, and we hope that Mr. T. T. Cartwright will supplement his interesting acconnt of Mr. Clahrongh's factory with some notes on the forging of tnhes.

Mr. A. E. Whitmore, of Springfield, Mass., has hnilt a hammerless gou on a new principle, embodying several important features.

Doctor R. I. Hampton, at Athens, Ga., is also working on a new hammerless, which hids fair to displace many of the stylss now in use.

About John De Vaull Jr.

Mr. Crittenden Rohinson, in a letter to a friend in this city, hears snch deserved and gracefully-worded trihnte to the manes of yonng John de Vanll that we ventnre to extract a few words, although not intended for pnhlication. He writes:

"I greatly regret and am mnch pained to learn of poor John de Vanll's sndden death. Your letter contained the first I had heard of it. He endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact; modest, winning and gentlemanly always, and self-reliant. The memory of him and his loveahle traits of character will he much cherished hy those who knew him, and especially hy those who had the pleasnre of knowing him hest. He was well fitted to go—for perfect purity of a loveahle character was, if I have ever seen it, stamped with clearness npon his sweet, hoyish face. His memhership in the California Wing Shooting Clnh cannot be filled, and in his sad death onr clnh has indeed snstained an irreparahle loss. I feel myself personally, as if his 'vacant chair' was a painful reminder of a loss that comes with nnnsnal force at this time, as an added sorrow, qnite home to me."

How Guns are Built.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—With intent to redeem a pledge long since made I hand you a description of the gun mannfactory of the well known firm of J. P. Clabrongh & Bro., Birmingham, Eng., the senior memher of which, through his connection with the San Francisco honse of Messrs. Clabrongh, Golcher & Co. has cemented many warm friendships with the sportsmen readers of your very interesting paper. I may premise that for five years previous to coming to this glorious land I was employed at the office of Mr. Clabrongh at the factory in Whittall street Birmingham. I shall endeavor to give such a description of the processes incident to comhining the crnde materials into the thing of heanty called a shotgun as will enahle all readers to understand how many operations the gnn is snhjected to hefore a favorite weapon is placed in the hands of the user. Readers will perceive that the checks and counter-checks are so arranged that when a gnn leaves the factory it is as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it.

Birmingham is the centre of the fowling piece industry of the world, and Mr. Clahrongh's factory is sitnated in the very heart of the gun-making qnarter of the city. Opposite the factory, across Whittall street, stands the venerahle St. Mary's Episcopal church, ahout which is a heautiful little park in which the hoys and operatives from the adjacent factories congregate dnring the noon honrs. Mr. Clabrongh's factory is snhdivided, the larger on Whittall street affording room for one hnndred and twenty men, and that on St. Mary's Row for fifty gnnsmiths.

All orders are received and all work is given out at the Whittall street establishment, each operative either going to the office for pieces of work or sending his errand boy for them. The hnsiness office and working and shipping rooms are also in Whittall street, and I can assure yon a large amonnt of work is done in those rooms. On the ground floor all work is received and given ont, and there is always present one of the hest artists in the "action" trade to inspect work as it is sent in. I need not tell readers of the Breeder and Sportsman that all of Mr. C.'s employees are artists in their specialities, and the majority of them have heen in the employ of the firm for many years. The factory is three stories high, actions heing made in the upper story and some finishing done there. All parts of the works are connected with the office by telephone. There is no money wasted in extravagant fittings anywhere ahont the hnildings. In Mr. Clahrongh's office stands his hench and vise, and when anyone calls npon him he is to he found coatless and with sleeves rolled np hard at work, whether it he 9 A. M. or 6 P. M. No man in the factory works harder than the proprietor, and it is to his ceaseless energy that his extraordinary success as a gnn manufactnrer is dne. All work is snhjected to his severely practical criticism, and he holds himself personally responsihle for the quality of all weapons which go out hearing his impress. So much hy way of preliminary—now for the details: The rough forgings of the hest of low steel or high iron are honght from persons who do nothing bnt forging, and are rather shapeless masses of metal, harely snggesting ultimate form in their outlines. They are then sent to he snhjected to certain machines which cnt the recesses for the lock plates, drill holes through the frames for the "lngs" or lumps which hold the harrels and frames together. The machines also make cnts for the holts and faces of the hed and actions. When the cuts named have heen made, machine work on the gnn ends, except that the fore end is milled where it joins the action. The anterior face of the action and the back of the fore end are milled into segments of circles of eqnal radii, so that they must fit perfectly. The tuhes from which the harrels are to he made are sent in the rongh, with the rihs and lumps, to the government proof honse, where they are snhjected to a first proof, which determines their essential goodness or worthlessness. After the proof they go hack to the factory where they are hand-filed and laid together with the utmost care. The breech ends of the tnbes and the "lngs" are hrazed together, the rest of the harrels and the rihs heing soft soldered. After passing inspection in the office, when sent from the filer, the harrels are sent to the machinist who trims the sides of the "lngs" and the hed, when, together with the action and fore end, they are placed in the hands of the "jointer," who fits them together and puts in the "hody-pin."

The jointer does not file the action except where the harrels touch it. From the jointer the fitted actions are sent, to the office, again inspected and then sent to the man who fits the extractors to the harrels, after which they again undergo inspection and are then chamhered. Then to the hands of an action filer, who files the action up into shape. After another inspection they are passed to men who fit the firing pins, locks and fnrnitnre. It is only meet to say that Mr. Clabrough has his locks made hy one of the hest lock-filers in England, and that when sent to the office they nndergo a rigid inspection hy Mr. C. himself, who is one of the hest judges of gnn locks alive.

The locks and fnrnitnre are then stripped from the action, which is sent for the second time to the proof-house, and exhanstively tested. Every English gnn must he proved twice, whether it costs $300 or $15. They are proved in the tnhes, and again when the actions are finished, and if any flaw is developed, the proof marks are not stamped npon them, hut they are returned either to he destroyed, or to have remediahle defects repaired. After proof the gun is again assemhled and placed in the hands of a fitter, who adjnsts the holt and top-lever and also cuts the hearings for the holts in the "lngs." Another inspection is made of the lever work and the lever springs are tested. The action is then given to the man who smooths it hy fine filing, so that all the marks that may have heen left hy the rough filer are taken out, and is sent into the office nice and clean. The actions and harrels are then given to the stocker, and here again Mr. Clahrough is at his hest. He personally selects all the stocks, and gives that work ont himself. When the stocker is throngh, his work is closely examined hy Mr. Clahrough, and sent to the finisher who lets in the trigger plate and guard and sets on the hntt plate, and the gun, if of the hammer model, is sent to the office and the hammers fitted. The finisher puts all the screws in, shapes up the stock and checks it. As soon as he is through with the action and other parts he nnmhers them and they are sent to the polisher to hrighten them ready for the engraver, the action heing "in the soft." The harrels are sent to the "fine horer" who finishes the insides, when they are sent to the harrel filer who "strikes np" the ontsides, and sees that the top rih is straight. They are then inspected hy Mr. Clabrough, and woe hetide the nnfortnnate horer or filer who tries to slight his work. The long experience of Mr. C. has made him expert in detecting the slightest ineqnalities inside or ont.

Before the guns are stripped for the polisher they are shot at the targets, under the direct supervision of the head of the firm. After polishing, the engraver puts upon them labor in proportion to the grade of the gnn; after which they are case-hardened and blned, and then returned to what is called the "freeing-room," where the case-hardened actions and bright harrels are rejointed and fitted with the utmost nicety. That done, all the metal parts go to a finisher who puts them together, and the gnn is then overlooked closely hy Mr. Clahrough. The harrels are now taken from the gun and given to a man, who sees that all scratches are ont of them, and sends them to he hrowned, which takes from three to six days. While the harrels are in hrown the locks are taken from the stocks and the woodwork freed, so that the locks will surely work freely and easily. When the harrels return from hrowning the extractors are freed, the sights put in, the insides thoroughly wiped, and the chamhers accurately gauged. The stock and fore end are then put on, and the gun is ready to ship, except that Mr. Clahrongh invariahly tries the chambers with hrass and paper shells. When he passes the weapon and orders it sent ont anyone can take np the gun and rely npon it that it will stand lots of wear, and will shoot well if held properly.

Mr. Clabrongh is assisted in his hnsiness hy his hrothers William and Joseph, who take charge of the financial part of the husiness. Joseph for two years past has heen in very had health. Mr. Clahrongh lives in a cosy cottage near the factory, and there yon can almost always find some American friend who has called on John P. at his office, and heen invited to share the home dinner or tea or supper with the head of the honse and his sister, Miss Annie, who cares for the Penates. As has heen said, many of the operators have heen in the employ of the firm for years—some of them since the factory was started—and they take pride in their work hecause they know it tends to the prosperity of their employer and ensures them employment. I wish to make what may seem a hroad statement, and defy successful contradiction. It is that J. P. Clahrongh & Bros. turn out as good shot guns as any firm in the world, whether it be cheap or high-priced. Their cheapest gun is the hest on the market for the money, and their hest guns are as good as the hest London guns, costing double the money. I had, while in Birmingham recently, the pleasure of seeing a gun which is now in the hands of Mr. John M. Adams of your city, and I envied him when I put that gnn to my shonlder and examined it throughont. Such perfect work no one can understand unless "to the manner horn," if I should write a week ahout it. It must be seen and studied to he appreciated. I intend having a duplicate huilt, except that I shall use 16 and 20 gauge harrels, as I am convinced one can do fine work with those bores at the trap and elsewhere. In fact I proved it last summer. I hope soon to see San Francisco, and what friend Clahrough calls 'the hest country in the world.'' T. T. Cartwright.

Poule and Pull.

The late Duke de Ricci, who was devoted to field sports, and a splendid shot, while on a visit to an English country house, was accompanied to the field hy his own *maitre de chasse* and an old grey-headed gamekeeper of his hosts. The latter had resided many years npon the estate, and could scarcely express his dissatisfaction at the havoc the Duke made in his master's preserves. Repeatedly in the course of the day when springing a pheasant, the *maitre de chasse*, as is usual with the French, would call out, "*Poule!*" (which is Gallic for hen), and the Duke, as a fair sportsman, withheld his fire. On the return of the party, the host, whom an attack of the gout had prevented attending, inquired of "Old John" what kind of a shot his illustrious visitor was. "Oh, dang him!" growled John, "he never misses, and if he'd pulled half as often as t'other mounseer wanted him to do, your honor would hardly have had a bird left for next year."

Nelson as a Sportsman.

It is not often we meet the great Lord Nelson as a sportsman, hut from hoyhood he was immensely fond of the gun, and when a middy nearly lost his life while bear-shooting in the Arctic regions. He and another were out on the ice, and the signal had heen given for them to return. As he was firing at a large hruin, his musket flashed in the pan. His ammunition was exhausted; hut it was in vain his comrade urged him to obey the order. "Do hut let me get a blow at this devil with the hutt-end of my musket," he cried, "and we shall have him." The beast was advancing, and England might never have had a Nile or a Trafalgar to hoast of had not the captain, who was fortunately near enough to perceive the danger, hastened to the rescue and frightened the heast away hy discharging his gun. When sternly reprimanded hy his superior officer, the hoy answered, pouting, "I wished to kill the hear, that I might carry the skin home to my father."

Who Invented Choke-Boring.

Upon the question as to who first choked shot harrels an invention which has heen claimed for America, Mr. A. Lancaster a son of the noted English gun maker says:

With regard to choke-horing, will you allow me to endeavor to throw some light on the question of priority of that invention.

My father, Charles Lancaster, was in the habit of recess or hollow-horing the harrels of his guns, and they were remarkahle in the sporting world for their close and hard shooting qualities.

Now, as Charles Lancaster died in 1846, the invention is of long usage.

It may not he generally known that my father was, hy trade, a harrel maker, and made all the harrels for the celehrated Joe Manton, to whom we owe so much for improvements in high-class sporting arms.

I can also speak of the same system of recess horing heing continued hy my hrother, the late C. W. Lancaster (inventor of the oval-hore rifle and cannon and a great number of other sporting novelties), and myself, after our father's death, when we added much to his fame in our manufactures.

It is a true saying that there is nothing new under the sun, so I shall fully expect to hear of some much wider claim heing laid for this excellent invention, which was only the result of very great experience and thought in the art of harrel making.

ATHLETICS.

We overheard a discussion the other day among some of the participants in the three-mile walk in the championship meeting and others as to whether the time officially returned was correct or not. The figures given were 25 m. 56½ secs., or a little more than 5 secs. worse than Mr. Gaffney's previous performance. It is not likely that an error was made, as the timers were experienced and careful, and, moreover, if the race had heen completed in 1½ minutes hetter time (as some claimed), neither of the principal competitors would likely have heen "fresh" enough to run pell-mell into the dressing-rooms! It was a first-class race, and for novices at the distance (three miles) very well walked; (perhaps if Gaffney had used *all* his strength, and gone faster from the start, he would have had a hetter chance) hut neither of the gentlemen can walk in twenty-four minutes without more long-distance experience.

The Olympic Club offers a series of attractive entertainments for the coming months of winter. On January 13th a hoxing tournament will he given in its rooms. On January 23d a ladies' night. On February 15th a middle-weight Græco-Roman wrestling tournament. On February 24th a juvenile night. On March 23d a catch-as-catch-can wrestling tournament. On April 6th a hoxing tournament open to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. F. S. Moody, Secretary, announces that entries to the middle-weight wrestling tournament at the Olympic Club will close on February 10th instead of 12th.

The Golden Gate Club recently gave a henefit in hehalf of the mother of one of its memhers, who was fatally injured while exercising in its rooms. Memhers gladly volunteered, and an interesting programme was offered. The henefit netted several hundred dollars for Mrs. Zoppi.

All of the athletic cluhs have settled down to indoor work during the coming three months of rain, and the tournaments at the Olympic, Golden Gate and California Cluhs should have many entries. The medals offered are rich, and the honor of winning is compensation enough for the lahor incident to preparation, to say nothing of the most valuahle return, which is the estahlishment of health resultant upon careful exercise.

W. Byrd Page.

An Englieh writer, who came to he intimate with the champion high jumper, Mr. Page, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, N. Y., while the latter was in England, recently speaks of him thus:

During the time he was here I saw a good deal of him, and witnessed several of his attempts at record. Hitherto it has heen considered the perfection of high jumping for a man to clear his own height, and most of our hest jumpers—Daverux, Brooks, to wit—have heen tall men. Byrd quite upsets these ideas. He is a quiet, unassuming young fellow, of good social position, ahout 23 years of age, and only 5 ft. 6¾ in. in height. He has fairly laid himself out on the high jump, made a study of, and reduced it to a science. His style is a revelation, heing totally different to either the Scotch side stride, or the London leg manœuvre. Men smiled audihly the first time they saw him approach the bar. Not so when he was done, however. He is most particular as to the surroundings. He must have a very thick cross-bar, with a handkerchief tied in the middle, a hed of straw to alight on, and preferahly, slightly up-hill run. After seeing that the approach is perfectly smooth, he takes up his stand 10 to 12 yards from the bar, treads the ground for 30 to 40 seconds, raises the left knee to near his chest, poises his foot, crouches, then advances well six low, long, lopping catlike strides, then two very quick, short steps (which almost look like one); rising close to the bar he suddenly shoots out his legs and goes over the har almost horizontally, with up-raised arms, and drops ahout five feet on the off side. To see him stand under a bar over eight inches ahove his head, and then clear it, is "a sight of a century." To heat the record (Davine, 6 ft. 2¾ in.), was the settled amhition of his life. Try! try!! try!!! his motto, and success his determination. Time after time he did 6 ft. 1 in., 6 ft. 2½ in.—it was hard lines only tying for championship honors—(harder to he heaten) with Rowden (who is only hetween 5 ft. 7 in. and 5 ft. 8 in.) at 6 ft. At last at Stourhridge (on the same ground where the championship meeting was held on 2d July), on 15th August, he got over 6 ft. 3¼ in., and only just missed 6 ft. 4 in.; hut the 6 ft. 3¼ in. was cleared heyond question. From the frequent narrow misses his hip or elbow displacing the har in descending, I have witnessed at 6 ft. 4 in. I shall not he surprised to hear of his clearing that height, or even 6 ft. 5 in. with luck. The happiest man in England that evening (15th August) was W. B. Page, as he wired his triumph to America, for which country he soon afterwards departed in company with the English athletes who are hent on securing some American championships.

Shall the Standard Be Changed?

Thie is a eerious qnestion—one fraught with interest to the breeders, and one thet shonld be acted upon with great cautiun by the Committee on Revisiun. Rnle VII eeems to he the maiu point of attack. To this Rule I eepecially weut to cell attentiun.

fs this Rule injurious to the trotting-horee interest? Do the animals tbat are standerd under this rule, es a class possess speed? Do animals standard nuder this inle go on producing speed? Is there a larger per cent. of culls registered nuder this rule than under other rules of registry?

To the rst inquiry it seems to me plain tnt it cannot injure the trotting-horse interest tu sustain Rnle VII. The registry is nut intended to furnish breeders with brains, but only fixes the limits within which men mey reasonably look for excellence. The amount, quality and kiud of breeding is u question of taste and financial ability to procure. Within the registry each man mnst exercise hie own judgment. With trotters, as with runners, some fumilies and some combinations of blood will always have e supremacy in public favor. There ere "thoroughbreds and thoroughbreds;" so it will he with the standard trotters. The rules should be broad enongh to take in ell of positive merit, so as to give the breeder the widest scope for selection.

Do the horses entitled to registry nuder this rule have speed ued stamina? We think this qnestion must be answered in the affirmative. I have reference to the blood lines exclusively, as many re entitled to register by virtue of their performance or the performances ot relatives, es well is nuder this rule. Jay-Eye-See, Maud S., Cude, Harry Wilkes, Jerome Turner, Wildflower, Buffalo Girl, are all standardbred nuder this rule might he greatly extended, hut the instances above are deemed sufficient. After a hasty examination of the '30 list, I venture the assertion that there is nut tu exceed twenty-five per cent. of them that would be standard under any other rule. Snrely a rule that covers the breeding of seventy-ive per cent. of our actual performers does not extend the line outside of real merit.

Let ns go one step further and see if those bred under Rnle VII will go on reproducing. The great Nutwood is surely a producer; Harold hae representatives; Volunteer has done something es a speed producer; Heppy Medinm has had some euccese in the stud. The great George Wilkes had a plebeian grandam, and yet has reached prominence es a sire. His twu greatest suns, Red Wilkes and Onward, possess plebeian grauddams, and the prince of sires, Electioneer, is ot the seme clase. This will surely suffice. The half-blood matrons are not to be despised. Dolly Spanker, Crop, Miss Russell, Dolly, end many others are strong samples. Can we afford to cnt off a class of colts from whom have sprung and will spring such producers as above given?

The next question is une difficnlt uf actual demonstrution. It is impossible to tell how meny culls ere registered nuder any of the rules. The main objection made to Rule VII is that it admits auimale with seventy-five per cent. of plebeiau blood. The foregoing demonstrations tend strongly to show that this objection is a mere myth, unless we are breeding for pedigree and not for speed. Metrons bred to standard horses are usually auimale of greet individual merit; and, agein, this prodnce thet ie returned to standard-bred horses, as a rnle, are mares of individual merit. Thns we have the dam and granddam uf uur standard horse nuder Rnle VII of individual worth tu cumpensate for the shortness of the pedigree. In proof of this let me illnstrete: Whu can point to a registered cult nnder Rule VII with a Clyde or a Norman for a grunddam? On the other hand, the nsual pedigree of such horses would he more like the following: "A colt sired by George Wilkes, dem by Almont, secoud dem Flora Bele, pacer, 2:13, breeding nnknown:" Where is the plebeian blood in this colt?

Cnt out Rnle VII end you do the trotter a positive injury hy eliminutiug the fast pacer as second dame.

Ou the other haud, there are meny colts standerd under other rules on account of their nnmerous standard crosses, witbont individnel merit themselves or merit in their dems for three or four generations, thet ere registered ou account of the length of their pedigree and ere expected to he sold on the seme.

I em not advocating short pedigrees or opposing long ones, hnt trying tu show that there mey he and often is merit in nne and tailnre in the nther, and that men mnst use their own judgment on eech individnal auimal. The relaxetion to five thoroughbred crosses hae not injured the runner in the United States, es we are able to cross the pond and heat our English neighbors; neither will Rule VII fill nur trotting farme with worthless trotters. Men have acted in good faith end invested their money un the rules as they now stand—good feith alone demands that they shonld remain the same.

It is a well settled rule of jur'sprudence that where a rule of pruperty hes been treated as law and vested interest and property right accrned thereunder, that courts will not disturh snch rule, althongh in the beginning it was not based on eound reasoniug. The same rule ehonld epply to the cheuging of the Rnles of Registration. Stahility is whet we most need nntil the family of trotters is evolved. Auy change of Rule VII will be regarded ae an effort on the part of the large hreedere to create a mouopoly, and he a great demege, in our judgment, to the trotting-horse interest.—*Amo, in Western Sportsman.*

The Old and the New.

The king is deed, long live the king! The three gentlemen who have gnided the fortunes of the American Jockey Club for so many yeers huve retired, and their placee have heen teken hy three othere, who are believed to he imbned with modern ideas of progressiveness, and it is to be eesumed that a marked chenge will be inaugnrated in the manegement of the most representative racing association in America, under whose rnles all of the Easteru aesociations race, whose decisiue ere organized hy the Jockey Clnh in Englend, and whose president, by his office, becomes an honorary member of the most powerful and the most exclusive clnh in the world. In Eegland the modern idea is also making itself felt, as Newmarket is either fest abandoning its staid, old-fashioned etakes or entering the arena with yonnger recing institntions and competing for populer favor in the shape of rich and valnable stakes, provided with conditions suitable to the existing requirements of racing. The reason is obvions. Racing, while still an amnsement for the few, hae grown into a vaet and complicated husiuees for the many, und as euch it mnst he handled.

The gentlemen who retire from the management can look back npon their pest career with e great deal of pride and a great deal of eatiefaction. They have seen the eport of racing grow from a tender nnrsling to a tall, erect, sonnd tree, and they turn over the institution to their snccessors in a healthy condition. It is to these snccesees that the arduous duties of lopping off what excresences have arisen in the conrse of the marvelonsly rapid growth of the tnrf devolve, as well as the tesk of still further enhancing the benefits of the good work hegun hy their predecessors. Still, difficult es their undertaking may be, their character, knowledge and practical experience give every assurance thet they will succeed. —*Sporting World.*

Speed Drive.

From the following, cut from the deily *Call* of Thursday, the 29th inst., it will he learned thet money enough has been snbscribed to huild the Speed Drive in Golden Gate Park. From the first we never donhted that it would eventually be built, as it is a necessity, or nearly so, to those who heve a fancy for "road-driviug." Some months ego we wrote several articles in relatiun to the contemploted drive, and there is no necessity for repetition, one snggestion, or rather a portiun of it, hae been adopted. We recommended thet a carriege-way ehonld he in proximity, and nlso e place where pedestrians conld witness the brushes. Accompanying the urticle in the *Call* is a plan, and that shows a wide carriage-way between the two speed courses. That this will he thronged when the weather is snitable is beyond qnestion. The people of San Francisco are not the only ones interested in the constructiun of this drive. Every hreeder in the State, in fact all engaged in rearing fast harness horses, ere deeply interes.ed. There are plenty of wealthy men in San Francisco who will be glad tu purchase high-priced horses when there is an opportunity to nse them, und derive pleesure and health from the possession.

Yesterday afternoon the gentlemen who have heen most energetic in promoting a Speed Drive met in Parl.r A of the Palace Hotel. Those present were Charles Webb Howard, who is President, and H. B. Cook, Secretary, and the following: Adolph Spreckels, F. C. Talbot, Albert Gallatin, W. S. Hobart, W. W. Stow, C. S. Crittenden, R. B. Milroy, Judge Levy, Daniel McCarty, George Fidges and W. E. Bridge.

Mr. Cook read from his snbscription-list, which shows as already subscribed $30,500, and for which he holds vunchere for payment.

He also stated that he, in connection with Adolph Spreckels and F. C. Talbot, had interested themselves personally and obtained most of the snoscriptions, and that a second visit to Governor Stanford, from whom they had obteined the first signature over his name to the amount of $1,000, had met with the response of another $1 000. Mr. Cook himself had obtained nearly $12,000 snoscriptions from prominent gentlemen.

On motion of W. W. Stow an Executive Committee was appointed by the Chair, with full power to act and instructions to proceed ut once on the completion of the Speed Track. The motion was carried unanimnely, and the Chair eppointed Adolph Spreckels, H. B. Cook, F. C. Talbot, Albert Gallatin and W. W. Stow. Mr. Stow remarked that the three young men wonld he expected to continne the good work they had begun, and expressed the belief that the most of the work wuuld be done by them.

The motion of Mr. Stow that the Chair appuint an editing committee of three, over which the Chairman, C. W. Huwerd, should preside, was carried, and W. S. Hobart and Colonel Griffiths appointed.

A lengthy discnssion then took plece between Messrs. Webb Howard, Gallatin, Stow, Cook, McCarty und Crittenden with regard to their ideas end plans for the way the new road ehould be laid ont and built. It was finally resolved to leave all the managment entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee.

There being nu further bnsiness for the Central Committee, Mr. Crittenden propused an adjonrnment, which was carried, for a meeting snbject in the future to the call of the Cheir.

The Executive Committee then held a private session. On motion of Adolph Spreckels it was nnanimously agreed to proceed to-morrow toward the completion of the work as soon as possible, and an authorization wae issued to Mr. Forbes, the civil engineer, to at once survey and enhmit to them surveye, plane and specifications for the new Speed Road to be built as egreed in middle southern perk, eccurding to the surveys made by the Perk Commissioners.

It was further agreed to build the road eimilar to the one described hy Messrs. Stow and McCarty as being a prominent attractiun in Chicago, viz.: With a carriage drive throngh the centre the entire length of the Speed Track, and which shall he one mile in length. The width of each speed road to be fifty feet. All driving on the Speed Road will be compelled to go in one direction nntil they reach the end of the mile and keep to the right. A two-foot hedge will he grown on either side of the cerriege-drive, and that being somewhat elevated over the Speed Road will give the slow drivers a splendid view of the speedy roadsters.

Pendragon on Hurdle Racing.

Lord Marens Beresford invites support for a petition praying the Grand National Hunt committee to re-allow mile-and-a-half hurdle reces. "The sport," says Lord Mercus, "is languishing from inanition, and requiree some venom infueed into it." Speaking for myself, I should he pleesed if enough venom were infnsed into the business to settle it right out once and forever. I hate hurdle recing, which is neither fish, flesh, fowl, good red-herring, nor even canned stuff. It is not flat racing nor steeple-chasing, and serves no neefnl purpose nnder the sun, unless hy way of keeping down the population and preventing the jockey market from becoming overstocked. Hurdle racing ie about ten times as dangerous as steeple-chusing. Some time ego I was accused of being inconsistent because I asserted that I could not watch hurdle rneing without getting nervons about accident, while I would not eek ener epart than assisting at the first helf, at any rate, of a good fight with the rew 'nue. I may he incousistent, though I do not think so. What upsets me is the unnecessary crowding et the hurdlee and the ever-present possibilities of disester. Yon get perheps half a dozen horsee rising a hurdle together, and almost rubbing qnarters as they teke off. Let one swerve ever so little, and down mey come three or four horsee and their riders, while the second rank of competitore are in the air, and to all appearances honnd to crash into the fallen divieion. If this sort of rucing led anywhere, or the riska carried with it were nuavoidable, I would not so much mind. I grant that the jockeys are to blume, as a rule, because they will all crowd for the best berth. With all that in, I have not much opinion of the sportsmen who can regard nnmoved a line of riders charge hurdles helter-skelter, without pull or steady for the jump—if, that is, he carries in his mind some of the frequent ecenee, with three or four horses and men scattered more or less helpless on the tnrf, horses striving to rise, end kicking frantically. The whole lot are apparently doomed to be crushed when the rest of the field lends among them if it were not for the animals' marvellous instinct, partly, I believe, of kindliuess, and the rest—the bigger half—of self-preservatiou, hy which they will somehow menege to keep their hoofs clear of the down-pins if possible. Them's my sentimente, and I could qnote many good sportsmen who ere not ashamed to say "ditto" to them. I repeat that I shonld he glad to see hurdle racing wiped nut. If, that is, its being abolished would not lead to the introdnction of something still less to my taste. As the geme stands, I do not find the slightest possible objection to adopting Lord Marens' proposal. Within certain limits, the shorter hurdle races are the better, because then you would get horses fresher at the finishing jumps. With two-mile courses they ere driven just as fast es they can go at the last flights of hurdles. The less done-up they are when the pinch comes, the less fear of accident. So, by all means, cut down the courses, say I. Why not mile hurdle races, if it comes to that, or five-furlong dashes?

American Jockey Club.

The resignation of Mr. Augnst Belmont from the presidency of the American Jockey Club came like a thunderclap last week, and has been the topic uf conversation in racing circles ever since. It has been, of course, an open secret for nearly a year that the conservative and the progressive elements of the club have been at loggerheads as to the policy to be pursned. This was but natural, for after an existence of over twenty years it was obvious that a change in methods had to come, and that the more modern principles which have proved so successful with the young racing associations should be applied. At the same time the gentleman who has so snccessfully carried on the affairs of the club from its infancy naturally maintained that the best plan was to leave well enough alone, and hence the difficulty.

Judge Monson was the pronounced spokesman of the old regime. A gentleman of positive character, tenacious uf his opinions and outspoken in giving voice to them, he was, of course, made the main object of the attacking forces of the progressive element, and at the annual election of the executive committee Mr. William A Doer, who represents the Traver's interest, was selected in his place. This action on the part of his associates displeased Mr. Belmont, who has been associated with Judge Monson from the inception of the club, and he claimed that this was but an ill reward for twenty years of generous service. To accentuate this feeling he resigned, and a few days later Mr. Withers followed suit, and also handed in his resignation. Thus the famous triumvirate which has so long been at the head of the affairs of the American Club, and which certainly can look back with pride and satisfaction to the wonderful growth of the American turf in the East since the opening of Jerome Park, is no more.

On December 19th, the executive committee met at Mr. Doer's office and elected Mr. John Hunter to the presidency, Mr. John A. Morris to the treasurership, lately held by Judge Monson, and Mr. Louis L. Lorillard and Mr. J. Wadsworth to the vacancies created on the executive committee by the retirement of Mr. Belmont and Mr. Withers. It was also decided that if the Aqnednct Commission does not decide within two months to take Jerome Park for reservoir purposes, to spend $50,000 for improvements.

Mr. John Hunter has throughout his long life been found of the thoroughbred, and has achieved distinction both as an owner and a breeder in this section. When the American Jockey Club was formed he, together with Mr. Travers, Mr. Belmont and others, was one of the founders. If memory serves me right, his first ventures on the turf were made in partnership with his friend, that ardent sportsman, the late Mr. Travers. The connection was an eminently successful one, for they had snch horses as Alarm, Strachino, Reviler, etc., and Buckden first ran as a two-year-old for them.

It was when racing under his own name, however, that the horses bred and trained at Annieswood, Mr. Hunter's farm in West Chester county, became famous, and what a power the "orange with crimson sash end cap" was in these days may be judged from a list of some of the horses that carried it. It embraced such flying two-year-olds as Ulrica, Olitipa, Australind, Oliata, and such clinking good ones ee Mery Howell, Saratoga, King Pin, King Bolt, Flora McIvor, and last, but not least, Kentucky. Nearly all have achieved distinction at the stud, but the pride of Mr. Hunter's heart was Kentucky. With him he won the first Travers and the first and second Saratoga Cup, and up to this day he claims that there was not a grander race-horse foaled in this country or a better sire than Kentucky.

It is fully ten years, however, since Mr. Hunter retired from the turf. About five years ago his son, Mr. Arthur Hunter, the well-known gentleman jockey, revived the colors, and among others Eole, after Major Doswell sold him, for a while carried the orange jacket. In fact, Mr. Arther Hunter was Mr. Gebhardt's original mentor on the turf. Eole, however, speedily became the eole property of Mr. Gebherdt, and after that the last one who carried the "orange and crimson sash" was that good little horse, Sir Hugh, in gentlemen's races.

Mr. John A. Morris, the new treasurer, has also been for years identified with the racing in this country. He is the gentleman who this year created a stir by taking two subscriptions to Hermit, the famous English sire, and who paid such liberal prices for fashionably-bred brood-mares. He is now on the point of starting a large stock farm in the immediate vicinity of Jerome Park, and judging from the knowledge and experience he has displayed thus far, the venture cannot but be successful, and bring back to the East some of the prestige which has waned since the departure of Leamington.

With the election of the new element it is currently believed in initiated circles that all talk of closing Jerome Park as a racing resort is ended.—*Sporting World.*

Errata.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—In Pleasanton Items, in issue of December 31st, in speaking of the colts brought here by Mr. Cox, I said that the sorrel colt, four years old, was by Venture, which is not correct, as his sire was the Nutwood stallion Redwood, who is owned by Mr. Geo. Cropsey, of this place. I also said that Don Pedro was by Belmont, which is also an error, as he is by Nauhne. Dox.

Mr. R. Porter Aehe has had sickness in his stable, and it was reported ha l lost Tribonlet, but the report is unauthorized and a mistake. On Tuesday last he r[illegible] Oakland Trotting Park with Tribonlet, Snowdrop, G[illegible], two two-year-olds purchased ut last fall's Palo A[illegible]. The horses, at writing, Wednesday evening, are in g[illegible]on, and no fatality ie looked for. Frolicsome, a y[illegible]lly died. The trouble seems to be a form of epizootic

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

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Vol. XII.

It has been the cnstom to open the new Volume with some remarks appropriate to the occasion. As our initial number is the first published in the New Year, we will first of all greet our readers with the compliments of the season. While New Year's day is a thing of the past, it is not altogether out of place to wish that our readers and other friends may have a continuation of the happy time we sincerely trust all of them enjoyed on the grand holiday for the balance of 1888, and a succession of good times and prosperity for many years to come.

A fair share of prosperity has an influence on happiness, though there are some so happily constituted that even adversity can not disturb their equanimity, or interfere with their enjoyment. This is a frame of mind which cannot be too heartily appreciated. The possessor commands our unfeigned admiration, and though some will argue that there is an incentive lacking to strive, we can not agree in this view. He or she who does not repine over bad luck, who is not disheartened if the silver lining is seldom apparent, is more likely to be in readiness to grasp Fortune's favors than those who wallow in the Slough of Despond.

Looking for argentiferous coloring when clouds are the blackest ,is more likely to discover auriferous hues than when pessimism prevails. The optimist is the successful breeder of race-horses and trotters; should the pessimist incur a few seasons of adversity, he surrenders, when it may be that Dame Fortune is ready to more than make amends for former frowns. We could name several of our acquaintances who, after many years of bad luck, "sat it out," and afterwards had no reasons for complaints. Mr. Bowerman informed us a few days ago that the dam of Sudie D. had very many colts, and these by good horses, without showing any which were notable until the advent of the phenomenon. Illustrations could be multiplied when "hanging on" brought its reward, though this quality is so thoroughly appreciated there is little necessity for amplification.

We refer to the past of the paper as showing its future course rather than to make promises for the hereafter, although it may not be out of place to say that ere this we were in hopes to enlarge the size to twenty pages, and, perhaps, twenty-four. Looking to that enlargement we have given rather more than a proper share of space to departments outside of the horse. Our associate who has charge of that division, is so enthusiastic in regard to everything pertaining to field sports, that he was inclined to absorb a goodly portion of the space, and when requested to "shorten up," his visage became so rueful that we had not the heart to change the request into an absolute command.

Having been so liberally treated in the past, those of our readers who share in the admiration of "man's truest, best friend," and who are wedded to the exciting sports of the field, will pardon the curtailment of this department, until the right time comes for increasing the size.

The horse interests of California are increasing with unexampled rapidity. There are indications which point to a still more rapid growth. Never since the gold discovery has there been such an invasion as has marked the last six months. Among prominent visitors are many of the large breeders of the East. Those who are now here are impressed with the advantages of this climate, and though it is scarcely probable that present horse-breeding establishments will be abandoned to other uses, there is not a question that very many additions to the famous "ranchos" of California will soon be made, and, what may appear anomalous to some, the more breeders that are on this coast the better it will be for those engaged in the business. In Kentucky, where almost every farmer in that section—which has long been known as the "blue-grass country," and since Virginia had to surrender the title, "the race-horse region,"—is engaged in breeding fine horses, customers come from all sections of the Union, and from foreign countries too. There is, of course, a limit to wants, and there may be "over-production." But in this line it does not figure. Fast trotters, No. 1 race-horses, coach and carriage horses, and "fancy saddlers" are articles of luxury, and so long as there are wealthy people so long will there be a brisk demand for the best. Were the demand limited to this coast, the limit would soon be reached.

With the cost of transportation at present rates, the charge per horse to Eastern markets is not great, and with prospective reductions which will materially decrease the price of fare. Our large breeders can send a train load once or twice a year, the smaller can combine and effect a saving which will materially enhance the profits.

Very many will be sold here to purchasers who come or send orders for stock which they fancy; quite a number of visitors, attracted by the superiority of our winter climate, will buy horses, and send them home. There is more demand now than many people imagine, and inquiries by letter are numerous. It will be the aim of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN to do all in its power to subserve these interests. While there will be no endeavor to *"boom"* the stock of California, it will be kept before the public in a manner which can not fail to attract attention. Merit will be given its appropriate place. While merit will be cheerfully acknowledged, inferiority will not obtain aid to impose on the ignorant. Our past course is the best guarantee for the future in this respect, and to that ordeal we cheerfully submit.

There has been what may be termed a new era in breeding inaugurated in California. For the first time in the history of fast-trotting production, a fair chance has been awarded the blood horse. Heretofore the efforts in that direction were casual. Isolated cases without proper direction until Palo Alto instituted a fair and impartial trial. The result is watched with great interest all over this country, and there is scarcely a single feature in the breeding of trotters which is watched with so much interest. We shall take especial pains to present this phase fully. It is unnecessary to state that the success which has already followed the deviation from generally accepted theories is an incentive which will make the work a "labor of love:" Gratifying though it is personally to record the substantiation of a position taken so long ago, due care will be observed that our predilections shall bear as lightly on the subject as possible. We do not expect to be able to entirely forsake the role of advocate for that of strictly unbiased judgment, though so far as partialities can be discarded, by a person of our temperament in making up the summary, it shall be done. There is a "world" of fine trotting stock in California. Beside the immense establishment mentioned, Mr. Rose, Mr. Corbitt, Mr. Salisbury, Mr. Valensin, Mr. Cook, Rancho del Paso and many others have collections which it is safe to say, cannot be excelled in any county.

Great as has been the increase in the trotting stock of California in the past ten years, there has been fully as great a gain in thoroughbreds, more so in fact, when comparative numbers are considered. When we arrived in this State, April, 1874, there were probably not more than twenty mares of what could be termed fashionable breeding. Of these the importations of Theo. Winters, A. Mailliard and John Hall had nearly everyone which could be brought into that category. Now Rancho del Paso is the foremost stud farm in point of numbers in the world, and, unless all previous teachings are illusory, it is destined to take the lead in other respects. Santa Anita has made a name which is recognized as a synonym for speed wherever the royal sport is appreciated. Palo Alto has stalls and paddocks containing some of the best blood of both hemispheres, and there are others which swell the list to goodly proportions.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN fondly anticipates brilliant records for colts which are natives of this favored locality.

We are determined to maintain, so far as is possible, the purity of the sports of which this paper is an exponent. War, inexorable war, against everything which has a tendency to lower these sports and to bring a stigma on their supporters. But we desire to be distinctly understood that it is practices and not individuals against which denunciations are directed. We leave the punishment of individual violators to those whose duty it is to inflict punishment, and though there *may* be cases which will render imperative the task of exposition, they will be of rare occurrence.

In conclusion, we will state that experiments in all matters pertaining to horse management will be continued and results published. Those which others undertake will be carefully noted. This is the age of improvement. Men who breed, rear and train horses for the road, track and turf, must keep pace with the times, or accept an inferior place. It is supererogatory to state the position the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN occupies in regard to athletic sports With the exception of pugilism and its near neighbor, boxing, all are encouraged, and all affairs of sufficient importance in this branch reported.

The Proposed Stallion Stake.

Every person with whom we have conversed on the subject, since the publication of the article last week, favors a Stallion Stake. The owners of the horses mentioned, so far as heard from, profess their willingness to make nominations, and the public, that is that portion of the people who are fond of trotting sport, are unanimous in extolling the project. Since these conversations it has appeared to us that the better plan will be to adopt that which has been followed in the Stanford Stakes, viz.: A custodian of the stakes, and a secretary with power to make the best arrangements with certain pecified tracks, and add the whole of the profits. It is the general impression that with the prospective number of subscribers and starters, there will be the largest attendance known here since the time when Goldsmith Maid and Lucy made their memorable visit. In that case there will be, at the lowest estimate, $5,000 dollars to add, while some think that $10,000 is none too sanguine a prophesy. Under the lowest figures we have heard mentioned, the value of the added money would be larger than any proprietor or association would feel justified in offering. In case this plan is accepted it would be well to make the conditions so as to give the managers the right to select the course, naming all which would, from the situation, be adapted to trot the race upon. For instance, in addition to those mentioned last week, or rather taking the place of a definite sum of money to be added by the party offering and the track named, the following: Said race to be trotted on one of the tracks located at San Francisco, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose or Oakland. The managers, viz, Treasury and Secretary selecting that which will the best subserve the interests of the Stake. The selection to be made and publicly announced on the first day of August, 1888. Or it might be left to a vote of the subscribers after proposals, had been received from the above-mentioned tracks, although in our opinion, the simpler plan will be the most efficient.

At all events it is an easy thing to obtain an answer which will settle the business. From the conversations we have had, those who are likely to make nominations which we have seen, have signified their preference for an addition of the profits accruing, and have authorized us to solicit a gentleman to act as treasurer. His answer will be received in time to advertise the stake in the next issue of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and should there be the required number of subscribers, it will be an accomplished fact.

There were fourteen stallions named in the list of last week. It appears safe to assume that ten of them at least will respond, and it is not altogether improbable that Eastern nominations will be received. Should Patron, Phallas, Bonnie McGregor, or any others of the Eastern cracks take a part, the gate and pool moneys will be largely augmented, and if an Eastern horse succeeds in defeating California, the lucky investors can carry back many "barrels" of coin. In fixing the date so late as the middle of October the chance is given of participating in the main trotting meetings of the East, and reach here in time to take part. This will also give the opportunity of wintering here, and with a certainty of other races in which they can trot.

We feel nearly positive now tbat the stake will be gotten up. All things considered, it may ba the better course to close it soouer than the first of March. Thr 15th of February will give ample time to convey the conditions to all who own stallions which are likely to be named, and by hastening the time of closing the owners of those whicb will make seasons can arranga the business in accordance with tha engagement.

Nominatione in Stanford Stake, 1890.

The nominations in tba Stanford Stake of 1890, and the colts on which second and third payments have been made, arc appended. It is too lata now to offer remarks, and this pleasiug duty will be performed next week. It will be seen that the list is a long one, the greatest number of entries yet received, and shows that tba stake is gaining in favor with our breeders. In a few years there will be at lsast fifty nominations.

No 1. Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, Cal., namss very dark bay or dsrk brown colt Praavolo, foalsd May 7th, 1887, no white; by Autevolo, his dam Lady Viva, by Thrss Cheers; grandsm Lady Amauda, by imp. Harrah.

No. 2. Jos. Cairn Simpson uames bay filly A., foalsd January 25th, 1887, whits strips in face; by Autsvolo, hsr dam Ledy Dsl Snr, by Dsl Snr; grsndam Cecilia Clark, hy Clark Chief.

No. 3. P. W. Bsllingsll, Oaklsud, Cal., names bay colt Sirocco, fosled March, 1887, small whits spot on lsft hind foot; hy Antevolo; pedigrsa of dam nnknown.

No. 4. Wilbur Field Smith, Secramento, Csl., uamss bsy colt Calabar, foaled Feb. 20th, 1887; by Guy Wilkes, his dam Roesdale, by Snltau.

No. 5. A. J. Green, Oaklaud, Cal., names sssl brown colt Colton, foalsd April 21st, 1887; small star, very slight strips in facs, small snip, right hind foot white; by Antsvolo, his dsm Contre, by Electioneer; grandam by Billy Cheathsm.

No. 6. G. Valensin, Pleasantou, nsmes black filly Flest hy Sydnsy, her dsm Flight, by Bnccanesr.

No. 7. G. Valeueiu names sorrel colt Tom V. by Sydnsy, hie dam Nettia Lambert, the dam of Valensiu.

No. 8. E. H. Miller Jr., Alameda, uames blsck colt, Thavol, foaled April 13th, 1887, by Autsvolo, his dam Thelia by Boston.

No. 9. Palo Alto namss b c Paola hy Electiouser, dam Dams Winnis by Planet.

No. 10. Palo Alto's hr f Lisla hy Elsctiouesr, dam Lizzis Collins by Stansifers' Wofnl.

No. 11. Palo Alto's b f Wild May by Electionesr, dam May hy Wildidls.

No. 12. Palo Alto'e b f Katrina by Nsphew, dam Fanny by Patchen Vsrnon.

No. 13. Palo Alto's b c Bernal hy Electionesr, dsm Rebscca by General Benton.

No. 14. Palo Alto's b f Coral by Elsctionesr, dsm Colnmbina by A. W. Richmond.

No. 15. Palo Alto's b c Colton by Elsctioneer dsm Sontsg Dixie by Torouto Sontag.

No. 16 Palo Alto's b f Loleta by Ausel dam Abbie by Almont.

No. 17. Palo Alto's ch c Norria by Ansel dam Norma by Alexander's Norman.

No. 18. Palo Alto's br f Clarion by Ausel dam Cousolstion by Dictator.

No. 19. b f Palo Alto's Wildmont by Piedmont dam Wildflower by Electioneer.

No. 20. Palo Alto's ch c Florin by Piedmont dam Flower Gil by Electioneer.

No. 21. Palo Alto's h c Frss Gift by Pisdmont dam Miss Gift by Wildidls.

No. 22. Beu E. Harris, San Francisco, uames br or blf Lorena by Jim Mulvenna, her dam Elmoreua by Elmo.

No. 23. Hoppin Bros., Yolo, Cal,. names b f Maud H. by Cnbit, dam by Dietz' St. Clair.

No. 24. Hoppin Bros'. uames b c Arthnr F. hy Cubit, dam hy Alexandar.

No. 25. Leroy Whitmora, Woodlaud, Cal., names dark br c Bookkeeper, star and fonr whits feet, foalad April 20th, 1887, by Caliph, dam Jnle by ——.

No. 26. Willism Corbitt, San Mateo, names bl filly, star, foaled April 28th, 1887, by Gny Wilkes, dsm Atalanta by Tha Moor.

No. 27. William Corbitt's filly, hind pasterns and left fors heel white, foalsd May 9th, 1887, by Gny Wilkee dam Sable by Tha Moor.

No. 28. William Corbitt's filly, laft hind psstsrn white, foaled March 19th, 1887, by Gny Wilkss, dam Rnby hy Snltsu.

Second Payments in Stanford 1889.

C. R. Lewis, Oaklaud, on Athsnssisn, bay colt by Antevolo, his dam Ruby, by Winthrop.

Charlss Thoruqusst, Oaklaud. on Cupid, nominatsd by G. Valsnsiu; by Sydnay, hie dam Vauns by Captsin Wsbster.

H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo, ou bay colt Brilliant, by Director, his dsm Lady Bell hy Chisftaiu.

William Corbitt, Ssu Mateo, on bl f by Gny Wilkes, dam Ssble by The Moor, and b f by Guy Wilkes, dam Blauche by Arthnrton.

Palo Alto on b c Coin, by Elsctioussr, dam Cecil by Gen. Beuton; h c Good Gift by Electionser, dam Miss Gift hy Wildidle; br f Norlains by Norval, dam Elaine by Mssseuger Dnroc; b f Snuol by Elsctioussr, dam Waxsua by Gsnaral Bsnton; hl c Niles by Ansel, dam Julist by Mohawk Chisf; ch c Will Florenca by Pisdmont, dam Floreuca by Electioneer, aud ch c Ieonomy hy Piedmont, dam Ivy by Don Victor.

L. J. Ross, Los Angsles, on bsy colt by Stsmbonl.

Jsmes Martin Nilae, Csl., ou Directreee.

Third Payments in Stanford 1888.

Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, ou bay colt Antaeus, by Anteeo, his dsm Avola by Albambra.

Jos. Cairn Simpeon ou grey colt Anteira, by Auteeo, his dam Qneeu, by A. W. Richmond.

William Corbitt, San Mateo, on brown colt by Gny Wilkss, dam Sable by Ths Moor, and ch f by Gny Wilkes, dam Hnntrsee.

Palo Alto on b c by Electiouser, dam Mamia C. by imp. Hsrculss, aud hl f Gsorgisna by Ansel, dam Glsncora by Mohawk Chief.

L. J. Ross, Los Angslee, on br f Nehnsta by Stsmboul.

Chicago Horseman on Palo Alto.

Ws rsprint an article from the *Chicago Horseman*, on Palo Alto. Mr. Morgan was sent hera expressly for the purpose, and onr readers will be gratified by an Eastern opinion of this great breeding farm.

The Kite-Shaped Track.

We have called the attention of several men, to the diagram of Mr. Fasig's kite-shaped track, and, with few exceptions, they appear to be favorably impressed with the idea. The Flemington race-course at Melbourne, Australia, is something of the shape. In tbe plan which we have (puhlished in the *Argus*, 1884), distances are not marked further than to state that "once round inside fence is 1¼ miles, 12 chains," but from tbe sketch it is evident that distances ranging to nine furlongs can he run on two straight lines and a curve rather easier tban tbe turn on the kite-shaped.

There is a corresponding prolongation to tha "scoring stretch" wbich is used in tha Cup race, excepting that tha extension is from the head of the home stretch in that respect being the same as we have shown in the three-quarter track. The "first turn" of the Flemington must he very short according to the plan, being scarcely mora than half the length of the others. As to "loss of ground" hy horses which go wide, there are just as many feet on a larga circle as a small, and the advantage in the former is that horses can "negotiate" the large circle witb the greatest ease. But unquestionahly thera is a limit to this advantage. Were a track laid out in full circla the diameter would he 1,680 feet in a circumference of a mile. Without an actual trial, we aro of the opinion that a majority of drivers would say that a "regulation track" with turns and stretches of equal length would be the fastest.

Opinions of experts, however, will not determine when the advantages and disadvantages are balanced. That is it will be impossibla to arriva at a conclusion nntil there has been a practical trial. This would not be conclusive. It is well known that some horses are greatly superior to others in getting around sbort curves, and then again there is a palpable differenca when the straight work is reached. It is within bounds to say that two horses can be selected of as nearly as practicable the sama speed, when by alternating between a track of half a mile and one of a mile, victory wonld fall to both, and as the ground of contest was changed so would the result be.

The question of tracks and race-courses has not received the consideration that should be grauted. It is a momentous issue and wortby of extended dehate. The articla in the *Spirit of the Times* and Mr. Fasig's suggestions are peculiarly appropriate. While changes nave been made in race-courses, trotting tracks are held to he perfect so far as shape is concerned, when the regulation dogma is adopted. That thera can bs improvements it is reasonable to expect, and that there will be in this aga of progress we firmly believed.

Welcome!

Very welcome was the rain which commenced Wednesday morning of last week. Things were becoming somewhat serious. Among the troubles, not tha least is having to listen to the croakings of these prophets of avil who are always progusticating some dire disaster. There has scarcely heen a year since our arrival in California that weather pessimists have not uttered their wailings. At first there was a good deal of alarm following their decided croakings, but when year after year passed and never a failure of crops, we are not so easily disturbed

That there have heen "dry years" in California is beyond contradiction, thongh not so freqnent as in the States east of the mountains. There are portions of California where repeated failures have occurred, but that section is small when compared witb that where crops can be depended upon year after year with reasonabls certainty.

But for all tbat there is a feeling of relief when sucb a rain comes as that which has prevailed during the first of the year. It came in the nick of time, and as it has been general over the State it is a boon wbicb can not be too highly valued.

Early foals ara likely to have a plentiful supply of the hest kind of nourishment, as, feed what we can, there is nothing which is so good as some green food for the dam. It will not answer, however, to place too great a dependence on grass in its early growth. First-rate as a mixture, but to give the most nutritious milk tbere is nothing like sound oats. A roomy box at night, with plenty of hay and grain, a run at grass during the day when the weather is suitable, and foals will grow so that at weaning time they have the appearance of yearlings.

Foxhall's Grand Prix.

At the request of a friend we puhlish a dascription of the race-course at Longchamps, and Foxhall's victory in the Grand Prix, which we wrote and compiled from telegrams soon after tbe race was run. It was a grand race and gallantly won, and without doubt many of our readers will be gratified, as well as tha friend who makes tha request.

At Palo Alto there is a colt by Foxhall, his dam Fairy Rose, by Kisher, so that his sire and maternal graudsira were winners of ths Grand Prize. Thara ara two fillies hy Foxhall, so tbat his blood is represented in California.

Warfield.

Elsswbera we publish the pedigree of Warfield by War Dance. He and a Warfield by Voucher ara the only ones of the name which appear in the American Stud Book. Mr. R O. Newman, of Visalia, Cal, bas a mare by Bill Arp, her dam by Warfield, and Mr. N. writes that it was always understood that he was hy Lexington. Our corresponden writes: He was a bay horsa hougbt in Kentncky, between the years 1850 and 1860, by Joseph Wilson, of Boonville, Missouri. I think he purchased him of Dr. Warfield Mr Wilson paid $2,000 for him. Now, it is very likely that Mr. Wilson hought a colt by Lexington and named him Warfield. He may have had anothor name under which he appears in tha Stud Book.

If tha *Rural World* will puhlish a reqnest for the breeding of Warfield owned by Joseph Wilson of Boonville, in all prohability the pedigree will bs obtained. Wa will esteem it a great favor if Mr. Coleman will insert such a request.

The American Trotting Aeeociation.

The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association met at the Sherman House, Chicago, Dec 6th, and cleared the docket, although there were a great many cases to adjudicate.

Though of general interest there wera no cases bearing on Pacific Coast matters, further than it is gratifying to the admirers of honest trotters to know that this association is determined to pnnisb rascality in wbatever form it appears.

It is also gratifying that tbe membership is so large. The puhlished list shows two hundred and thirty-two members, which is a marvellous sbowing for a society in its first season. Twenty-two States and Territories are represented in the list of members, even the extrema east State of Maine being found, the South as far away as Texas, Louisiana and Georgia, and west to tha Pacific. That the A. T. A. is firmly established is now beyond the "sbadow of a doubt."

All Wrong.

S. T., San Francisco, Cal.—Plesss decids ths following: Ths poolsellsr, C. M. Chasa, a director of tha State Agricultural Association, wae expslled by ths Goldan Gsta Association, nndsr Rula 46 of the Nstional Trotting Aesociation inles. Can hs sct at a meeting of the Ststs Association, which aleo bslongs to ths National Trotting Association? Answer—No. An expnlson by any association that is a msmber of tha National Trotting Association dsbars ths axpellsd party from any participation in any meunar in the nss ot the gronnds of any member, or privilegss of any mseting held by any msmher.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Inasmuch as the above might mislead a few who are not conversant with the situation, we republish it.

In the first place if tha expnlsiòn were in accordanca with tbe rules it would not debar Mr. Cbase from being a director in the California State Agricultural Society. Should that be granted the Golden Gate could break np tbe whole organization of the State Fair by expelling a majority of the directors. The claim is so absurd that it does not require a line of argument, and had onr attention not been called to it would not have given it a place.

Queer Dentition.

For more than twenty years we have been convinced tbat the age of colts, not to speak of old borses, cannot be absolutely determined by their teetb. Twenty-five years ago we saw a three-year-old with a fully developed four-year-old mouth, and "old" Blackbird had the same markings when five years old. Quite a number of instauces have been noticed since then, tbough a fsw days ago we saw a new freak in the way of dentition. Anteira was foaled April, 1885, and now he bas ona bridle tootb in the upper jaw, and that nearly half an inch long, and the other ready to coma through. He has a pecnliar montb in other respects, and until he shed his centre nippers tbe shrewdest expert in the world could not have done mora than to guess at his age. The cutting of the bridle tooth when thirty-two months old is a new departure so far as our experience goes. The incisors were sbed at tha proper time.

Englieh Race-Courses.

In the article of last week "The Time Test," which accompanied that nnder the same heading copied from the *Melbourne Sportsman*, the differences between the race-courses of this country and England were commented upon. In ordsr that our readsrs may have a better understanding of tbese divergencies, we publisb a short description of the main courses of Great Britain, excepting tbat some may have been built since the list was published. It does not require anything additional to sbow that Time cannot be made such a test as on the more uniform courses of America. Then again, there is the difference hetween turf and bare soil harrow[illegible] as to insure a greater degree of similarity in the [illegible] f rain. But, after making due allowance for the r[illegible] to get out of old ruts, Englisb trainers would [illegible] the present day, adhere to a aystam whicb was inf[illegible]

Palo Alto.

[Chicago Horseman]

For years we have in a general way been familiar with the plans and purposes of the founder and proprietor of the grand breeding establishment known as Palo Alto, and have been well informed as to his phenomenal success, but until recently no opportunity for personal inspection has been afforded us.

In the midst of work piled mountains high the invitation came to visit the Pacific Coast. A hurried inspection of the time-cards showed there were six hours to the next train. To an old traveller it was an eternity of time in which to decide and prepare for the journey, and the appointed hour found us en route on our journey towards the setting sun.

We left Chicago on a November night which reminded us of April; the next night we were in the midst of a blizzard; the following morning the thermometer registered twenty-six below, and the evening of the fourth day, as the sun went down in a blaze of glory, we were welcomed to 'Frisco.

Only a few hours' rest and we were on our way to Palo Alto. Nor tongue nor pen can give adequate description of the magnitude and importance of this superb breeding enterprise; no pen-picture or word-painting, no matter how highly-colored, can convey a correct impression of the grandeur and magnificence of this vast estate—yet shall we, in a rambling, disconnected manner, without attempt at embellishment or literary excellence, endeavor to convey to our readers our impressions of the magnitude of the enterprise. We shall present condensed statistics, and note its progress toward the high state of excellence to which it has attained.

A ride of little more than an hour from San Francisco brings us to Menlo Park station. Here a coupe awaits us, drawn by a magnificent pair of Bentons, both trotters. A drive of a mile brings us to the gates of Palo Alto, near which stands a monstrous pine grown to an unusual height. From this the estate takes its name—Palo Alto, high tree.

We drive through the gate and are in the magnificent private grounds surrounding Senator Stanford's country residence. Nature has been lavish in her adornment of this lovely spot, and the skill of the landscape gardener has completed a beautiful picture. Here grows in luxurious abundance every tree and plant and shrub indigenous to the soil, as well as those of foreign growth, which, being transplanted, will thrive in this locality. There are orange trees, the limbs bending with the weight of golden fruit; there are palms from Cuba, and cedars from Japan; there are plants and shrubs from the Indies there are artistically arranged beds of violets; roses are in bloom and the air is fragrant with the perfume of geraniums.

With pleasure could we pass days in this garden of the gods, yet do we linger but for a passing glance, for our mind is intent on the grand race of horses, which, through their marvelous achievements, have conferred upon their birthplace world-wide fame, and have, throughout the length and breadth of this great Nation made Palo Alto a household word. We had left important work, and traveling night and day had come three thousand miles across broad prairies and over the mountains to see a noted horse, the founder of a great family, and to see his illustrious children, and we were impatient; so with but a fleeting glance at this ravishingly beautiful scene, we drove on through a broad avenue until the white fences of the paddocks and the great brown stables apprised us that we had arrived at Palo Alto, the home of Electioneer.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Palo Alto ranch and its affairs can be gathered from the following statistics which we have been at some pains to collect: There are included within the borders of this vast domain more than ten thousand acres of fertile land (which amounts to thirteen and a half square miles). There was raised on the estate in the year 1887 more than five thousand tons of hay. It produced more than twenty thousand sacks of barley. There were raised more than twenty-eight thousand bales of straw, and corn, carrots, and other products in large quantities. The hay, corn, and carrots are fed to the stock, in addition to which there were purchased nearly eleven thousand bushels of oats, and, as our article relates to the horses, we make no estimate of the fruit which is grown on the immense farm.

At the trotting stables there are stalls for five hundred and fifty horses. This includes the barns for stallions in service, large, commodious and convenient barns for horses being broken and in training, and stalls for brood-mares.

The trotting stables are about a mile and a half from Senator Stanford's residence, and the approach is by way of a broad avenue, lined on either side by magnificent trees. About a quarter of a mile from the stables a bend in the road brings to view the white fences which enclose a double line of paddocks on either side the avenue. To the left of one row of paddocks is another broad avenue, a quarter of a mile in length, which is kept in condition for speeding, and is used when the tracks are out of condition. To the left of this road is another double row of paddocks, adjoining which are rows of large, comfortable boxes for brood-mares.

At the termination of the avenue first mentioned there is a large open space in which are four large, handsome stables, each of which contains forty or more stalls. Directly opposite these stables, and about a hundred yards away, are rows of box stalls, to the number of one hundred and fifty or more, in which are stabled yearlings and weanlings. Near these stables is a large mill for grinding and steaming feed; then come the stables for work horses; then the offices, and near them are two excellent training tracks. This, in brief, gives a bird's eye view of the central part of the trotting establishment of Palo Alto.

There are employed on the ranch more than two hundred men, and the pay-roll averages about seven thousand five hundred dollars per month.

Senator Stanford has always loved and admired fine horses, and has for years given his attention to their breeding. He is an enterprising man, of progressive spirit, and broad, comprehensive ideas, and he gives to any undertaking in which it is his pleasure to engage careful study and thoughtful consideration. It is his purpose to breed a class of horses which shall form a distinctive type, and shall uniformly bear strong family characteristics. He wishes to breed a family of horses which will trot fast and will trot because it is their nature to trot, because they are bred to trot and formed for trotters. It is his desire to have these horses uniform in color, to have them symmetrically formed, to have them of high style and finish, to have them sound, and that they should possess all the qualities of a high-bred race-horse and the essential characteristics of a model horse for gentlemen's road use.

To the end that he might accomplish his design he has made lavish expenditures of money, and has made his selections with unusual intelligence. That he is on the high road to success in breeding a family or type of highly-finished horses which bear each to the other a remarkable resemblance in conformation, in finish, and in trotting action, a critical examination of the stock at Palo Alto will demonstrate, and the records will attest the fact that he is breeding a family of natural trotters endowed with extreme speed.

In the year 1878 Senator Stanford purchased of Mr. Chas. Bachman, Stony Ford, N. Y., a bay stallion called Electioneer. He was at that time ten years old, but on account of a prejudice existing in that locality regarding the blood of his dam, he had been entirely neglected. He was sired by Hambletonian 10; his dam was Green Mountain Maid (dam of six in the 2:30 list), by Harry Clay 45; second dam a noted road mare of unknown breeding. At that time the breeders of the North considered the Hambletonian—Star cross as par excellence, the quintessence of all things needful in breeding the trotter, and the Clay blood was not only neglected, but was almost universally despised and held in contempt. So strong was the prejudice that at ten years of age Electioneer had but five foals. Senator Stanford saw the horse and liked him, saw his dam and was delighted with her individual excellence. He purchased the horse and sent him to Palo Alto, and we are informed he was influenced largely by his admiration for his dam, the incomparable brood-mare Green Mountain Maid.

The record of his foals will show that from various causes he was, during the first three years of his residence on the coast, afforded but meagre opportunities to demonstrate his superlative excellence as a sire, but in the third year the phenomenal two-year-old Fred Crocker secured his record of 2:25½, and Electioneer was installed as premier of the Palo Alto harem. Thus, through the force of his own great merit, he has acquired great renown, and the rejected stone has become the foremost corner-stone of a superb edifice, and is to-day the acknowledged founder of one of the greatest trotting families known to breeders.

The value of a stallion lies in his individual and inherited possession of that prepotent transmitting quality which enables him with certainty to impress upon his progeny those characteristics desired in the animal produced. Many high-bred stallions possessing marvellous speed are not endowed with this essential quality; many produce an occasional trotter, or produce only when mated with mares of certain blood which seems to nick or harmonize with the horse. These animals are of some value, but a great horse must be so endowed with this quality as to universally impress the qualities desired upon his progeny. Such a horse will not only found a family of trotters, but his sons and daughters will reproduce with regularity.

The books of Electioneer are before us; and we have compiled a few facts in support of our statement that he is richly endowed with the all-important prepotent power which makes him a wonderful sire. He is nineteen years old, and has but three hundred and twenty foals. Of these thirty three are weanlings, thirty-seven are yearlings, and about forty are brood-mares without records. Of these two hundred and thirty-one are bays, three are grays, three are roans, and the rest are browns or blacks, so that about ninety-eight per cent. of his get are of solid colors. None of them are badly marked, those with any white being the exception and not the rule.

There have been bred at Palo Alto two hundred and ninety-four foals by Electioneer. In 1878 there were 11; in '79, 24; in '80, 16; in '81, 27; in '82, 42; in '83, 30; in '84, 36; in '85, 35; in '86, 37, and in '87, 33. Twenty-six of these have records in 2:30 or better, and eight have records in 2:20 or better. One of them obtained a record of 2:36½ as a yearling; seven of them trotted better than 2:30 as two-year-olds: they are Wildflower, 2:21; Palo Alto, 2:23¾; Bonita, 2:24½; Fred Crocker, 2:25½; Bell Boy, 2:26; Carrie C., 2:27½, and Sphinx, 2:29½; in addition to which Suisun received a record of 2:31½, trial 2:26; Ella received a record of 2:33½, and Chimes, 2:33½. Four received records as three-year-olds: Hinda Rose, 2:19½; Manzanita, 2:23½; Rexford, 2:24; Maiden, 2:23. Sphinx reduced his record to 2:24½, and Chimes to 2:30¾.

Six four-year-olds secured new records: Antevolo, 2:19½; Palo Alto, 2:20¼; Albert W., 2:22; Lot Slocum, 2:21½; St. Bel, 2:24½; and Clifton Bell, 2:24; while Azmoor and Clay each trotted to records of 2:30¼, and Manzanita reduced her three-year-old record of 2:23½ to 2:16; Bonita reduced her two-year-old record of 2:24½ to 2:18¾; Carrie C. reduced her two-year-old record of 2:27½ to 2:24, and Sphinx reduced his record to 2:23. As a five-year-old Clay reduced his record to 2:25, and Lot Slocum to 2:19. At six years of age Anteeo trotted to a record of 2:16¼, and Adair, 2:17½.

This year eight new ones have become members of the charmed circle, viz.: Ansel, 2:20; Maiden, 2:23; Bell Boy, 2:26; Whips, 2:27¾; Old Nick, 2:23; Stella, 2:23½; Clifton Bell, 2:24; and Eros, 2:28½; while Lot Slocum reduced his record to 2:17¾, Sphinx to 2:23, and Chimes to 2:30¼.

Three important points will be established by the foregoing facts: That the Electioneers have extreme speed at an early age; that they train on, and that the fast ones are confined to no one class of mares.

In support of the first proposition are the records of Hinda Rose as a yearling and three-year-old, and Wildflower as a two-year-old; of Manzanita, Bonita, Antevolo and Palo Alto as four-year-olds. The second proposition is established by the fact that Hinda Rose, Manzanita, Palo Alto, Anteeo, Bonita, Adair, Sphinx, Lot Slocum and others have from year to year materially reduced their records; and the third statement is verified by the fact that the fast ones are from mares of pacing and trotting blood of different strains.

The thoroughbred element entered largely into the maternal side of the pedigree of Anteeo, 2:16¼, and Antevolo, 2:19¾, and the maternal ancestry of Palo Alto, 2:20¼, and Ansel, 2:20, is entirely of thoroughbred blood.

It will be seen that the Electioneers from all sorts of mares have speed, and they train on from year to year. Our inspection of the stock at Palo Alto has been thorough, and we find that, to a degree we have seldom seen equaled, the get of Electioneer bear a strong family resemblance, are strikingly uniform in gait or trotting action, are universally of good substance, high style and finish, and are eminently sensible or level-headed.

The extraordinary prepotency shown by Electioneer is noticeable from the fact that he universally controls the color, conformation and gait, even in mares bred entirely from thoroughbred strains for eight or ten generations. The dam of Anteeo, 2:16¼, and Antevolo, 2:19¾, is almost thoroughbred, and the dams of Palo Alto, 2:20¼, and Ansel, 2:20, are strictly thoroughbred; yet in conformation, temperament and action these horses are markedly of the Electioneer type.

We have in the few days past seen a large number of yearlings, two-year-old and three-year-old colts worked, and we have watched them critically with especial reference to their breeding. We were prepared to see remarkable uniformity of action, but we were inclined to the belief that we would experience no difficulty in distinguishing those from thoroughbred dams.

Although it is in contradiction of our preconceived notions, we must freely confess that we have been utterly unable to detect in the trotting action of the colts any difference between those from a long line of thoroughbred ancestry or those which were trotting bred. The gait is materially the same, and in the young things the rate of speed seems to be in favor of those from thoroughbred dams. In fact, the only difference we could see is that those from dams of thoroughbred blood seem to be of a higher type, to be larger and stronger, and of higher finish, and to have finer heads and necks, and better legs and feet.

We are in this article making no argument pro or con, or advocating any theory of breeding whatever, but are merely stating facts as we see them.

Senator Stanford inclines to the blood of the thoroughbred in the dams of trotters, and believes the temperament and gait can be controlled. He also believes it will aid materially in establishing a race of high-styled, enduring horses, with excellent legs and feet; and while this theory is at variance with the ideas adopted by many breeders, it is simply true that there can be seen at Palo Alto a lot of yearlings, two and three-year-olds which are of a high form, pure trotting action, and of phenomenal speed, which are out of thoroughbred dams.

We find that Electioneer foals are endowed with natural speed and quickly learn to trot fast. Hinda Rose as a yearling was broken in the spring and turned out. July 5th she was taken up and jogged for two months barefoot, and in November she got a yearling record of 2:36½. Wildflower, as a yearling, was worked a little and went a mile in 3:24. All her track work was given in her second year, and in October she trotted to a record of 2:21. Fred Crocker was broken the spring he was two years old and turned out. Mr. Marvin commenced working him in June, and in October he secured the record of 2:25½. We might enumerate other instances, but these suffice to illustrate the fact that they come early to their speed.

The next great question, and the one which establishes the value of a stock horse, is, do his sons and daughters get trotters and sire desirable animals? Electioneer's oldest colts are nine years of age. The oldest stallion colt which has performed stud duty is seven years of age. It should be remembered that all his entire sons of a suitable age are at Palo Alto, where but little attention has been paid to this question. Those which have been tried have had but limited opportunity, and the few colts they have are young. We gave special attention to this question, and it is our belief that almost any son of Electioneer will sire high-styled trotters. Ansel, 2:20, is out of a thoroughbred mare; he is seven years old, and has a dozen foals. Five of his two-year-olds have been worked a little this year, and four showed quarters in 40 seconds or better, and Marvin hopes to trot one of them as a three-year-old in 2:20 or better. Fallis, 2:23½, had half a dozen foals. One was worked as a two-year-old and trotted a quarter in 37 seconds.. Whips, 2:27¾, dam thoroughbred, had a few foals; two were worked as two-year-olds, one trotted a quarter in 37 and the other in 38 seconds. Eros, 2:28½, has one two-year-old that has trotted a quarter in 40 seconds. Anteeo, 2:16¼, dam half thoroughbred, has a two-year-old that, in its first race last fall, won in 2:42½, and a three-year-old which last fall won a five heat race in 2:33. There are others, but these establish the fact that the sons of Electioneer will produce trotters.

As to the producing quality of Electioneer mares, Wildflower has a two-year-old by General Benton which last fall trotted a quarter in 36 seconds. Ariel has a two-year-old by Piedmont which trotted a quarter in 36 seconds, and a mile in 2:26. Daisy D. has a two-year-old by Dexter Prince which trotted a quarter in 35½ seconds; and another mare by Electioneer has a yearling by Piedmont which lately trotted a quarter in 40 seconds. We gave particular attention to this point, being desirous to satisfy ourselves, and we desire to go on record to the effect that Electioneer mares will be grand brood mares, and will produce early and extreme speed. All these facts establish beyond peradventure the fact that Electioneer is a horse of marvelous prepotency. He is nineteen years old, and is strong and vigorous as a colt. He will establish a race of horses which will be fast trotters and desirable as gentlemen's pleasure horses. In our notice of entire sons of Electioneer we did not mention Norval, the marvelous horse whose first and only colt, Norlaine, has secured a yearling record of 2:31½. He is a grand horse—handsome, strong, and well balanced. His dam was by Alexander's Norman, and to the fifth generation thoroughbred. Norlaine is a model of symmetry and pure trotting action. It is agreed by all professional horsemen who saw her race that with a little more work she could have beaten 2:30. She had less than five weeks' systematic work preparatory to her trial. She is entirely sound, and should make a great two-year-old.

There are other magnificent stallions at Palo Alto, of which our space will only permit brief mention. General Benton has sired extreme speed, and the youngsters by his sons and the produce of his daughters are first-class. The great race-horse Piedmont, 2:17¼, is here. He already has two in the list, and some very promising youngsters. Nephew, by Hambrino, 2:21½, dam by Abdallah 15, has a number of fast ones in the list, and they are noted for their game race-horse qualities. He will be a valuable acquisition to Palo Alto. Clay, 2:25, by Electioneer, dam Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay, is a grand horse, and his youngsters are of great promise. Electricity, by Electioneer, dam Midnight (dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Noontide, 2:20¼, by Pilot Jr.), is one of the grandest horses we ever saw. He has shown quarters in 35 seconds.

The importance of this great establishment can scarcely be estimated. It does not consist in its great acreage, for any man with money enough can buy ten thousand acres; it does not consist of the great number of excellent horses, for any man with sufficient means can buy a thousand horses; it does not altogether consist in the number of fast records obtained by horses bred there, but in the fact that there is being established a great race of high-bred, sound, handsome, stylish horses, which trot fast because it is their nature to trot, and because they are bred so that the trotting instinct is the ruling passion.

Mr. Marvin whose phenomenal success is well known, is now jogging a lot of yearlings and two-year-olds which will add new laurels and imperishable fame to this grand enterprise.

Cook Farm will sell all of its horses, including trotting bred stallions, brood-mares and fillies, all standard Cleveland Bays, colts by Cleveland Bays, draft horses and carriage horses, on February 16th, at Oakland Trotting Park. Mr. Seth Cook desires to retire from the business of horse-breeding, and in his much-to-be-regretted determination will be assisted by Messrs. Killip & Co., who will conduct the auction. Mr. Sam Gamble at 1307 Dolores St., City, will answer all queries. He will be at the Bay District to show the stock.

Messrs. Killip & Co. have received advices from Mr. John Scott that he will arrive from Melbourne, on the Zealandia about January 21st, with eight head of Clydesdale and Shire stallions, which will be placed on exhibition at the Bay District Track.

Combination No. 607.

[By W. G. Hollon, in N. Y. Spirit of the Times.]

Det and I had often on the morning train picked out the winners on paper, and as I was unusually lucky one week, why not pick out four or five horses in different races and see what blind luck might do. The day chosen for the feat was a perfect one, and any turf follower can easily recall it to mind. After a hasty and frugal lunch at a can't-be-equaled stand, I presented myself at the door of a down town pool-room. A lean, lank, Argus-eyed individual stood watch over the door, for the purpose of excluding any who looked as though they would "squeal if they lost." There is a numerous class of people in the metropolis who firmly believe and zealously practice the faith that is in them by giving their honest convictions financial expression. Passing up a rickety stairway, a large room was reached, wherein the expression could find vent. It being Saturday half-holiday, the room was filled with men, and boys, too, of every condition. A blackboard, near a wire-net enclosure, was the objective point of every newcomer. This board was presided over by a young man whose duty it was to lengthen or shorten the odds as received by telegraph from the betting ring at the race-course. The bookies evidently did not think much of the horses I had resolved to play. They had other horses sure to win, judging from the odds offered. Great Scott! how the people jostled and pushed about so as to get close to see the odds; but it was a jolly crowd, and every person in it was full of horse and jockey; some of onions and beer procured in the basement. It was epidemic, and fearfully contagious, this betting fever. Ten minutes' study of the figures and everybody had it.

The only thing in the room that lacked admirers was a solitary billiard table. At some period that table must have attempted destruction by jumping from the window. It was a mass of scratches, possibly the tally of that kind of shot. The balls were chipped, and rested in the holes in the cloth, while the tipless cues had the happy knack of falling down and mixing themselves with the legs of parties standing near. Surely one table could not be used enough to afford income sufficient to run so large a room. It had a mission, and faithfully did the battle-scarred veteran perform it. A sign at the doorway informed passers-by that there was a billiard room up stairs. Thus those who entered to play were safe from molestation by Bergholz's minions, one of whom told me that it was the most popular billiard resort in the city. Scattered about were all the modern stationery and paraphernalia of a pool-room. I had commenced a study of the various phases of mankind present, but it was rudely dispelled by a stout man, with an immaculate shirt besprinkled with diamonds, shouting:

"Come, come, gentlemen! Play your fancy. Best odds in the city. The bell has rung up the horses for the first race."

Grasping a combination card I jotted down Telie Doe, Bay Ridge, Markland, Cokena, Barnum, 1–2, and handed it over the railing to the combination man. It was returned with 45–1 in blue pencil across its face. Suddenly it occurred to me that Cokena had not done anything thus far, and that Barnum was having too much of it. Now or Never was a good place horse, and Dry Monopole—well, he was a horse. It looked like a better selection, and the odds would be longer; so I made the change; was offered 65 to 1; put on $2, and received the following:

	607
TELIE DOE BAY RIDGE NOW OR NEVER DRY MONOPOLE WINONA	
130–2	1–2

While casting my eye over it I heard: "Hold on, young feller! Ten cents more."

"What for?"

"Commission. We don't do any betting here; merely receive your money and send it to the track, where it is placed to the best advantage. The commissioner charges five per cent."

The five per cent. was promptly paid. Everybody paid it, but what for they did not know. All the business was transacted in the room; there was no commissioner, and consequently not a cent went to the race track. But it mattered little to me. I studied my ticket earnestly. There it was $65 for $1. If it would only win!

The atmosphere of the room was close and almost stifling, but it mattered little to the bettors. On went the money from everybody, and all had a choice selection—self-made or bought.

Click, click, click, and the operator slowly reads "Horses at the post." And "They're off! Leonora at the stand. Maroon in the stretch. Maroon wins."

With the exception of four smiling, I-knew-it individuals, a chill ran down the vertebra of everybody. Two friends, a bank clerk and a Cliff-street metal clerk, had $50 on Harry Russell at 12 to 1. To say the least they had a peculiar cast of countenance as they slowly tore up their tickets.

Click, click, and the operator reads: "Maroon first, Telie Doe second, J. W. White third."

What a load was lifted. One-fifth of the combination good. The clerks sought comfort in Gambrinus' cool nectar. I went too, and was followed by a regular tout, who, being broke, could not play his choice. He had a telegram from McCarthy which told him to back Sea Fog for place in second race. The telegram may have been regular—it was written on a sending instead of a receiving blank. We resolved to play it for $10, which went on at even, and to give him $2 if successful. Nobody seemed to remain away from the room for any length of time, and if anything two or three hundred additional had managed to squeeze in. Among the new comers I noticed Reid, and the Sixth-Avenue plumber. Reid is a great stickler for Haggin's horses.

"Play his horse, Billy. Fitzpatrick is up. I'll guarantee he'll win."

"No, sir; not for me. My combination says Now or Never, and that's the way it is with me."

"All right. Here goes $25 straight on Guarantee. Hermann and Johnny are in it. I'll see you after my money is tripled."

"I'm going to put $50 on Bay Ridge. Only time to play this race," said my friend, the Sixth Avenue plumber.

On went the money, and none too soon, as the books were closed.

Click, click, click. "They're off. Sea Fog at the stand. Sea Fog in the stretch. Bay Ridge wins, Sea Fog second.

"Yer thought that telegram was no good! McCarthy never went back on me. Don't you wish you had put more on it?" cried the bogus telegram holder, who stuck to us very closely. That Sea Fog tout was elated, and made happy by receiving $2. I was beside myself. Two winners out of five! The plumber's ticket cashed, all had to quench, as he put it.

"Why did'nt you play Bay Ridge?" he asked.

"All right. Look at this combine. Two winners already."

It was voted good, but if Guarantee was in it would be a cinch. Guarantee must be played, and on went the money from all. I did not fancy the third race, which was for two-year-olds; nasty little youngsters. They'll either run true or sulk at the wrong time; and then it takes too long to get them off together; the telegrapher is always stating that they are at the post, and you get all worked up.

"You see that young fellow twisting his moustache? Well, he is on a horse paper. Every big stable wins in turn, and now its Haggin's. He's got Guarantee straight and Now or Never place."

That settled it for me. I was the target at which all kinds of questions were fired. They didn't care what the grandmother of this or that horse did, but whether the horse himself was going to win. They took no stock in the speed-transmitting theory. The animal might come from a noted racing family and not be worth a cent at getting off, and find that the mile was a big one. The jockeys did the business—they were the ones to back. Numerous instances were related of splendid finishes between Garrison, McLaughlin, Fitzpatrick, Hayward and McCarthy Jr. If "Vigilant" had been present he would have lost heart and resolve to abandon at once his pet theory of maternal line transmission. In the minds of many turf followers the jockeys do the running and the winning, and they spoke familiarly of Jimmie, Eddie, Andy, etc., telling how often they met them and the great tips they gave at times. My combine was voted a great thing, and I was cordially invited to compete against Goodwin Bros. and Jack Sheehan. They were positive I would be rich very soon were I to sell selections. They would buy them, and—

"They're off. Now or Never at the stand. Now or Never in the stretch. Guarantee wins. Now or Never second."

Phew! What a jolly crowd we were, each one a winner. I was now $25 to the good and three-fifths of the combine safe. Successive victories thrilled me, and each particular hair seemed charged with electricity. On and on went the money; each horse had its share of it, and every jockey had his partisan. Messenger boys brought in money from the gentle sex, and it invariably went on some animal bearing a name that caught the feminine fancy. Men won, men lost; but they were in the whirlpool, and on with more money. Garrison's and McLaughlin's mounts were always heavily backed.

"I'm going on Monopole. He's won me several times," said Norr. "I've got him, and I can double by taking him for place."

All awaited the telegrapher's terse remarks. He was a great man, and the words that fell from his lips were honey or gall.

"They're off! Monopole at the quarter. Monopole at the half. Monopole in the stretch. Favor wins, Monopole second."

Monopole's the horse and Hayward the jockey for me. Going to follow him up now!" cried Norr. A sallow, thin, hypocritical-faced fellow, with a Hard-shell Baptist look all over, plunged with Norr and won on Monopole. "I ought not to be seen here. This is no place for me," he whispered nervously to us, while he furtively scrutinized every person that entered the room, as if half expecting to see the deacon of his church. He confided to us that he gave ten per cent. of his earnings to the church each week, which is certainly a commendable action; but I shall never forget the look of horror that overswept his face when I asked him if he was going to contribute one-tenth of his winnings on Monopole.

Four-fifths of the combination won, and—and—. Great beads of perspiration rolled all over me. Was I going to lose the fifth? I could sell the ticket, for which the combination man offered me $50. No, I would keep it and take the chance of making a "big win." Still, the fifth race puzzled me. May Lady was favorite, 7 to 5 against, and McCarthy was to ride.

On went $30. If dropped I would still be ahead. Would they never get away from the post? At any rate, the long delays at the post served to swell the bookmaker's coffers, for money was received until the horses were sent off.

Click, click, click. "They're off. Alaric leads. Alaric in the stretch. Winona wins."

Was it true? Five winners. With eagerness I shoved up the combination card to be cashed. It was slowly verified and out came $132. What a return for a little money! I would get a watch like Curtis', and a solitaire to rival Bostelmann's, and I would make selections every race day. I tucked the money away, enjoyed a steak garnished in the inimitable style of Cobweb Hall, and serenely puffed a big Reina. Reid told me to save the money and keep away from pool-rooms; that if I didn't the bookies would get it all back and more too. I made many combinations in the twelve days following, and cashing up, or, rather, down, found I was out $20.

The Sires of the 2:20 Horses.

Every year the standard by which the trotter, or a family of trotters, is measured grows higher and more difficult of accomplishment. In the early days of the light-harness horse, "2:40 on the plank road" was the acme of a driver's ambition, but ere long the training of the little band of men who at that time paid attention to the development of speed at the trot and its natural result, and there were a few 2:30 horses. Then came 2:25 in the days of Topgallant and Lady Suffolk, their achievements being closely followed by those of the gallant little bobtail mare Flora Temple, who gradually reduced her record until at Kalamazoo, in 1859, she trotted the first mile better than 2:20, her mark of 2:19¾ standing at the top until Dexter made the circuit of the Buffalo track in 2:17¼, only to be dethroned in time by Goldsmith Maid, whose 2:14 was the best until the long-backed gelding Rarus set the mark at 2:13¼, and he in turn gave way to St. Julien, who was conquered by the present queen Maud S.

Years ago 2:30 was made the standard of a trotter's excellence by common consent, but at the present time there are more of them that have beaten 2:20 than there were names in the 2:30 list not so very long ago, and at the close of the present season it is found that 177 animals have beaten 2:20. To give a list of these horses would be a profitless task, many of them having died and others being worn out, for the life of a horse that beats 2:20 is necessarily brief, so far as the turf is concerned, the high rate of speed making it impossible to keep him in condition for good races more than two or three seasons, while a 2:30 trotter can, if possessed of a good constitution and sound limbs, be kept on the track until his speed is gone and then be good for half a dozen years' service on the road. But in regard to the blood lines of the 177 horses that have beaten 2:20 much that is interesting and instructive may be learned, and it is on this feature of the matter that the *Gazette* proposes to dilate. To begin, it may be said that a careful review of the list shows that eighty-two of these 177 horses were sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his sons and grandsons, and as it would be useless labor to consider the breeding of every stallion that has sired a 2:20 trotter only those that have two or more in the better-than-2:20 list will be dealt with in this article. Of such sires there are twenty-one, and between them they have furnished sixty-two, or more than one-third of the entire number. The names of these sires, the number that each has sired in the list, and the best record made by the get of each, is as follows:

	No. in List.	Best Record		No. in List.	Best Record
Geo. Wilkes	7	2:15¼	Masterlode	2	2:15¼
Electioneer	7	2:16	Phil. Sheridan	2	2:15½
Volunteer	6	1:11¼	Princeps	2	2:14
Blue Bull	6	2:17¼	Rysdyk's Hambletonian	2	2:17½
Dictator	3	2:10	Thorndale	2	2:16¼
Almont	3	2:16¾	Sultan	2	2:18¾
Nutwood	3	2:18¾	Woodford Mambrino	2	2:19¼
Strathmore	3	9:17½	Walkill Chief	2	2:18
Aberdeen	2	2:15½	Young Jim	2	2:19
Belmont	2	2:18¼	Red Wilkes	2	2:16
Louis Napoleon	2	2:16½			

The breeding of these twenty-one sires is the point of interest, patent alike to breeder and layman, and as the animals are few in number it is not difficult to get at all the facts bearing on the subject, and to present them in such a manner that even the most inveterate quibbler cannot evade the points brought out. In the first place it should be noted that of these twenty-one sires one is Rysdyk's Hambletonian, eight of the others—George Wilkes, Electioneer, Dictator, Strathmore, Aberdeen, Masterlode, Walkill Chief and Volunteer—are sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, six are grandsons—Almont, Belmont, Louis Napoleon, Thorndale, Young Jim and Red Wilkes—and one, Nutwood, is a great-grandson, leaving five in the entire list that are not direct descendants in the male line of the Hero of Chester. These five are Blue Bull, Phil Sheridan, Sultan, Princeps and Woodford Mambrino, the last two being father and son and representatives of the Mambrino Chief family. Of these five that are not Hambletonians one is the pacer Blue Bull, and as he sired five of the thirteen trotters credited to the quintette, and Woodford Mambrino and Princeps sired four others, it will be seen that but four are left for Phil Sheridan and Sultan. The breeding of both these stallions is well known, Phil Sheridan being the foremost representative of the Young Columbus family, while Sultan, by his wonderful work as a sire in California, has gained a prominence perhaps never equaled by a horse of his age. He is by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot, and his dam was by Delmonica, he by Guy Miller, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, so that, although Sultan represents the Clay family, that blood is backed up by another strain, whose value is not disputed.

The table given above is a valuable one. It shows beyond question that the higher the standard in the matter of siring speed the more prominent becomes the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian through his sons and grandsons. The sires of two or more trotters that have beaten 2:20 may be divided by families as follows: Hambletonian, 16; Mambrino Chief, 2; Henry Clay, 1; Young Columbus, 1; Blue Bull (pacer), 1. And it should not be forgotten that with the exception of three sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian—George Wilkes, Electioneer and Volunteer—Blue Bull far surpasses in merit as a sire any of the others in the list, so far as the actual begetting of a high rate of speed is concerned, he having five to his credit, and when it is remembered under what disadvantages his record as a sire of trotters was made, the position he attained is all the more wonderful and worthy of careful consideration by breeders. Blue Bull and other sires have proved that the blood of the pacer is potent in trotting pedigrees, and no matter what a man's opinions and theories may be, he cannot afford to ignore facts.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

It is said that Mr. John S. Clark is buoyant with the hope that Sudie D. can and will beat Norlaine's 2:31½ yearling record. A prominent horseman thinks that he should take her to California at once, and trot her immediately upon arrival. Experience shows that a horse is fastest soon after arriving on the slope. George Bowerman of Lexington, Ky., says he is willing to back Sudie D. for $2,500 against Norlaine if Mr. Clark will turn her over to him. She is a wonderful yearling, he says, and feeds as heavy as an old stager. —*Breeders' Gazette.*

HERD AND SWINE.

American Devon Cattle Club-Transfers.

If in any case the name of the purchaser is misspelled it is the fault of the writer of the sale certificate. F. W. Reed, Sec.

Red Bief 4167; Gay Feater 7432, D. A. Allen to H. M. Bailey, Wallsburg, Pa.
Debory 7026, D. A. Allen to Henry Wright, Sugar Grove, Pa.
Wild Rover 3658, Preston Atwood to T. F. Judson, Watertown, Ct.
Dandy Don 3400; Fuchsia 3260, Truman Baker & Co. to A. F. Bronson, Vernon, N. Y.
Jean 7709, Thos. Bidwell to J. W. Reed, Hinsdale, Ill.
Cecil 6282, J. A. Bill to A. S. Newton, Durham, Ct.
Manhattan 3616; Miss Hadley 6663, A. F. Bronson to Thos. C. Townsend, New York, N. Y.
Sam 4062, T. D. Coffing to W. V. Beecher, Mexico, Ind.
Jupiter 3d 4340; Daisy Chelsea 4305; Fortune 6096; Prize 6097; Sparkle 6099; Trophy 6993, J. P. Fish & Son to H. G. Barnes, Walpole, N. J.
Queen of Springville Duke 3768, James Gurney to Orrin Prichard, Springville, Pa.
Mark 3501, B. B. Harris to Charles B. Andrews, Fort Collins, Colorado.
Sunshine 6226, J. C. Holmes to A. F. Bronson, Vernon, N. Y.
Glencoe 3916, L. Banks Holt to W. G. Upchurch, Raleigh, N. C.
Chilham Prince 4159, L. Banks Holt to W. O. Vose, Jonathan's Creek, N. C.
Patent 7627, Edwin House to H. G. Barnes, Walpole, N. H.
Grace Oiff 5866, C. H. Jewell to R. H. Bates, Cooperstown, N. Y.
Belle of the Meadow 3377; Callie 4983; Pattie 4998; Louisa 6591, J. H. & T. T. Johnson to M. B. Rowe, Fredericksburg, Va.
Tempest Queen 6113, Wm. H. Jones & Son to F. A. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mollie C. 6796; Lady Beautiful 6464; Empress 7644, Thomas Lovelock to John McAfee, Wise, S. C.
Walsie 7114, Jno M. Miller to Seth Wilson, Service, Pa.
Settler 4251, J. W. Morse & Son to P. Farr, Jr., Misha Mokwa, Wis.
Teresa Alba 4752, W. H. Nease to Henry Chapman, Wilkesville, O.
Taurus 4160; Rose 18th 2419, A. S. Newton to James A. Bill, Bill Hill, Ct.
Pink Beauty 4071; Jessie 6th H. 4076, C. C. Paine to G. H. Granger, North Tunbridge, Vt.
Fair Blonde 3799, C. C. Paine to W. B. Kingsley, Pomfret, Ct.
Prepaid 3881, C. C. Paine to John Mudgett, Braintree, Vt.
Riverview Prince 4365; Arda 4799, R. K. Payne to W. O. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo.
Relative 5509, B. F. Peck & Son, to Rumsey Bros., Westfield, N. Y.
Cal 4375, C. M. Pendleton to A. R. Bigelow, Colchester, Ct.
Marswell 4197, M. F. Preston to E. A. Edson, Chester, Vt.
Relative 6509, A. W. Rumsey to B. F. Peck, East Bethany, N. Y.
Builder 3920, Stocker Bros to E. J. McIntire, Jefferson, N
Mollie 4238, M. B. Thayer to Wm. Zimmeley, Kearsarge,
Nora March 6121; Lellace 6675; Buttercup 7713, Hom to Blaisdell Bros., East Fletcher, Vt.
Jester 3634, Thos. H. Williams to W. P. Addison, Troy,
Historic 7595, S. C. Work & Sons to Seth Wilson, Service

Actual Profits in Farming.

It is qnite safe to assome that whatever type of farming has become general in a particular locality, is the best adapted to that particnlar place, and that the exceptions must prove failures. In this county—Van Buren, Mich.—the average number of acres last year in farms was 86 and a fraction over. The township of South Haven, lying along the east shore of Lake Michigan, with two railroads and a line of steamers, that give exceptional transportation facilities, with a soil and thermal conditions very favorable to the production of peaches and other fine fruits, has an average of only 41 acres io farms; while Keeler township, ten miles from a railroad station, its lands elevated and adapted to general farming, has 137½ acres to each farm Now, apply friend Terry's plan of farming to 40 acres io this latter township, and the chances are all against success. This township produced last year 19,6 bushels of wheat per acre, 125 bushels of potatoes, nearly 1½ tons of hay, and 60 bushels of ears of corn as ao average. There could be no selection of 40 acres in that township that could be made to produce three tons of clover hay on a field of 12 acres, nor one ton of rowen on newly seeded stubble land, nor six tons of rye and drilled corn per year, without an application of fertilizers far beyond the ability of one man to economically furnish. Let any of these men of small means to whom this chimerical advice is given, attempt its practice on 40 acres of average land in this township. It would be impossible to begin at once with 20 acres, for the 72 tons of rye and corn fodder from 12 acres could not certainly be expected by the most unreasonable enthusiast, with another 12 acres to produce 36 tons of clover and 12 tons of rowen from 12 acres of wheat that some of those large farmers had put in who did not "half attend to their business." But if these results could not be obtained at once, Mr. Terry says, "they can in time, if the management is the best."

Now, if onr ambitions agricnlturist starts with his land paid for, which has a fair dwelling house on it and an average barn, has money besides sufficient to purchase a team and only $200 worth of tools—with $1,000 worth "in sight," to emulate the success of his great prototype—and perhaps two cows, that would probably satisfy those whose advice he is following, and they would say: "Go ahead and teach those large farmers, who don't half attend to their business, how eventually to make $1,200 per year." Suppose he has at the beginning of the third year a clover field that has lain two years from seeding, which he can plow for rye and drilled corn, and his previous year's stock promises to yield a good stand of clover for hay, and his wheat on the ground looks well, would Mr. Terry advance the money to purchase 18 more grade Jersey cows upon the expectation that $70 each could be made from them during the season? Suppose he takes Mr. Terry's figures to the bank, and makes the showing that the conditions, as above, are all O. K., and asks for the money to purchase the cows. He says he expects to make butter, for Mr. Terry says more could have been made if the milk had been made into fine butter. The cashier would probably begin to figure something like this: "If $73 61 per cow has been realized during one season for the milk sold, that must have been for at least four cents per quart, and, as it takes a little more than ten quarts of milk for a pound of butter, the butter must be sold for more than 40 cents per pound to equal the milk product. If, as you say, you intend to use the money from the wheat and the prospective clover seed to buy mill feed, your living must come out of 40 cent butter sold for 20 cents." The whole showing would be so preposterous, in the light of what the best farmers here have ever accomplished, that little consolation and no credit could be obtained out of it.

Every farmer has learned, to his frequent disappointment, that little value can be attached to exceptional figures regarding the cost of a crop, to ensure a repetition of the result, and that hypothetical farming is an unsafe venture, especially for the inexperienced. I once made a map of my farm and laid out a ten years' rotation, and fixed the crop for each year for every particular field. I spent probably about as much thought upon it, to arrange the several crops of corn, oats, wheat, clover and pasture, so that they should not recur at too frequent intervals on the same field, as friend Terry did to get his 40 acres in shape to make $1,200. I am now past the third season, and with the map before me can see how widely the exigencies of seasons have compelled me to diverge from my figurative farming. I did not go so far as to give figures of expectancy, but the real condition of the fields to-day, as regards the crops upon them and my plans for the next season, are widely divergent. Indeed, not one field will have its allotted crop for 1888. In looking over the plan to-day I find nothing I would change except that I had to. I tried, with a good deal of determination, to carry out the arrangement. I sowed clover seed on a 20 acre field three times in one year to get a meadow there for 1887, and that is the only field out of the six that produced the intended crop the past season. In the light of 25 years' experience, I am prepared to state that an exact three-crop rotation, on a farm of three fields, cannot be uniformly kept up, and any species of farming, based upon this as an essential, will certainly fail, and especially so where a large amount of stock is kept on a small area. I admire Mr. Terry's enterprise and "get-there" persistency, but I fear his teaching is sometimes a little overdone, and likely to mislead the inexperienced, whose enthusiasm he has pitched on too high a key.—*A. C. Glidden in Cultivator and County Gentleman.*

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

I have made arrangements under which I will stand the stallion imp. Mariner for the season ending on or about June 1st, 1888.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

I will, before the middle of January, give notice of the place at which I will have him. It will be within easy distance of San Francisco.

MATT STORN,
Box 242, Oakland, Cal.

The Dwyer Bros. bought Tea Tray, and are on the lookout for another good one to represent them in the three-year-old stakes next year. Sir Dixon is about the only first-class one that can be bought. Green Morris, who owns Sir Dixon, has heretofore never refused to sell if he could get his price, and the Dwyer Brothers are liberal buyers. They paid $15,000 for Hindoo, $10,000 for Barnes, $14,000 for Panique. $12,500 for Kingston, and $29,000 for Dewdrop, Mr. Belmont owns Raceland, Magnetizer and George Oyster; Mr. Haggin owns Guarantee and Fitzjames, and Mr. Baldwin owns Emperor of Norfolk. These are all first-class ones, but none are for sale.

Eugene Van Court, who is learning to ride race-horses at Mr. Haggin's rancho, is jogging colts and getting along nicely in his new profession.

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17½, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:15. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:15, quarter :35½. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Oraudee in 2:32, 2:31½.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:35. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57½, trial 2:45

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care, but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

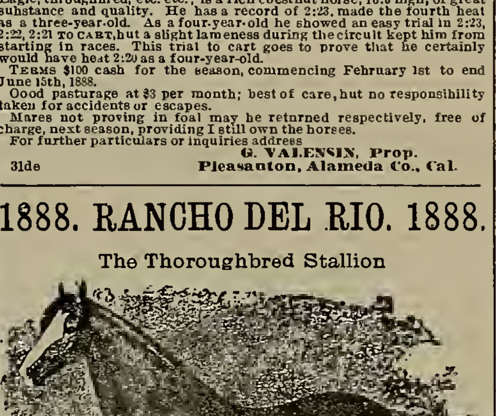
Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31de **Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high, weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood, Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

The sale of the stud of the late Lord Wolverton at Newmarket, England, was very successful, high bidding having ruled from the start. Princess Louise Victoria, by Hermit, brought $18 000; Mon Droit, $12,500; Alone, $9,250, and Lady Peregrine, $9,000.

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season. $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, he foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy by Trumpeter.
Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2.20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pastura $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

ANTEVOLO.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer** The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16¼ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by O. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¼ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Ony Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson,** BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

Foxhall's Grand Prix, 1881.

JUNE 26, '81—Mr. Keene didnot act with the hast of judgmaut when he cshled his agent immediately on receipt of the intelligence that Foxhall had won the Grand Prix, to send him to Ascot to contend against Robert the Devil for the gold cup. Ha fnncied that more than the Rous Memorial Stakes, inasmnch as in thst the winnera of tha Derby, Grand Prix and Two Thousand are panalized ten pounds, while in the cnp it is a ragular "weight for age" affair. He informed sn interviewer that he considered "Foxhall the equal of any horse in England, waight for age, and if the Ascot Cup course is not too severs for a three-yasr-old at this seasou of the year, I shall ba very glad to bava him try conclnsions with the very best they can produce." The English schedule places twenty-ona p nnds more on a four-year-old than colts which are a year younger, bnt even at this difference Bend 'Or defeated Foxhall in tha City and Suburban, and as Robert the Devil was held to be the superior of the Derby winnar, there wss a line to guide in entering upon the engagement for the longer distance. Then, after such a punishing race as ha had with Tristan on Sunday, it could not be expected that he would have recovered from the effects of it on Tnesday, and accomplish the Channel trip in the meantime; so that there was the recognized champion to contend against, and he backed by unfnvnrd circumstances, which operat d against Foxhall. The elation which followed such a brilliant victory must have deluged the usually sharp intellect, and the desire to pass Fortune While she was in a smiling mood overcome caution. It was a tremen ou race, that which took pace under the shade of the Woods of Boulogne, for when tha award is won by "a head," there must have been a call for extreme exertion. It should nave satisfied any reasonable man, snd induced him to give the gallant colt a chance to recuperate before calling on him again. It ie a grand race course on which the Kentucky bred colt won such nearly plaudits, and the more solid remuneration of $35,000, and, in point of situation and adornment, has not an equal in all Europe. It is not far from the great city which rules the civilized world in many respects, and there are numerous ways of reaching it Steamboats on the Seine, omnibuses to Nevilly, and the railway to Lursenes. By far the most enjoyable, however, is the drive by the Avenue de Long champs. It terminates at what the Parisians call "La Grande Cascada," which is grand in the sensa of srtificial watersills, and is a pleasing tantura in the scenary which the landscape artist has dona so much to perfect. The course is between the wood and the river, the former intersected by broad avenues and paths, which wind among a wealth of flowers and shrubbery. St. Cloud is a marked object in the view, and Mount Valerien is said to frown on the other side, though to those who are familiar with the towering summits of the Sierras there are only a few wrinkles discernible. The land on which the race-course and appendages are built is owned by the city of Paris, a fifty-year lease being granted to the Jockey Club on condition of the emoluments from the letting of places being added to the sums appropriated by the Government for the autumn races. The main course is exactly the shape of the Oakland Trotting Park, though that on which the Grand Prix is run is formed by an extension of the home stretch (not straight, however), and sweeping by the Route de la Butte Montmart in an irregular semi-circle, from which a tangent intersects the "hack stretch." near where the half-mile pole is nsually placed on an American track. There are six stands, five of them in a row, for the use of the Jockey Club and the ordinary spectators, the other being the imperial stand erected for Napoleon III, but now yclept the official tribune. This is a gorgeous affair, and during the palmy days of the Second Empire it was a dazzling scene on important race days. It has held the blueet blood of the most celebrated azure lines of Europe, and all the pomp and panoply of centuries of heredifary succession gave a glitter which was more brilliant than the phantasmagoria of the stage. Orders and decoration flashing in the sunlight, military display, equipage, grandeur, a combination of all which dazzles the most stolid mind, and which set the more mercurial Frenchmen into ecstacies of delight. It took a Sedan and the horrors of the Commune to knock this foolishness out of the minds of the people, and there are still a remnant who cannot enjoy the racing when shorn of the presence of Emperor and Empress, King and Queen, and a plain Presidant of a Repnblic, the occupant of the chief box in the hippic theater. The course is after the pattern of England in being clothed with turf. It is eighty feet wide, and there are fences on each side in the vicinity of the stands, the other portion marked by the grass being cut shorter, and by poets which inform the jockeys where to go. The onter course is in the neighborhood of one mile and seven furlongs, hut as the race is reported to have been run in 3:17, the discrepancy must he on the short side. It is to be expected that English custome would prevail, and hence there is only one judge whose whole business it is to place the horses as they come in, the Stewards of the Jockey Club performing the duties which fall on the three occupants of the stand in this country. They run in the opposite direction from here, the inside being on the right hand of the jockey, from which arisee the saying of having the "whip hand" to express an advantage.

Racing is of comparatively recent date in France. Something over half a century ago Lord Henry Seymour, an English nobleman, kept a large stable of English-bred horses, and a few of the native Dukes, Counts, etc., joining, the sport was inaugurated. The Government saw the necessity of improving the horsea of the cavalry, and imported thoroughbred sires from England, and at first also used the Arab stallion. It did not require long time, however, to prova the superiority of those from the other side of the British Channel, and, to encourage home production, Governmental prizes were given. Napoleon III gave racing a cordial support. He was a fine horseman, and his residence in England and the United States perfected his education in this brunch of culture, and no one more readily acknowledged the importance of racing to the breeding interests of the Empire. The Grand Prix was the conception of the Duc de Morny, one of the Ministers of Napoleon. Nearly all of the races imposed penalties on English-bred horses, and he said that the most important race should be thrown open to general competition. This course was necessary for several reasons. It was essential that the people should be taught that other countries could breed race-horses, and it would also stimulate the French breeders to rear the best. Confined to France, the aim would be to have the best in that country open to all, and the best in the world would be the desideratum. Partly in its municipal character, gave 50 000 francs, the five great railway companies donated as much more, and as long as Emperor lived he contributed an "object d'art." To this was added a stake of $200 each, $120 forfeit, or $100 if declared by midnight on the Wednesday preceding the race, and only $20 if the declaration was made on or before tha first of May. The great English races being for three-year-olds, it was decided that this should be the same, and this was a wise provision. The "glorious nncertainty" is immessurably increased when youngsters are tha competitors, and there is a constant succession of par formers, every year bringing new actors before the assemblage. The first race for the Grand Prix was won May 31st, 1863—Mr. H. Savile's The Ranger winning, the French-bred La Toucques second. The victory of the Englishman was not well received, and the barren glory of running second was a blister in place of salve to the corrugated Gallic cuticle, and horse and jockey had anything but a cordial reception. The next year brought revenge. Blair Athol, universally conceded to be by far the best colt of his year in England was named. He had won the Derby in the fastest time ever made, though equalled by Kettledrum in 1861. His dam had also won the blue ribbon, and his sire was the "Emperor of Stalliona," Stockwell. They were betting 6 fo 4 on him, and even the French considered the race "all over but the shouting." Fifteen to one was betted against the French colt Vermouth, and when it was seen that Blair Athol was in difficulty and Vermouth gaining on him, it was thought to an optical delusion scarcely to be credited until his number was blazoned on the board. Then there was a perfect delirium of ecstacy. The glades of the Bois reverbersted the shouts, and the cheers were hurled back from the ancient Abbsge de Longchamps in a wave of terrific jubilaucy. Again France won with Gladiateur in 1865, having captured The Guineas and Derby at Newmarket and Epsom, and in the following September at Doncaster added the classic St. Leger to his list of victories. No wonder that the sting of Waterloo was felt to ha lese burning, and the fifty years of sore remembrance blotted from the memory by the colt bred by Count Lagrange. Victory has vacillated between the island and the continent, and it was received as sure as sure could be that no other country could lay claim to the prize. But from Hungary came a knight freeh from his tourney on the Epsom Downs, in which he was victorious, and Kisbeor added to his Derby laurels a garland plucked on the banks of the Seine. Still, the idea that the guerdon was destined to cross the Atlantic in five years after the assault of the Hungarian would have been thought the wildest kind of lunacy, until Foxhall and Iroquois began to display their mettle in the races of the year. Iroquois had demonstrated his capacity in his first racee of the early part of last season, hut he "trained off," or, rather, he was asked to do more than adolescent horse muscle could accomplish, and he was rated as a brilliant impoetor, an erratic hippic meteor, destined to glow for a brief aeason and then flash out.

Never since the days of the Empire hae there been eo nnmerous and fsehionable an assemblage as graced Longchsmps, on the 12th of June A. D., 1881. Preeident Grevy's box was radiant with beauty, embellished with all the art of the Parisian costumer, and the trifling deficiencies of Nature eo akillfully hidden that the picture wae perfect. On the verdant grades were houris from every land, foremost of which shone the belles of the Occident. Clonds in the morning gave way to snnshine and warmth in the afternoon. The closely-cut turf was in admirable order. In the preliminary gallops the high-hred youngsters skimmed over it as gracefully ae sylphs, ae fleet ae though the wings of Mercury were attached to the springy pasterne. They are marshalled in front of the stands, and when the flag drope a about from a quarter of a million people excitea them to the contest. Ten of the pick of three countriee eweep round the tnin and stream adown the side which ekirts the foreat. The American is first away, and next him ie a eon of Preakness, who raised such a commotion among the horsee at Saratoga when he and Springhok made a desd heat in the cup in the fastaat time on record. Next is Tristran, though Archer is pulling him hard, and the seven sre following in a hunch at the heels of the favoritea. Fordham has rastrained the ardor of Foxhall, though the white jacket and blue spots are conspicuous in the van. There is a short distance whare the course is obscured by the foliage, and the few seconds of suspense ere they emerge into aight is a painful interluda, made manifest by the absnlnte stillness of the vast multitude. Thay break into view. Tristran and Foxhall are side by side. The silance is followed by shouts in every language. *C'est Tristran qui a gagne* is overpowared by the heartier Saxon, "Foxhall wins." It is not won yet. The horsea are head and head, every muscle strained, the nerves at the fullest tension, and the riders are using all the arts known to tha two most accomplished jockays in the world to gat to the goal first. Thera is a fierca anergy animating them, a tumult of passion, overpowering, frantic, tha excitement of yeare crowded into a faw short seconds of time. They flash into the viaw of the single judge, and only he and thosa who are ao favorably situnted know which has won. No. 13 is signalled, and there is a rear of welcome from the French, and a chorus of hurrahs from Americans and English. The Star-Spangled banner waves from scores of drags, the occupants of which are beside themselves with eligh. It is hard to picture the scene when Rang r won the first Grand Prize, and the success of the sister Republic is hailed with sincere emotion.

Within a few minutes the following was in New York:

LONGCHAMPS, June 12 1881.

"*To Keene, Broad Street:*—Have won the Grand Prix easily. EDMONSON"

This was something like he English owner whose horse had won after a struggle of unusual severity, and on being accosted with the remark that he was again victorious, replied, "Yes, man, the old horse won in a walk."

The closeness of the contest added to the honor, as it triad the "cameness" of the American, and proved that he had a stout heart as well as fleet limbs. The cablegram, however, may have misled Keene and been the cause of his ordering the colt to Ascot tough early in the afternoon the New York *Telegram* had a full account of the running which told what a close thing it was. The inevitable interviewer was in attendance on the owner of Foxhall soon after the receipt of the news and evolved some very worthy sentiments from the millionaire, but at tha same time eliciting replies which prove that Mr. Keene is scarcely *au fait* in the mysteries of breading. Ha atatad: "There has been more money spent in England in breeding and in sustaining racing establishments, and a greater interest has been taken in racing, on account of the large leisurely class which is the outgrowth of accumulated wealth existing there. Our horses have not been inbred so much, and consequently their ability to go over a long distsnce of ground is nnquestionably better."

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred

—AND—

Trotting Stallions,

AT

BAY DISTRICT TRACK,

AT 11 A.M. ON

Thursday, Jan. 12, 1887.

—PROPERTY OF—

COL. CALEB DORSEY.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Birdcatcher, brown horse, 6 years, by Spectre—Pet by Melbourne.

Pickpucket, chestnnt horse, 4 years, by Joe Daniels—Mattie C. by Spectre.

Trouble, brown colt, 2 years, by imp. Partisan—Partisana.

Fred Archer, chesinnt colt, 3 years, by Thad Stevens—Brown Bess.

Theu Winters, chestnnt colt, 2 years, by Joe Hooker—Mattie O.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Crescent, sorrel horse, 6 years, by Nutwood—Pet by Melbourne.

Ebony, black colt, 3 years, by Revolution—Lady Early by imp. Nena Sahib. Revolution is an inbred Hambletonian.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees now ready.

KILLIP & CO.

Auctioneers, 22 Montgomery St., S. F.

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Harry E. Carpenter, M.O.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

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GREAT

Closing-Out Auction Sale

The Largest Ever Held on the Pacific Coast.

BY ORDER OF MR. D. McCARTY,

OF

RUNNING, TROTTING,

Work and Draft Horses!

Vehicles of Every Description! Harness, Robes, Blankets, Etc.

—AT—

RECORD STABLES,

1129 Market Street, San Francisco.

—ON—

Monday, Jan. 9, 18 ,

AT 10 .

Co [illegible] ...

[illegible] will [illegible] ...

Mc [illegible] ...

[illegible] ...

[illegible] ...

Among the horses now in work are found one that have and can trot or pace inside 2:20. The thoroughbreds comprise a number of well-known race-horses, and are all well engaged. They will be sold with their engagements. The vehicles include Top, Open and Business Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Hacks, Road and Park Carts, Breaking Carts, Track and Road Sulkies, Skeleton Wagons, etc.

Road, Track and Work Harness, single and double; Robes, Blankets, Whips, Boots, Stable Fixtures, etc.

....ALSO....

Two Iron Safes, Office Fixtures, etc.

☞ Catalogues will be prepared immediately.

TERMS—Sums of $500 or under, cash; over that amount, six months' approved paper, interest per cent.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers

☞ The good will of the stable for sale. Full particulars with number of boarders, may be had upon application to Mr. McCarty. 7ja4

San Joaquin Valley

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

DISTRICT NO. 2, CAL.

Stockton Fair

1888.

PACIFIC COAST TROTTING AND RUNNING STAKES—$75 entrance, of which $10 MUST accompany nomination, $25 to be paid June 1st, $40 August 17th. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Trotting for four-year-olds or under, best three in five, 2:25 class, } $250 added to each.

Trotting for three-year-olds or under, best three in five, 2:30 class, } $250 added to each.

Trotting for two-year-olds or under, best two in three, 2:40 class, } $250 added to each.

Running for three-year-olds or over, mile heats, } $250 added to each.

Running for two-year-olds or over, mile dash, } $250 added to each.

Five or more full paid-up entries required to fill; three or more colts to start. Four moneys. If only two colts start, stakes paid in (no added money) may be competed for—two-thirds and one-third. Otherwise full conditions of this Association for 1887 to govern. Entries to above stakes close February 15th, 1888 with the Secretary,

J. M. LA RUE,

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President. 7ja8

Important SALE.

Mrs. Silas Skinner of Napa is compelled by business interests to return to Oregon, and has decided to sell the trotting stock now upon her ranch at Napa.

Several Hambletonian and Clay brood-mares, with crosses of Mambrino Chief and Pilot Jr., are to be sold at low prices.

Some young stock by Alcona 730, and Alcona Clay 2756, is offered, all of them being Standard bred.

Three weanlings by Alcona Clay, and one by Sitka Fry, be by Alaska, be by Electioneer, are in the list.

Also a weanling by a son of Inca 557.

Five weanlings and three yearlings are still unsold, all of them fillies.

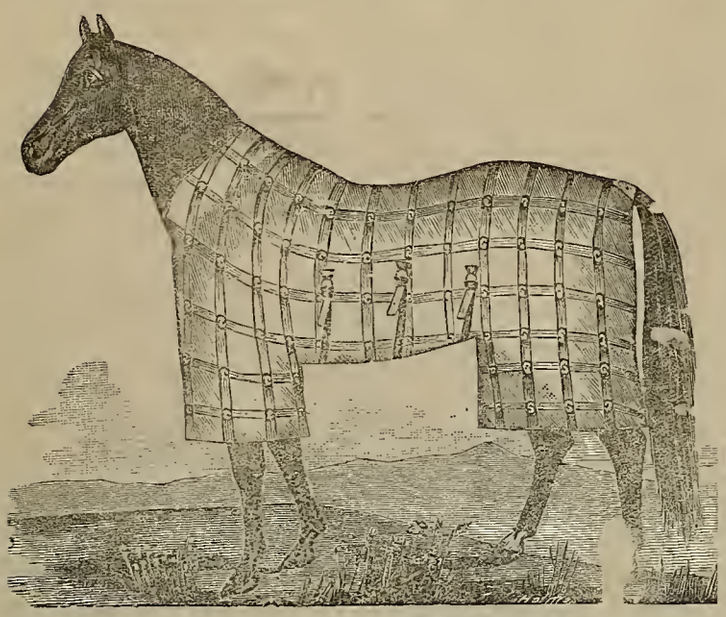
Two three-year-olds and one four-year-old, all fillies, are offered.

For particulars, either call at the ranch or Address

MRS. SILAS SKIN[illegible]ER,

NAPA, CAL. [illegible]

Improved Horse Clothing.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described

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A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing

.....WITH AN APPENDIX ..

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

By Jos. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. 'Toe and Side-Weights,' Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by address which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, as everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other purlics ready to take him at the price. Anteolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:03½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $253; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672, and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Anteeolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Jan. 1, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	.....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	..... "	6:10 P M
8:00 A M	.....Colfax via Livermore.....	6:10 P M
8:30 P M	.....Galt via Martinez.....	11:10 A M
9:30 A M	c...Haywards and Niles..... c	12:40 P M
10:30 A M	..... " "	3:40 P M
5:30 P M	c... " " c	8:40 P M
*8:00 A M	c... Haywards c	*8:10 A M
12:00 M	c.... " c	2:40 P M
8.00 A M	.... Ione via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
4.00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*5:40 A M
7:30 A M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El.....	
.....	..... Paso and East	6:40 P M
8:00 P M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	11:10 A M
†3:30 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:4. P M
7:00 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	8:10 A M
5.00 P M	...Ogden and East.....	10:40 A M
8.30 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:40 P M
8.00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	6:10 P M
7:00 A M	.. Sacramento, via Benicia....	8 10 A M
8:00 A M	..... " via Benicia	6:10 P M
9.00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5.40 P M
5:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:40 A M
4:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	7:40 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	.....San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
†10:30 A M	..... "	†3:40 P M
12.0 M	c.... " c	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	..... "	9:40 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	
3:30 P M	.....Santa Barbara.....	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore..	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	11:10 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland.....	7:10 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*8:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:00 P. M., inclusive, also at 7:00—8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:30—1:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:00—11:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*2:00—6:30—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—6:30—8:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO WEST BERKELEY—Same as "To BERKELEY."

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—6:50—7:20—7:50—8:20—8:50—9:20—*10:19—2:49—4:20—4:50—5:20—6:50—8:20—6:50—8:50—10:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:21—5:51—†9:15—*2:38—*3:15

FROM 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—10:53.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*6:30—6:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9 00—9:57—10:57

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—8:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—Same as "From Berkeley."

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—†1:30—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

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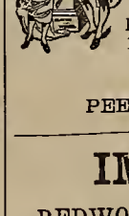

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TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect January 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
1:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo.....	2:01 P
7:00 A		4: A
9:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	9:03 A
*3:30 P	..... Menlo Park	*10:02 A
4:30 P		†11:3 A
9:10 P		†3:30 P
6:30 P		4:36 P
11:45 P		6:40 P
8:30 A		7:50 P
9:30 A		9:03 A
10:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Principal Way Stations.....	†11:3 A
4:30 P		†3:30 P
10:30 A		4:36 P
8:30 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*11:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	†3:40 P
8:30 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	†3:40 P
8:30 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	†3:40 P
8:30 A	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†3:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton	6:40 P
	(San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	

A—Morning P—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.
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Oak Grove	.....	90	San Jose	1 75	.....
San Mateo	75	1 10	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Hollister	.....	4 50
Redwood	1 00	1 [illegible]	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station; No 613 Market street Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

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RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

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is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE

(Broad Gauge)

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of ranges at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

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O. BASSETT, Superintendent, A. H. R[illegible] Asst. Pass[illegible]nt

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Horse Clothing.

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J. A. McKERRON'S.

San [illegible] isco.

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PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

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CATHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED FINE OLD WHISKIES

of the following brands, namely:

Branston's Cabinet, Century, A. A. A., Old Stock, Henry Bull, Double B. and Monogram, Very Old and Choice.

Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

Brunswick Club (Pure Old Rye) and Upper Ten (Very Old and Choice).

☞ For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported. The only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

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SOLE AGENTS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 8e24

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Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

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Pitt Street, Sydney.
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About January 21, 1888,

Thoroughbred Clyde and Shire

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From three to five years old.

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CONSIGNMENT OF

MR. JOHN SCOTT,

MELBOURNE.

Per Australian Steamer due about January 21, we will be in receipt of our Annual Consignment of Clydesdale and English Shire Stallions, selected with the greatest care by Mr. John Scott. The former importations of Messrs. Bookless & Scott were received with great favor by California Stock Breeders, and we are assured the animals to arrive are fully up to the high standard of those imported during the last five years.

Catalogues will be issued immediately upon arrival.

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Live-Stock Auctioneers,

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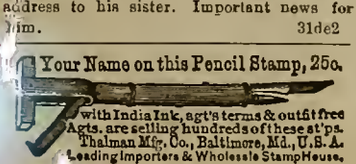
Mr. Jerry Slattery,

Late of San Francisco, will please send his address to his sister. Important news for him. 31de2

Your Name on this Pencil Stamp, 25c.



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Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

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RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph O, by Dart—Seney. In the stud to approved bitches. Fee $20. Rush T. is a dog of good size, good markings, rare form, excellent temper, high courage and marked field instinct. In breeding he has no superior. His sire was a grand fielder and a bench winner. His dam is a winner on the bench and an uncommonly good field performer.

The kennel is breeding 1 ristred setters of unexceptionable strains. A. B. TRUMAN.

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With Splendid Track and Unequaled Equipment for the Speedy and Safe Transportation of Horses and Live Stock, in its own or in Private Cars, on Passenger or Freight Trains. Commodious Rest, Water and Feed Stations Situated at convenient distances all along the line.

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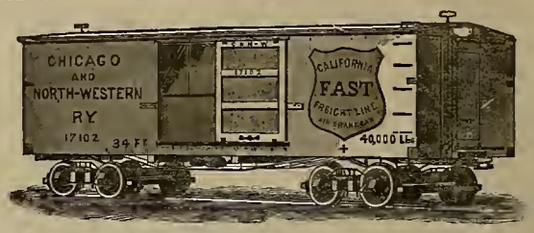

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BREECH--LOADING GUN!

Extra Heavy Bored Breech Ducking Guns A SPECIALTY

No. 10 Guns, 7 1-2 to 11 lbs.
No. 12 Guns, 7 to 9 1-2 lbs.
WEIGHTS.

L. C. SMITH,

Manufacturer of both Hammer and Hammerless Guns.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Demonstration of the Shooting Qualities of the "L. C. Smith" Gun.

At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 15 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($1,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class it won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 5th in the 50-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class. L. C. SMITH.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. aug6tf

THE

Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Announce the following stakes, to close January 15th, 1888, and to be run at their summer meeting of 1888, beginning Saturday, June 23d and ending Saturday, July 14th.

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1888. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1888. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Boulevard Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $25 each, $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1888 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs; of three or more races of any value 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

The Dearborn Handicap.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1885), $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. One mile and a furlong.

The Maiden Stakes.

For three-year-olds, (foals of 1885), that have not won a race previous to January 1st, 1888; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $750 added, of which $200 to the second horse. Maidens at time of starting allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a furlong.

The Lake View Handicap.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing the day before the race. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Quickstep Stakes.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), $25 each, $10 forfeit, $750 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary, or at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

A Programme will also be arranged for an Autumn meeting, beginning Sept. 1st, for which Seven Stakes will be advertised in due time, to close in March, 1888.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.

24dec4 J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII, No 2.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

The weather is an universal topic. Without doubt it leads in every country where people are civilized enough to care about anything. Even among the residents of the Arctic, when the cold is so intense that a score of degrees of Fahrenheit, below what the mingling of snow and salt shows, makes little difference, there are the usual salutations. The torridity of the equator is still more uniform, but there are deluges and sunshine in a queer mixture, and greetings much like what are in temperate zones. The winters in California are peculiar [illegible] of weather confabs. The only dread [illegible] 12:25—12:55— after the late rains have ceased, is the northers, for if Pluvius has done his duty in the winter and Pluvius Jr. carried his part of the scheme out by pulling the valve when needed in the spring, good-natured, so as to dispense with the usual haymaking showers, or restrict them to a small precipitation, everything is rosy from that time. But during the early portion of winter, if rains are slow in coming there are lamentations on every hand. So it was this winter, so has it been for the greater number of years I have lived here. Dire prophecies, harrowing prognostics. The hay dealers are the worst. Every week of sunshine in November leads to a marking up of stock on hand, and if the rain had been delayed much longer those who had horses to keep would have been in the dumps.

But before the rain had finished its mission there came hail and a mixture of snow, and sharp thunder, which is so rare at any season in this country that years intervene between the reverberations, and, to fill up the measure, the coldest weather in the memory of the oldest. I have seen in the past week weather curiosities, at least three new things in my experience in California. Heretofore, when snow fell, forty-eight hours was the limit for it to remain, and that on the Contra Costa hills. This time it has held for a week, and with a good chance to extend the time in some of the gulches which are near the summit of the range. Our readers must bear in mind that I am writing now of the chain of mountains east of Oakland, as a few hours were sufficient to melt it on the lower levels. Not if the cold of Saturday, Sunday and Monday had come before the melting of the snowflakes, as the second novelty was water freezing in the middle of the day on the north side of buildings. Quite a sheet of ice on the water in a tub which stood in the shade of the house. The boys who look after the horses took off the coating which had formed during the night, and two more were found before the sun set. The third new experience was hubs which held wagons from sinking into the mud, and in the early hours of Saturday last the unpaved streets were a potent reminder of "back home."

Fearfully had were the roads on the prairie when the frost came when there was deep mud and without snow. One night there was sufficient to make the space between the ruts and the deep foot-prints as hard nearly as a piece of granite, though if the dry, frosty weather continued on roads which were much used the "wheeling" would become superb. The attrition of the heavily laden wheels, aided, perhaps, by a little softening during the middle of the day, soon made a smooth surface, and grain and other products were hurried into town while everything was so favorable for getting them to market. Worse far than mud are these hubs, such as are frequently seen in the East, and a good way, too, south of the famous line of Mason and Dixon, and I cannot say that I looked with a great deal of pleasure on the miniature picture presented last Saturday. It was a remembrancer of journeys which were anything but pleasant, with the horses slipping into sharp depressions at the risk of sprains to joints and tendons, and the wagon jarring the teeth out of your head as an accompaniment. Were it a yearly happening in this section of California to have frost severe enough to form ice on the north side of buildings during the middle of the day, snow to lie on the elevated ranges for a week at a time, and one morning when there were hubs to hold up a light wagon, in lieu of once in a life time it would scarcely be reasonable to find fault.

Californians are prone to fret over a climatic anomaly such as has just passed, and to make a great ado about what an Eastern visitor would not notice. Last Saturday I met at the Palace Hotel a gentleman from Dubuque, Iowa. He extolled the weather—although his experience covered only the past week—that every old resident was railing at in no measured terms. He had experienced something so much worse that the trifle of sharpness in the air appeared bland when compared with the blizzard which had already blighted a great portion of the northwest. Some distance, it is true, Minneapolis is north of Dubuque, and on Monday morning last the thermometer registered 37 degrees below zero. I have seen the same registry some miles south of Dubuque, and it means a degree of cold which our native sons have no conception of, unless their peregrinations have extended to the arctic circle, or included a winter on the other side of the Sierras and north of the fortieth parallel of latitude.

The county adjoining Dubuque on the south is Jackson, and with one slight break my residence was there from 1851 to 1870. In 1855 I purchased a farm on which was one of the finest orchards in the county. From the first hard freeze until well along in the spring there was no let up in the refrigerating business. There was never warmth enough in the sun at midday to cause the eaves to drip, and many mornings in succession the mercury ranged from two below to thirty-seven degrees under the zero of Fahrenheit. In the early part of April, when there had been warmth enough to spoil the sleighing, a neighbor called. "Have you examined your orchard?" was among the first of his queries, and on receiving a negative answer he led the way, with an open clasp-knife in his hand. I expected, of course, that the peach trees were killed, and perhaps some of the more tender varieties of cherries, but when he sliced off some of the outer bark of the apple trees and showed the inner cuticle nearly as black as a pot, I was thunderstruck. Fully two-thirds of the apple trees were killed, and in an hour after making the discovery a horse was saddled (it was neither sleighing nor wheeling) and I was on my way to Sabula to trade off the farm I was so proud of a short time before. There was a steamboat captain who owned a good deal of property in the village, and he had oftentimes bantered me for a trade. I told him to make the figures for a block of stores he owned, and be careful. There were some other things at issue, and after he laid down his pencil he made his offer. It was accepted without ten seconds' consideration, and his countenance showed that he was apprehensive something was wrong. He was assured, however, that with the exceptions above noted the farm was just as he had last seen it, but that I would not own a farm where it was cold enough to freeze apples, and candor would compel the additional statement that words accompanied it which would not be polite to print.

In order that our Eastern readers may appreciate what a terribly cold snap has come with the New Year, the following weather telegrams are cut from a daily of the 10th inst. San Jose is nearly fifty miles to the south, Petaluma thirty miles to the northward, Redding is a couple of hundred miles, and Merced is to the southeast.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 9.—The cold weather still continues. To-day was bright and warm between 11 and 4 o'clock, when it again turned chilly, and at 10 o'clock in the evening the thermometer was down to 44 degrees. As yet the frosts have not injured oranges or lemons in and about this city or the neighborhood of Los Gatos. Nothing outside of tender flowering plants are affected. Strawberries will be retarded, and if the cold snap continues a few days it may ruin some of the fields, but up to date growers do not fear for the result. There is no frost in the earth, and that on the surface has disappeared daily, soon after sunrise.

REDDING, Jan. 9.—This is the coldest weather here since Redding was located, fifteen years ago. The thermometer on the 31st of January stood at 44 deg. above; on the 4th, 29 deg.; the 5th, 30 deg.; the 6th, 28 deg.; the 7th, 25 deg.; the 8th, 27 deg.; the 9th, 33 deg. Orange trees in bearing are not affected in this vicinity. In fact, only the very young trees or tender shoots are touched. The oranges on the trees are not frozen to-day. There is sunshine, and the weather is moderating fast. No snow is on the ground.

PETALUMA, Jan. 9.—For three nights it has frozen so that wagons rattled on the roads. Ice formed one and a half inches thick from the freezing of these nights. The unusual phenomenon of ice forming in the shade after sunrise i seen. Pumps were frozen and water-pipes burst. Dairymen complain of hard fare for stock, but the farmers are pleased over the seven inches of rain so far.

MERCED, Jan. 9.—The freeze this morning was greater than any time in this valley the past twenty years, the ice forming upon pools fully half an inch thick. Yet, strange as it may seem, no damage has resulted to the oranges hanging upon the trees or the foliage, even the geraniums standing the frost well in the open air. The temperature at 7 o'clock this morning was 27 degrees above zero.

Last week there was printed a letter from a correspondent of the *Western Sportsman*, in which there was opposition to the change in Rule 7 governing admission to the Standard. Under the amended rule female progeny is given a preference, and *does* it appear somewhat paradoxical to divide brothers and sisters into different classes? The probable cause was that the female is comparatively limited in reproductive powers, and that while the male may be the progenitor of fifty or more colts in one year, with few exceptions the mare has only one. But undue prominence is given by a majority of writers on the subject to Standard ranks. As "Arno" writes, "There are thoroughbreds and thoroughbreds." One mare may be held cheap at $10,000, another, with equally as long a pedigree, dear at $200. However high the standard may be gauged there will always be a choice, and value will be rated by actualities. It is obviously necessary that, if there are to be trotting stud books, lines must be drawn, and, as a necessary consequence, as the production of fast trotters increases, the lines must be brought closer. There is unquestionably a mass of inferior animals now incorporated in the Register, and it is unfortunate that these cannot be eliminated, but that is no good cause for a continuation of lax measures.

I met a friend a few days ago, and after his first greeting he said, "I have a good joke on you." The substance of it was that he was conversing with a man about a mare which was by The Moor, her dam by Argyle, and the reply was that such a pedigree might suit Simpson. If the animal were of proper form it would certainly suit me as a starting point to breed trotters from, and so far as regards pedigree, would value these two crosses more highly than half a dozen we could name. Both these strains of blood have shown capacity for fast harness work, and the first is one of the shining lights of the track. I am not alone in this estimate, as is shown by the nominations in the Stanford Stake. Mr. Corbitt names three in the stake for 1890, all of them by Guy Wilkes. Two of their dams by The Moor, the other a granddaughter.

Strangles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I noticed in your issue of January 7th an article, signed Subscriber, stating that the V. S. now in charge of R. P. Ashe Esq.'s Stud says strangles is not contagious. I beg to inform the subscriber no such assertion was made by the V. S. Also, he, the subscriber, has always understood that malady to be contagious. It is a debatable point with many of our writers on veterinary science whether strangles is contagious or not. Many experience leads me to conclude that it is contagious [illegible] infections.

H. E. CARPENTER, M. O. C. [illegible]
January 11, 1888. Veterinary Surg[illegible]

Annual Meeting Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the members of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society was held yesterday afternoon at Rutherford's Hall, there being an unusually large attendance. President Topham and Secretary Brewer were each present.

The minutes were read, after which the following annual report of the Secretary for the year ending December 31, 1887, was read:

On January 27th, February 1st, and May 17, 1887, joint meetings were held with the San Mateo and Santa Clara County Agricultural Association No. 5, regarding the consolidation of that society with ours. Several propositions were made, but no satisfactory arrangement was brought about, and the matter was dropped.

On March 10th the contract for building forty box-stalls was let to Topham & Hatton, the lowest bidders, and the work was completed in a manner satisfactory to the Committee on Grounds.

On May 17th, the time for holding our annual Fair was set for August 15th to the 20th, inclusive.

On June 3d the speed programme was made up.

On June the 26th a committee consisting of Directors Buckley, Rea and Rutherford was appointed to have a new entry clerk and ticket office built, which was much needed, and proved to be a great benefit to the society during the Fair.

October 12th, the committee was instructed to have the track put in good order, as numerous complaints have been made that it was too hard. Upon investigation it was decided to plow in tan bark and manure, which the committee now have in hand.

October 12th, President Edwards and Director Buckley tendered their resignations. Director Topham was elected to fill the vacancy as President and James Boyd and L. R. Mills the two vacancies as Directors.

October 29th, Director Rea offered the following resolutions, viz.:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, held on the 30th day of October, 1881, it was resolved that any person holding notes against the Grand Stand Fund, in consideration of remitting $50 of said note shall be allowed to name one life member, acceptable to the Board of Directors, for each $50 so remitted; now, therefore, be it resolved, and it is hereby ordered, that said resolution be rescinded and repealed, which was carried.

February 24th, Directors Samuel Rea and C. M. Chase, by communication, tendered their resignations and J. P. Sargent and J. W. Rea were respectively elected to fill the vacancies.

During the year life-member certificates were issued to D. J. Murphy, C. H. Halsey, H. C. Ahlers, W. S. Richards, R. E. Pierce, Samuel Rucker, A. C. Dority, J. R. Roberts, W. D. Stewart, T. W. Hobson, A. R. Denike, A. H. Field, J. A. Hicks, Louis Leiber, N. C. Parker, A. M. McCabe, Paul P. Austin and A. C. May.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SOCIETY.

Rent from O'Hanlin & Martin	$1 552 50
Life Members	250 00
Privileges	3,220 76
Entrance money	3,420 00
Gate receipts	5,121 40
Balance as per last report	1,077 30
Total	$14,641 96

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE SOCIETY.

Music	$193 00
Premiums	738 00
Hay	331 00
Straw	167 50
Sundries	662 90
Printing and advertising	581 73
Building stalls	1,298 40
Building ticket office	333 00
Insurance	165 75
Help	1,065 60
Purses	7,145 00
Track work	492 50
Taxes	384 00
Total	$14,303 36
Balance in hands of Treasurer	1,338 60
Total	$14,642 96

ACCOUNTS DUE SOCIETY.

G. W. Rutherford for hay, not used during Fair	$126 00
O'Hanlin & Martin for one horse and hay	112 00
Total	$238 00

GRAND STAND FUND—RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand as per last statement	$187 99
Received for admission to Grand Stand	937 10
Total	$1,124 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Printing, tickets, etc.	$21 65
Help	95 50
Interest on notes	500 00
Painting roof	198 00
Note No. 13, bought from the W. H. Ware Estate	90 00
Insurance	100 00
Total	$914 65
Balance in hands of Treasurer	209 54
Total	$1,124 09

T. S. Montgomery, F. M. Stern and Cyrus Jones were appointed a committee to examine the Secretary's books and report thereon at the next meeting.

Edward Topham was elected President by acclamation.

J. W. Rea and James Boyd were elected Directors for the long term, three years, J. P. Sargent for the term of two years, and Charles Weber for the term of one year.

T. S. Montgomery offered an amendment to Article 9 of the Constitution, increasing the fee for Life Memberships from $50 to $150.

C. M. Chase seconded Montgomery's resolution, saying that the present charge was entirely too low, as each membership represented property worth from $800 to $1,000.

Moses Schallenberger agreed with Mr. Chase and moved to amend by substituting $250 for $150. He was seconded by J. E. Brown.

N. B. Edwards moved to amend by the insertion of a clause providing that a life membership may be bequeathed to the widow and minor children of a member.

After considerable discussion, Judge Moore and C. M. Chase were appointed a committee to put Mr. Edwards' substitute in legal shape, which they did as follows:

Article 9—Constitution—Any white person paying into the society the sum of $250 for the purpose of becoming a member, shall be a member thereof for life, and there shall be issued to such person a certificate of life membership, signed by the President and Secretary of the society, stating that such person having paid said sum of money to the society is a life member of the society and entitled to all the rights and privileges thereof, and all life memberships shall be considered property, and at his decease may be disposed of as he may direct.

Judge Moore offered as a substitute that the sum be placed at $100, and that the membership term terminate with the death of the widow. The substitute was voted on and lost.

Mr. Edwards' substitute was put and carried by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Beans, it was voted as the sense of the society that the grounds of that organization be kept perpetually for their present use.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, seconded by C. H. Corey, a Life Membership was granted to Ed Younger by reason of his services as a Director of Agricultural Association No. 5, as has been done in the cases of Messrs. Gordon and Bennett, and also as a compliment to Col. Younger, one of the fathers of the society.

A motion that an acre of the trees on the northwest portion of the grounds be cut out to afford accommodations for baseball players was defeated.

Adjourned.

G. H. BRAGG, Sec.

"Boris" on the Two-Year-Olds of 1887.

With the growth of racing in this country there is an increased interest taken in the sport wherever it is established, and the doings of the horses in the mother country are eagerly watched. The crecks of the English, French and Australian turf are so nearly related to the American champions that only a few generations elapse until the blood lines converge into the same animals, and the importations of colonial days were of the best blood obtainable at the time. The article copied appears to be a very fair estimate of the relative capacity, though gauging horses by their two-year-old form is as nearly guess work as can be. Thus, Umpire ran away from the best two-year-olds of England with such ease that the cry was raised that he was a three-year-old, but he failed in the races for that age. Mr. Ten Broeck states that the whole trouble was that he could not stay the distance of the main three-year-old races, and this was somewhat surprising when his breeding was so good. By Lecomte, from the dam of Lexington, combining the blood of Boston, Alice Carneal, Reel, etc., the presumption without trial would have been that "no route was too long" for him.

At this season of the year, when there is little to write about, it is always interesting to look forward to the chances possessed by the leading two-year-olds. It is during the dead time that owners and trainers alike display great anxiety concerning the manner in which their young charges are progressing. Some, like St. Gatien, make marvellous improvement during the winter months between their two and three-year-old seasons, and on the other hand many decay and lose whatever early form they once possessed. Just twelve months back I pointed out that our two-year-olds were below rather than above the average in point of quality, and this has been thoroughly confirmed. An animal that we had not seen in public previously, and by no means a really good one, took the Derby, whilst The Baron, who was certainly top of the tree as a youngster, has performed indifferently, winning only two races in eight attempts. At the present time it seems certain that the three-year-olds of the coming season will be better in point of class than in many previous years. Still, there may not be such a development of all-round ability as in 1864, when such horses as Blair Athol, Scottish Chief, General Peel, Ely and Cathedral were of the same age, or even so good as the season before last when we possessed Ormonde and The Bard, to say nothing of Minting and Sarehand. The best of our two-year-olds this season is undoubtedly Friar's Balsam, who holds an undefeated certificate. When we saw The Shrew gallop home on the first day of the Ascot meeting, and we were told that another Kingsclere-trained youngster, who was nearly 2 st her superior, would make his debut in the New Stakes two days later, good judges wondered what sort of a horse was coming. Neither did many-tongued rumor speak erroneously on this occasion, for when the neat son of Hermit and Flower of Dorset cantered home so easily in front of such animals as Seabreeze, Ayrshire and others, there was quite a rush in the paddock to get a sight of the crack. Since then the Balsam has more than sustained his reputation. He has swept the decks of such valuable races as the Hurstbourne Stakes at Stockbridge, the Richmond and Molecomb Stakes at Goodwood, and the July Stakes, the Middle Park, and the Dewhurst Plates at Newmarket, only the beautiful Seabreeze getting anything like near him in the race decided at the back of the Ditch. One would have thought that such performances as these would have been sufficient for him, not only to have held his own firmly in the Derby quotations, but also that no rival would have had the chance to dispute his throne. Such, though, is scarcely the case. Report now has it that John Porter is very likely to have a better in the same stable. Certain it is that Kingsclere is particularly strong in two-year-olds, as, in addition to the champion, Orbit, Ossory and others are located there. Many people entertain the opinion that Orbit will certainly make a better three-year-old than Friar's Balsam. I shall believe it when I see it. Orbit is doubtless an improving colt, an animal that has come on wonderfully this autumn, and, if such progress is sustained, will probably prove a dangerous rival next May. But whilst the Duke of Westminster's colt is developing so rapidly, may not Sir Frederick Johnstone's be doing the same thing? In addition to Orbit the Eaton duke owns Ossory, whose public reputation rests solely on his victory in the Criterion Stakes, his only show so far. Then he has nothing possessing great merit, but he won in a canter, and possesses all the make and shape of a good horse. Before he was seen out his reputation rested on the fact that he was own brother to the mighty Ormonde, and he was talked about accordingly; but it is a question whether he will ever approach the high rank held by his distinguished relative. There is little doubt that John Porter holds a strong suit of trumps in his hand for next season's classic races. Which will be the top card is a matter of opinion, but until he is defeated, or I have good reason to change my opinion, I shall pin my trust to Friar's Balsam.

Another good colt, and one that we may not see in public before the Derby, is Ayrshire. He was very unluckily beaten for the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester, and possibly he was upset by the heavy ground. Still, Briar Root will never defeat him again, though in Caerlaverock, who also finished in front of him, he may find a foeman worthy of his steel. Ayrshire's last appearance was in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, a race that he won in rare style. We did not see him out at the late Newmarket Meetings, as it was reported that he was slightly lame, though the Duke of Portland has before now shown an inclination not to run his horses if there was any probability of defeat. Still Ayrshire may really have been amiss, and this may be the reason that he shirked his engagements. It is said that he is now quite sound and well, and he is just the horse to grow into a beautiful three-year-old. If conformation goes for anything, Marmiton, who finished second to Ayrshire for the Champagne Stakes, should also take high honors next season. When seen at Doncaster he was a baby. He may turn out a real smasher next year, or he may prove soft and useless. Another animal that we did not see at his best last season is Caerlaverock. He had a lot of hard work in the summer, and it might have told upon him, as on several occasions he did not show the form his good looks led one to expect he possessed. That he will be a better three-year-old than he was a two-year-old seems extremely probable. Jewitt's stable is only second to Porter's so far as the excellence of its young horses is concerned. Seabreeze and Setiety won no less than sixteen races between them, and they will continue their successes in the coming time. Victories in the One Thousand and Oaks look like only being questions of health for Seabreeze, who is a beautiful filly. It is to be hoped that nothing is seriously the matter, as she has been recently blistered. Setiety possesses no classic engagement, but I have reason to believe that he is a very smart animal. He was only defeated twice in thirteen races, and on one occasion his head was turned the wrong way when the flag fell. On the other he ran third when trying to concede the winner 22 lbs and the second 45 lbs. This partakes more of a victory than a reverse. Captain Machell entertains a very high opinion of the merits of Satiety, and, although he lacks important engagements, it is highly probable that he will win a big handicap some day. At one time Jewitt was supposed to have two really smart youngsters in his stable in Devota and Justinian, but I hear that neither has sustained its early promise. It does not seem as if Devote will be as good as her own brothers and sisters, St. Marguerite, Thebais, and Clairvaux, but Jewitt may get a race or two out of Justinian if he can train him.

George Dawson has another smart youngster under his charge besides Ayrshire in Hezlehetoh. That we scarcely saw Lord Londonderry's colt at his best this season I do not believe, as he is a splendid mover. It is highly probable that his principal infirmity is lack of stamina, but he will not improbably run well over the Rowley Mile, for which race he may be trained, if his stable companion is to be held in reserve for the Derby. Hezlehatch won two races out of three, being defeated in the Middle Park Plate, and as he then succumbed to the flying Friar's Balsam it was no great disgrace. It is said that he is going on the right way, and if he is he will be dangerous over short courses next season. A colt that displayed rather in-and-out running is Crowberry. We need take no notice of his Brocklesby Stakes running, as he was then far from fit; but he ran into form later on. His worst display was in the Champagne Stakes at Doncester, and here he was unplaced. Crowberry redeemed his character by winning the Lancaster Nursery Handicap at Manchester, carrying the top weight, and he displayed form on this occasion that proves the possession of plenty of stamina. Being trained by Matthew Dawson is a sufficient guarantee that he will be well looked after, and he is a horse that may be dangerous for the classic races if anything should happen to one or two of the crecks. His stable companion, Galore, was once thought highly of. Indeed, his merits were held in good repute, and he was considered second only to Friar's Balsam. Since then he has deteriorated somewhat; but he can gallop, and will win races in his turn. Bartizan is a very disappointing colt, and he has failed to sustain the high opinion that was once entertained of him. He seems a bit of a thief, and one of those horses that it is best to have nothing to do with. William I'Anson has a nice colt in Derwentwater, but he does not belong to the highest class, and another north-country-trained candidate of something the same class is Stronvar. Perhaps he will win a good race at one of the meetings where we frequently see the dark blue and silver victorious. Acme is a good horse, and one that will win when the stable wants him, but the Chetwynd House party are a curious lot to have anything to do with. Such horses as Juggler, Admiral Benhow, Mon Droit, Maidenhead, etc., belong to what I may term the second class, but they will be well worth looking after during the coming season, as they will win in their turn.

Practical Results from Breeding.

I see in your valuable paper several questions asked by L. C. J. as to the best kind of draft horses to raise, their qualifications, etc. From what I have learned by observation and experience, I claim the Percheron is. I am not an importer or breeder of full bloods of the above breed, so I do not make the assertion from a selfish standpoint. My reasons are they cross better on our native stock, have better feet (which is one of the most essential points), have better action and far better dispositions, are kind, docile, easily broken and sure to be good pullers, and are less liable to have blemishes. I find many of the other breeds have had joint-puffs so large as to depreciate their value twenty-five to fifty per cent. As to strength, eyes and bottom, I don't think there is any difference. I think the English Shire is next to the Percheron. I have raised and seen as good English horses as Percherons, but they generally don't give as good satisfaction.

I would advise L. C. J. to sell his small trotting-bred mares and purchase some mares that will weigh from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, the deeper in the French or Percheron blood the better. While it would do to breed them to a draft horse the results would not be so satisfactory. They will breed uneven. One colt may be large, another "betwixt and between," which is not a good kind, in value, they are like the trotters he has been raising. Life is too short and we are surrounded with too many good breeding animals of any type that can be purchased at reasonable prices to spend our time trying to raise the standard from a poor breeder, or trying to make something out of nothing.

The same principle that applies to breeding trotters as to blood breeding and ancestors applies to the draft horse. One would not think of trying to raise a trotter from a draft mare, neither can he raise draft horses from trotters. Many people make that mistake. They have a small mare, possessed of all kinds of blood, and they select a fine draft horse to breed to, expecting to get a colt in size and conformation the same as the sire; and because they are disappointed brand the horse as a poor sire.

What we want as breeders and producers in this century is to make quick turns and market everything in as short a time as possible. The hog we market now at six to nine months old has as much weight as our fathers' did at twelve to twenty months old. We have made an equal progress in cattle and sheep, and can accomplish the same results in the horse. We can have our yearlings weigh 1,200, our two-year-olds 1,400 to 1,600, and there is a ready market for that kind at long prices. I have accomplished these results in three years' breeding. One of my neighbors sold a pair of two-year-old geldings this month, weight 3,200, for $550.

When these facts stare us in the face why raise the medium kind that will only bring $125 to $175 at four years? By being careful in selecting your brood-mares, and then a good sire, you have accomplished this result in three years; while if you start wrong your successors may have to commence where you left off to accomplish what your aim was in the start. We have made great progress in horticulture, agriculture and stock-raising, and are always ready to buy

improved machinery and new varieties of seeds, and try various experiments. But the horse has been neglected, except the thoroughbred and trotter, and the progress and success that have been made with them only shows what skill and perseverance would accomplish with the draft horse. There is nothing that will pay the farmer as large a per cent. as money judiciously invested in good draft brood-mares necessary to do the farm work. I have bed mares that averaged me one hundred dollars per year selling the colts when young, then sell the mare for more than cost. Fearing my article is too lenghty I will stop short off.—*Tymochtee, in National Stockman and Farmer.*

Old-Time Racing.

In speaking of Mr. Richard Ten Broeck's wonderful racing history to those who have a fancy for turf sports, there have been quite urgent solicitations to give some brief accounts of old-time racing—at least, a sketch of the most prominent events.

While a number, large enough to constitute a majority, are tolerably well posted in relation to what has been done since the war, it is only a few of the Old Guard who revert to occurrences as far back as the days of Fashion and Boston. Still further in the dim and shadowy past, when Ariel and Flirtilla Trifle and Black Maria, Monsieur Tonson and Sally Walker were contending together, there is scarcely a remnant left who saw them in the era of their glory. There is little opportunity to become familiar with the history of the American turf during the time in which racing flourished in Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and New York, as the writers of the present day seldom give more than a meagre sketch of the old-time horses. Even so short a period back as when there were such brilliant meetings in the South, and a galaxy of hippic stars, which were of magnitude enough to draw attention to their brightness at any period, is in comparative obscurity. When the great daughters of Glencoe, Real, Charmer, Peytona were ready to meet the champions of any country, and there was no lack of knights to uphold the fame of the country south of the Ohio River, were tha halcyon days of the Southern turf, and at New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Natchez, Memphis, Richmond, Lexington and other places were meetings which were adorned with the beauty of the sunny clime, graced with an assemblage of talented men, and sustained with all pomp which immense wealth, connected with an enthusiastic fondness for the sport, could afford. There were many exciting events in the old days of California racing which are fast becoming obliterated from the recollection, and only a few of the Argonauts who participated in them recall the strikingly vivid scenes. These were the days of the "short horse," when the quarter-paths were the only race courses, though, at times, there were races for very long distances, when leagues of land, herds of cattle and hands of horses changed ownership. The long flights were the most in favor with the original Californians, and the victory of the Australian mare, Black Swan, is still sorrowfully remembered in the land of the orange and grape. There were barrels of coin staked on the short dashes, too, and before there was anything in the shape of the present day race courses, thousands were lost and won in the space of a few seconds.

About the first regular record of a race in America was one which took place in Philadelphia in 1767. It was published in the Maryland *Gazette* of October 22d, 1767, copied from a Philadelphia paper. The account is as follows:

"On Tuesday last the following horses started for the Gentleman's Subscription Purse of 100 guineas:

Samuel Galloway's, Esq., bay horse Selim.....1 1
Mr. Leary's bay horse Old England.....2 dis
Mr. Samuel's bay horse Granby.....3 dr
Mr. Andrew Orr's gray horse Northumberland.....dis

The first heat was run in 8 min. 2 sec., Selim winning from Old England by a single length. The second, after running three times round, close at the heels of Selim, Old England flew the course. The standard was 10 stone. Selim was eight years old and carried 140 pounds full weight. Old England and Northumberland were both imported." This was thought to be a very wonderful performance by the old-timers, and as short time ago as 1836, one of the most celebrated in the early part of the present century, and who saw Selim run in 1772, considered it the very best. But as he based his estimate on the old idea that seven pounds were equivalent to a distance in four miles, at that time 240 yards, the opinion would not have much weight at the present time. Virginia and Maryland were the first of the colonies to inaugurate racing, and previous to 1750 it was a popular recreation. The cavaliers carried with them many blood horses, and the celebrated Spark was presented by Lord Baltimore to Gov. Ogle. Lord Baltimore received him as a gift from the Prince of Wales, father to King George III, and presents of thoroughbreds were frequently made from the high dignitaries of the mother country to those whom they desired to honor in the new dominions. It was looked upon as a duty of the Governor of Maryland to keep a racing stud, and in addition to Governor Ogle, their Excellencies Ridgely, Wright, Lloyd and Sprigg were active participants, and lent the aid of their high official position to forward the interests of American racing. Many of the best of American pedigrees trace to the importations made one hundred and thirty years ago to Virginia and Maryland, and there is scarcely a noteworthy animal to-day, with a genealogy embracing a few generations of American blood, which does not show the value of the old-timers. In the vicinity of the city of New York there were two race courses prior to the Revolution, and the foremost men of the commonwealth took an abiding interest in the perpetuation of the turf. But the present century had gotten fairly under way before the sport in New York could compare with that in the States alluded to. Those States were peculiarly favored in having many wealthy country gentlemen, who bred, trained and ran the offspring of the sires and dams kept on their estates, whereas the wealth of New York was in mercantile hands, which were as yet too busy to give attention to the pursuit. Fortunes came, however, and with fortune leisure.

The success of the Northern champion Eclipse, over the pick of the race-horse region, gave an impetus which carried it on the high tide of prosperity for many years, though it just as surely owed the relapse to analogous causes, viz.: the big matches destroying the interest in ordinary racing. As the inquiries have been mainly directed to the races which were run in the vicinity of New York, an epitome of the most prominent will be the proper answer. The history of American Eclipse is the initial point in New York racing, and from his victorious match sprung the succeeding contests between the North and the South. Eclipse was foaled in 1814 on Long Island, though it was in 1823 when he ran the great match. Previous to that he had won every race he started in, and in 1822 he accepted a challenge from Sir Charles to run heats of four miles, on the Washington Course for $10,000 a side. Sir Charles went amiss in training, his owner paying the forfeit of $5,000, and proffered a wager of $1,500 on a single dash for the distance. This Eclipse won, Sir Charles breaking down. That evening William R. Johnson, of Petersburg, Va., offered to produce a horse, to run heats of four-miles, on the last Tuesday in May, on the Union Course, Long Island, for $20,000 a side, $3,000 forfeit. The challenge was at once accepted by John C. Stephens, and from that time it was the main topic in turf circles over the whole country. The prevailing opinion was that Mr. Stevens had been rash in giving Colonel Johnson the whole country south of the Potomac to select from, while he was confined to one animal, and that one growing old. Then, too, Colonel Johnson was so celebrated for his knowledge of everything pertaining to the sport, and had been so successful in the pursuit, that he was dubbed "the Napoleon of the Turf." Several horses were put in training by the Virginian, and the result of the final trials was the selection of John Richards, when he was lamed, and a four-year-old (Henry) took his place. Both were by the great Virginia sire, Sir Archy, by imported Diomed, the winner of the first Derby, and the dam of Henry was also by Diomed. Unfortunately, the Napoleon was taken suddenly sick the night previous to the race, and was unable to be present. This was held to be the cause of the defeat, and certainly there was some show for the charge, though it is probable that the older had too much stamina for the other. Never before that had there been such an excitement in America over a horse-race. The road from New York to the course was thronged with vehicles and people from daylight until one P. M., the hour named for starting, and the stands and the balcony of the Club House were crammed long before that hour came. It was estimated that there were at least 60,000 people in the enclosure within the track. Betsey Richards, a sister to John, and Henry were both plated in the morning, and it was only a short time before the start before it was authoritatively stated which the Southerners would choose to carry their colors. The betting was very heavy, location being the guiding point in most cases, and sectional feeling overruling judgment.

In the first heat Eclipse was ridden by William Crafts, Henry by a Virginia boy, John Walden. In a race of this kind it is not often that much time is wasted in getting off, and both were on a line when the drum was struck. Henry from the outside made running at once, took the track and a lead of three lengths at the quarter pole, and from thence to the finish, all that his jockey had to do was to "hold him hard and let him stride along." Eclipse was severely punished in the last half-mile, and poorly ridden, his jockey being "all abroad" when it came to the final drive. The heat, won with so much apparent ease, was made in 7:37, and this was the first time that better than "the forties" had been reached. The Southern party was much elated, offering odds which a corresponding depression on the other side prevented from being accepted. It was evident, however, that Crabb, whose "bodily weight" was only 100 pounds, requiring twenty-six pounds in saddle and "dead weight" to come up to the standard, had not power enough, and after much solicitation, Mr. Purdy was induced to ride in the second heat. For nearly three miles it was a repetition of the preceding, though Henry was never permitted to get more than twenty feet in the lead, and when three miles were compassed it was "nose and tail." A quarter of a mile farther, and Eclipse had his nose in front, and he never relinquished the advantage, gaining, though scarcely perceptibly, at every stride. When it was evident that the heat was safe there arose a shout, a storm of cheers, such as are only heard from the throats of a hundred thousand people excited to actual madness. This was enhanced by the gloom of the former heat, as there were scarcely five in a hundred of the spectators who were not ardent partisans of the Northern champion. The time was 7:49, Eclipse winning by two lengths. The third heat, Purdy kept Eclipse busily at work from the start, and though Henry made a gallant effort on the home stretch, and succeeded in getting his nose on the haunch of his opponent, it was an expiring effort, and the agony was over. The first grand contest had terminated in victory for New York over the "wals" of the South, and it was not surprising that the turf prospects should brighten. In October, 1825, the next great match, North vs. South, was decided. Since Eclipse had retired on his well-earned laurels, a three-year-old daughter of his appeared who gave promise of outranking her illustrious sire. This was the gray filly Ariel, belonging to Henry Lynch, of New York, and young as she was she had given him such a high opinion of her capacity, that, at the Jockey Club dinner-table, he offered, against any named horse, a race of heats of four miles for $10,000 a side, and with a wager of $1,000 on each quarter of a mile during the race. Thus, if an animal led the whole of the heat, as Henry did in the first heat of his race with Eclipse, $16,000 would be won, and as Ariel had defeated some of the very fastest of the short-distance race-horses, her speed was held in too much awe for the other owners to accept the proposal. Next day the challenge was modified so that Dr. Wyche, of North Carolina, accepted with Flirtilla, $20,000 being the amount which each posted, though Dr. Wyche betted another $10,000 with a friend of Mr. Lynch, so that he had $30,000 at stake. Flirtilla was by the sire of Henry, Sir Archy, so that the battle was between the same clans, and in horse circles the interest was fully as great as in the preceding match. The Southerners were determined to stick with true courage to their representative, and there was a very large attendance from that section. Flirtilla was placed under the charge of Colonel Johnson, and her rider was Robert J. Wooding, who died in San Jose about ten years ago. The trainer and rider of Ariel was also changed, and this movement was thought to be reprehensible. The gray filly was held to be "overmarked," and though the distance had been reduced since the match was made to heats of three miles, this would be a severe trial to a three-year-old which had been given such severe exercise. Still Ariel had staunch supporters, and the betting was brisk, neither party asking odds. The race proved very exciting. In the first heat the opening mile was run at the trotting speed of the present day—2:12—but the rest of it was strong enough to make it up. Ariel trailed some twenty yards behind when entering the back stretch the last time around, but this long gap was closed at the half-mile pole, and though Flirtilla hung to her like a shadow, Ariel won the heat in 5:59. The cognoscenti were nearly unanimous that the condition of the Southern mare was so much superior that the loss of the heat did not seriously affect her chances of victory, and the running of it showed that this was a correct estimate, although the finish was so close that the award of the judges gave it to Flirtilla by *six* inches. In order to get the full benefit of superior condition, directions were given to make play with Flirtilla from the start, and this was so effectually carried out that when she entered the stretch for the run home, she was fully one hundred yards in the lead. When within half a furlong of the wire she became frightened at the noise the immense concourse of people made, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts of her jockey that she was kept from stopping. The rider of Ariel had given up until he discovered something was the matter, when he set her going again at her best pace, and one stride beyond the wire he was half a length in the lead. The third heat was an easy thing for Flirtilla, as Ariel could scarcely gallop at the end of the second mile. Ariel proved to be the best campaigner which had yet appeared on the American turf, winning a succession of brilliant victories, retiring the autumn after she was eight years old. Altogether she ran fifty-seven races, winning forty-two, seventeen of them at heats of four miles. From 1825 until the match between Postboy and John Bascombe, the contests were chiefly for the Jockey Club purses, many of them attracting a great deal of attention North and South, and there were fluctuations which kept up the sectional rivalry until the culmination, when Peytona and Fashion were alternately victorious.

The time of these early-day races must not be accepted as showing such an immense inferiority to the horses of the present era, as there was a system of training followed which "took away the foot," and the tracks were plowed and harrowed to a depth which effectually retarded the speed of the best. This was owing to the erroneous idea that loose soil for several inches was necessary to guard against breaking down, and this ancient opinion still prevails, notwithstanding instantaneous photography of "the horse in motion" has completely shown its falsity to those who have studied the subject, and who are not too much hampered with the traditions of the past. The old-time quarter horses were nearly exempt from the difficulty, and the "paths" they ran on were made as firm as could be, a favorite method of preparing them being to drag a heavy potash kettle over the ground. Being turned upside down, the flange scraped away the superfluous dirt, and left the surface smooth and firm. Though the training of these days would be considered severe by those now engaged in the business, some were "harder workers" than others, and a contemporary writer states that Black Maria like Postboy, was "hammered to death" in training, and came to the post quite as often amiss as in good condition.

The Postboy and John Bascombe race was an easy victory for the South, the Alabama nag being much better managed, but when Fashion defeated Boston it was held that all the previous drubbings were nothing when compared with the glory which followed the victory of the New Jersey-bred mare. The only satisfaction to Colonel Johnson was that he sold her dam to William Gibbons, and though "furnishing the club which broke his own head," he was closely identified with the production of the best mare which America had reared, although the Virginia breeder always claimed that her grandsire, Reality, was the best race-horse of any sex he had ever known. The race between Boston and Fashion raised quite as much excitement as that which came off on the same course nineteen years before, and like that it was thought that the South had the best of it. Boston had shown such decided superiority that it was found necessary to exclude him from some of the purses to insure entries, and in others he was permitted to take a large share of the money without part in the contest. Before the great match with Fashion he had won thirty-five races in thirty-eight starts, twenty-six of them at heats of four miles, and his owner had challenged to run him "against any two horses in the world" for a stake of $45,000. His owner, James Long, of Washington City, whenever Boston started in a race, would turn his back on the horses and offer to wager $1,000 to $300 on his success as long as there were parties to accept it. Contrary to former practice, the outside betting on this race was not very heavy, and the friends of Boston had some difficulty in getting their money on at $100 to $60, and two to one. Without a question there was the largest concourse of spectators ever congregated on an American race course. They came from all sections of the Union, and though the facilities for reaching the course were better than when Eclipse and Henry ran, several thousands could not find conveyance in time to witness the first heat. Before the course could be cleared to give the horses room to start, a score or more of prize fighters under the command of Yankee Sullivan, Jerolman, etc., had to be employed, and their rough method was found effective. The race proved to be the most exciting of any of the sectional matches, and the pace was far faster from the start than the turfman of that day had been in the habit of seeing. Boston had the inside and cut out the work to the tune of half a mile in 55 seconds, completing the mile in 1:53. The second mile was made in 1:50—3:43 for the two miles—and the general outcry was that it was too good to last and the heat would be slow. The third mile was made in 1:54—5:37 for three miles—Boston still leading, but soon after commencing the fourth mile a flourish of the whip over the head of the mare, a slight touch of the spur, and she shot past her competitor in a twinkling. The veteran had won too many victories to be disheartened, and he ran up to her on the back stretch, and they were on a lap for 300 yards, when Gil Patrick, who rode Boston, "took a pull," and made another essay on the home stretch.

The yelling, almost frantic crowd blocked up the course, notwithstanding the efforts of the police and the reserve of prize-fighters, leaving a narrow passage way for the horses. Fashion faltered at the Niagara of uproar, and checked her speed somewhat at running the gauntlet of what must have appeared to her an army of demons, but in a stride or two she recovered, coming under the wire with her ears playing a length in advance of her defeated competitor, in the unparalleled time of 7:32½. There was an exciting episode in the second heat. It was thought that Boston had the foot of her and if he put the issue to a brush he might still retrieve his fame. The two miles were galloped, with Fashion in the lead, in 3:56, when Boston took the track, and there was a reversal of the jubilant feelings on the part of the Northerners, while the men from the South shouted offers of large bets which were not taken. He ran this mile in 1:51½, and this was the end of the champion. Fashion again passed him on the first turn, and from thence had it all her own way, the victory here in 7:45. It is doubtful if there will be a matron ran again in the United States which will awaken such an interest among all classes of people as that between these acknowledged stars of the hippic firmament. The one which followed between Peytona and Fashion in 1845, and which resulted in a victory for the Southern mare, did not raise the same furore, as it was thought that the years had told on the "Nonpareil," and it was well known that she was not in good condition. When she afterwards defeated Peytona, at Camden, the daughter of Glencoe was suffering from bruised heels. Fashion was still kept in training, and ran a very creditable race when eleven years old.

Although Mr. Ten Broeck had played quite an important part in racing before, his great fame arose from the purchase of Lexington and other horses subsequent to that pur[illegible] hereafter we will carry the sketches until his de[illegible] for England, as the races which Lexington took part in[illegible] by far tha most notable events after Fashion and P[illegible] ran, and until the regeneration of racing after tha war.

The New 2:30 Trotters of 1887.

Horse and Description.	Sire.	Place.	Date.	Record.
Abel, b g	Messenger Chief	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 11	2:24½
Acolyte, b h	Onward	Maysville, Ky	Aug. 20	2:30
Ada, b m	Sir Denton	Lansing, Mich	June 30	2:29½
Ada M., b m	Corsair	Fostoria, O	Aug. 31	2:30
A. G, b g	Black Bonner	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 12	2:27½
Alban, b b	Gen. Benton	San Francisco, Cal	Nov. 19	2:28
Alcavala, b g	Alcantara	Paris, Ky	June 18	2:29
Alcryone, g b	Alcyone	Cleveland, O	Sep. 16	2:23½
Alfred S, b g	Elmo	Petaluma, Cal	Aug. 31	2:22½
Alice Blackwo'd, bm	Blackwood	Lexington, Ky	Nov. 2	2:29½
Allen H., ch g	Ned Patchen	Baltimore, Md	Nov. 2	2:25½
Almo, b b	Hamdallah	Dallas, Tex	Nov. 7	2:30
Almonette, b m	Altamont	Butte, Mont	Aug. 11	2:29
Almont Star, b h	Almont	Sandy Hill, N. Y.	Sep. 14	2:28¾
Alto, b b	Altoona	San Francisco, Cal	Sep 8	2:25½
Annie C, b m	Hamblet'n Tranby	Terre Haute, Ind.	June 10	2:29½
Annie, b m	Harold	Baltimore, Md	Sep. 17	2:29½
Annie Laurie, ch m	Daniel Lambert	Rochester, Ny	July 8	2:27¾
Ansel, b h	Electioneer	San Francisco, Cal	Oct. 22	2:20
Arbiter, blk h	Administrator	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 13	2:30
Aubine, br m	Young Rolfe	Lewiston, Me	Sep. 6	2:27½
Augustus Haverstick, b g	Strathmore	Paris, Ky	June 18	2:29½
Augustus Schuyler, cb m	Aberdeen	Boston, Mass	Nov. 4	2:26
Baby Mine, blk m		San Francisco, Cal	Oct. 18	2:27
Barbero, gr h	Len Rose	Fresno, Cal.	Oct. 8	2:30
Baron Wilkes, br b	George Wilkes	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 10	2:24¾
Bashaw Bill, ch b	Herod	Lincoln, Neb	Sep. 14	2:29½
Bell Boy, b h	Electioneer	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 13	2:26
Belle Isle, b m	Cuyler	Kansas City, Mo	Oct. 20	2:28¾
Belle J., b m	Gauntlees	Jackson, Mich	June 2	2:29¾
Belle of Shelby, gr m	Belmont	Jackson, Mich	Aug. 9	2:28¾
Benefactor, cb g	Egbert	Freeport, Ill	Aug. 24	2:28
Ben Hur, b b	Hambrino	Lexington, Ky	Aug. 21	2:28
Bessie, b m	Ben Franklin	Boston, Mass	Oct. 26	2:29¾
Bessie C., ch m	Red Wilkes	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 14	2:30
Betty Jones, b m	Abdallah Mamb'no	Paris, Ky	Sep 6	2:28½
Beulah, rn m	Rysdyk	Harlan, Iowa	Sep. 24	2:29½
Boulah, b m	General Knox	Mount Holly, N.J.	Oct. 15	2:29½
Big Frank, b g	Sultan	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 13	2:30
Billy F, br g	Mike Logan	Freeport, Ill	June 10	2:28¾
Billy Freer, gr g	West'nFearnaught	Hartford, Conn	Aug. 30	2:24½
Billy G., b g	Brilliant Golddust	St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 7	2:21½
Billy Mack, b g	Burgher	Jackson, Mich	Aug. 9	2:28½
Billy Rysdyk, blk b	William M.Rysdyk	Philadelphia	Oct. 25	2:27½
Billy Tompkins, b h	Gen. Geo. H. Thomas	Nashville, Tenn	Sep 30	2:29½
Billy Wilkes, b g	Harry Wilkes	Lincoln, Ill	Aug. 21	2:29½
Black Amble, blk g	Joe Irving	Bangor, Me	Aug. 31	2:29
Black Jim, blk g	Reconstruction	Denver, Col	May 25	2:29¾
Blanche, rn m		Newport, Pa	Sep. 22	2:30
Bob Sprague, ch b	Gov. Sprague	Sioux City, Ia	Aug. 8	2:24¾
Bracelet, b m	Auditor	Cleveland, O	Sep. 13	2:26¾
Brewster, br b	Hotspur Chief	Emporia, Kan	Oct. 27	2:26
Brian Boru, br g	Iowa Star	Chariton, Ia	Sep. 16	2: 0
Brilliant, br h	Swigert	Milwaukee, Wis	Sep. 14	2:28½
Brown Joe, br g		Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 18	2:29½
Bucephalus, ch g	Townsend Horse	Easton, Md	Sep. 21	2:29½
Buliver, ch g	Blue Bull	Greensburg, Ind.	Sep. 2	2:25½
Burglar, b b	Auditor	Franklin, Pa	Sep. 8	2:24½
Cad, ch b	Bayonne Prince	Hartford, Con	June 14	2:27½
Camille, b m	Happy Medium	New York City	Sep. 17	2:25
Captain, gr g	Rattler	Joliet, Ill	July 29	2:26½
Captain, b g	Tom B. Patchen	Springfield, Mass	Sep. 6	2:24½
Carl, ch g	Hidalgo	Stockton, Cal	Sep. 29	2:25½
Carliele, br g		Baltimore, Md	Sep. 16	2:28½
Carrie H., ch m	Western Fearnaught	Detroit, Mich	Aug. 30	2:29½
C. E A., b g	MambrinoChief,Jr	Dallas, Texas	April 5	2:29¾
Champ'n Wilkes, bg	Barney Wilkes	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 17	2:22½
Chance, cb g	Royal Fearnaught	Detroit, Mich	Sep. 21	2:28
Chanter, b g	Cuyler	Hamline, Minn	Sep. 15	2:20¾
Charley P., gr g	Gov. Sprague	Lexington, Ky	Sep. 2	2:25½
Charley Tipton, b g		Marshallto'n, Iowa	June 20	2:27¾
Charley Wilkes, b h	Red Wilkes	Boston, Mass	Sep. 28	2:25½
Cheltenham, b h	Oxmore	Rochester, N. Y	Aug. 31	2:30
Chicbeeter, b h	Harold	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 13	2:25½
Clara T., b m	Red Wilkes	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 14	2:28½
Clarence R., br g	Coupon	Hoboken, N. J	July 27	2:29½
Clase Leader, gr g	Warwick Boy	Cleveland, O	July 26	2:22½
Clifton Bell, b c	Electioneer	San Francisco, Cal	Nov. 7	2:24½
C. P. C., b g	Joe Logan	Lincoln, Neb	Sep. 16	2:28½
Columbia, b m	Dixon	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 10	2:30
Company, b g	Kentucky Prince	New York City	Oct. 5	2:28½
Competine, b h	Corsair	Emporia, Kan	Oct. 21	2:29½
Compeer, ch g	Kentucky Prince	Poughkeepsie, N.Y	June 28	2:25½
Conde, cb g	Abboteford	Stockton, Cal	Sep. 28	2:20
Contractor, br h	Sultan	Los Angeles, Cal	Oct. 15	2:29½
Cottonwood Chief, ch h	Clark Chief Jr	Helena, Mont	Aug. 25	2:29
Counsellor, b h	Onward	Emporia, Kan	Oct. 27	2:24
Cuba, br g	Geo. Wilkes	Albany, N.Y	June 24	2:29
Cypress, b b	Cyclops	Centerville, Md	Aug. 25	2:30
Cypress, b m	Strathmore	Kansas City, Mo.	Oct. 14	2:30
Dan, ch g	Harold	New York City	July 7	2:24½
Dan H., b h	Grantham Chief	Ottumwa, Ia	Aug. 17	2:29¾
Dan S., rn g	Wood's Hamb'to'n	Buffalo, N Y	Aug. 3	2:24½
Dandy Bob, b g		Worcester, Mass	Aug. 5	2:30
Dandy Whitestockings, ch g		Norwich, N. Y	Aug. 31	2:27½
Daisy Gardner, b m	Hawkeye	Alleghany, Pa	Sep. 21	2:30
Deadwood, br b	Goodwin's Hamb'n	Oconto, Wis	June 22	2:30
Decorator, rn b	Masterlode	Cleveland, O	Sep. 16	2:23¾
Delegate, b g	Dictator	Waverley, N. J	Aug. 20	2:27¾
Dell May, ch m (ringer)		Streator Ill	Aug. 4	2:29¾
Del Monte, br g	Firefly	Taunton, Mass	Aug. 29	2:28½
Dick Johnson, b g	Swigert	Milwaukee, Wis	Sep. 15	2:29¾
Dictator Chief, b h	Dictator	Lewiston, Me	Sep. 7	2:25¾
Don Pedro, b h	Knickerbocker	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 18	2:24½
Dude H, blk g	Broncho	Dallas, Tex	Nov. 2	2:27
Durango Maid, b m	Durango	Bloomington, Ill.	July 6	2:28½
Dynamite, b h	Downing's Hambl	Terre Haute, Ind.	Aug. 2	2:28
Earl McGregor, ch h	Robert McGregor	Marshalltown, Ia.	June 2[illegible]	2:24½
Eclipse, b g	Edward Everett	New York City	Sep. 16	2:25
Ed Cook, ch g	Warwick Boy			2:24½
Eddie Medium, b g	Happy Medium	Mt. Holly, N. J	Oct. 14	2:29½
Edith, b m	Happy Medium	Poughkeepsie, N.Y	June 30	2:22½
Edgecliff, b g	Bay Brino	Brockton, Mass	Oct. 5	2:29¾
Edgewood, b g	Aberdeen	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 19	2:25½
Edwin Q., s g	Chicago Volunteer	Dallas, Tex.	Oct. 31	2:27½
Elcho, gr m	Daniel Boon	Saugus, Mass	June 2[illegible]	2:28¼
Eli, b g	Lothair	Wheeling, W. Va.	Sep. 8	2:28½
Ellen Cooper, b m (Nellie C.?)		Oneta, N. Y	Sep. 23	2:29½
Elmo, b h		Unity, M	Oct. 12	2:30
Embassador, blk h	Ambassador	Cleveland, O	Sep. 13	2:25
Eminence, b m	Empire	Cleveland, O	Sep. 16	2:27¾
Emma E., b m	Jim Fisk	Detroit, Mich	Sep. 20	2:22½
Emulation, ch m	Onward	Adrian, Mich	June 17	2:29½
Eph, b g	Jack Wilkes	Poughkeepsie, N.Y	Sep. 7	2:28½
Eros, br h	Electioneer			2:28¾
Estelle, b m	Zilcaadi Golddust	Nashville, Tenn.	Sep. 20	2:26½
Evermond, b b	Harold	Manhattan, Kan	Sep. 15	2:28
Factory Boy, gr g		Saugus, Mass	Oct. 22	2:28½
Fanny Burroughs, b m	Ashland	New Haven, Conn	Sep. 27	2:27½
F. H., ch g		Boston, Mass	Oct. 27	2:29½
Fiction, b m	Argylo	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 27	2:26½
First Love, b m	Happy Medium	Albany, N. Y	June 24	2:22½
Flora G, b m	Altoona	Marysville, Cal	Sep. 3	2:29½
Florence O., br m	Clear Grit	Listowell, Kan	Sep. 17	2:30
Florence R., ch m	Nutwood	Glenbrook, Cal	Sep 10	2:26½
Flossie G., ch m	Antar	Janesville, Wis	June 15	2:22¾
Forrest Prince, b h		Sherburne, N. Y	Oct. 8	2:30
Frank, b g		Cobleskill, N. Y	Oct 7	2:28½
Frank Buford, b h	Bostick's Almo't, Jr	Nashville, Tenn	Sep. 30	2:29½
Frank Ellis, b h	Happy Medium	Rochester, N. Y	Aug. 30	2:26½
Frank Middleton, ch [illegible]	Bay Middleton	Streator, Ill	Aug. 5	2:26
Fran[illegible] S., ch g		Pawling, N. Y	Aug. 30	2:28½
Fra[illegible], b g	Mambrino Buell	Alleghany, Pa	July 24	2:25½
Frank [illegible], blk g	Hill's Duroc	Albany, N.Y	June 21	2:25½
[illegible]ed Hull, b g	Hull	Throopsburg, N.Y	Sep 24	2:20½
[illegible]red Medium, b g	Happy Medium	Baltimore, Md	Sep. 15	2:27½
Fredericka, blk m	Almonarch	Poughkeepsie, N.Y	Sep. 7	2:29½
[illegible]arrison, b h	Orange Blossom	Baltimore, Md	Sep. 17	2:26½
Geneva Wilkes, blk m	Bartholomew Wilkes	Osgood, Ind	Aug. 20	2:26½
Gen. Wilkes, gr h	George Wilkes	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 10	2:21½
George Hait Jr., b g	Bald Chief	Blue Bonnets, Can	Aug. 9	2:29½
Gerimonio, b g	Inca	Marysville, Cal	Sept. 2	2:27
Gertrude B., b m.	Beecher (ringer?)	Baltimore, Md	Sept. 17	2:26½
Gilroy, blk h	Messenger Duroc	Boston, Mass	June 10	2:28¾
Gladiator Jr., b g	Tom Patchen	Lexington, Ky	Aug. 12	2:27½
Governor, gr g	Green's Bashaw	Freeport, Ill	Aug. 25	2:24
Governor Hill, b g	Star Edmund	New York City	Sept. 14	2:20
Granito, gr g	Major Grant	Janesville, Wis	June 17	2:24¾
Grasshopper, b h	Princeps	Lexington, Ky	Aug. 14	2:29¾
Greylight, gr g	Starlight	Saugus, Mass	Aug. 4	2:27¾
Hades, blk m	Leland	Poughkeepsie, N Y	June 29	2:27¾
Haldane, b h	Mambrino Russell	Boston, Mass	Sept. 30	2:26½
Hamletta, blk h	Bourbon Wilkes	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 11	2:29½
Hammond, b h	Tom Scott	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 12	2:26½
Happy Girl, rn m.	Happy Medium	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 25	2:27½
Harrop's Tom, b g	Almont Prince	Topeka, Kan	Sept. 24	2:26½
Harry Lee, b g		Chillicothe, O	Aug. 12	2:26
Harry McGregor, bg	Martin McGregor	Topeka, Kan	Sept. 23	2:28
Harry Mills, b h	Milwaukee	West Salem, Wis.	Sept. 29	2:29½
Hattie Hawthorne, b m	Pate's Sentinel	Toronto, Can	Aug. 23	2:29
Helping Hand, cb h	C. W. Mitchell	Albany, N. Y	Oct. 19	2:26½
Hendryx, b g	Gauntless	Columbus, O	Sept. 1	2:29
Howard H, ch g	Forest Mambrino	Buffalo, N. Y	Oct. 20	2:26
Hinder Wilkes, cb b	Red Wilkes	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 11	2:25½
Honey B., b m	Charley B	Rochester, N. Y	Aug. 31	2:28½
Hoosier Girl, b m	Blue Bull	Maysville, Ky	Aug. 20	2:25¾
Hornet, ch m	Gooding's Champ'			2:29½
Houri, b m	Onward	Lexington, Ky	Aug. 14	2:29¾
Howard, b g	Geo. Wilkes	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 14	2:27½
Hurricane, gr b	Ringwood	Phoenix, N. Y	Oct. 19	2:19½
Ida Belle, b m	Major Miller	New York City	Sept. 15	2:23
Ida D., b m	Maxim	Helena, Mont	Aug. 29	2:27½
Illusion, b g	Constitution (?)	Saugus, Mass	Sept. 6	2:25½
Indicator, b g	Royal Extra	Ada, O	Sept. 16	2:29½
Indigo, blk m	Indianapolis	Freeport, Ill	June 9	2:28¾
Invincible, b h	Princeps	Emporia, Kan	Oct. 22	2:29½
Iowa Harold, b h	Harold	Cleveland, O	Sept. 15	2:29½
Isaac G., gr g	Athlete	Steven's Point, Wis	Aug. 31	2:26½
Jack, gr g	Pilot Medium	Racine, Wis	Aug. 30	2:29½
Jack Sheppard Jr bg	Jack Sheppard	Saugus, Mass	Aug. 4	2:29½
J. B., b g	Dick Turpin	Boston, Mass	Oct. 27	2:24½
J. B. Richardson, bg	Geo. Wilkes	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 27	2:26½
Jeff Wilkes, b g	Geo. Wilkes	Poughkeepsie, N.Y	June 29	2:29½
Jenny M., ch m	Joe Hooper	Bowing Green, Ky	Sept. 10	2:26
Jeremiah, b g	Wm. Welch	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 2	2:25½
Jerry Almont, blk g	Scattergood's Almont	Baltimore, Md	Sept. 17	2:26½
Jerry L., gr g	Stonewall Jackson Jr	Freeport, Ill	June 7	2:28½
Jersey Prince, cb h	Kentucky Prince.	Waverly, N. Y	Sept. 20	2:27½
Jesse, gr g	Deucalion	New York City	Sept. 15	2:21
Jessie, ch m	Vernol's Black Hawk	New York City	Sept. 14	2:21
Jessie Gould, b m	Jay Gould	Bloomsburg, Pa	Oct. 18	2:29½
Jimbone, cb g	Bonesetter	Huntsville, Ala.	Oct. 14	2:30
Jim Lane, b g	Dauntless	South Bend, Ind.	Sept. 14	2:29½
Jim Porter, b g	Bay Messenger			2:28½
John R., blk g		Willows, Cal	Oct. 22	2:25½
Joe, b g	Sweepstakes	Danbury, Conn.	Oct. 7	2:30
Joe Dayton, b h	Puzzler	Freeport, Ill	Aug. 24	2:25¾
Jubilee, b h	Satellite	Stockbridge, Mich.	Oct. 4	2:29
Kantaka, b m	Bay State	Saugus, Mass	Sept. 6	2:27½
Kate Jordan, b m	Long Island Black Hawk Jr.	Albany, N.Y	June 21	2:28½
Kate Owen, br m	Gunnell's Edwin Forrest	Cleveland, O.	July 2	2:26½
Kate Rowell, br m	Byerly Abdallah	EastSaginaw, Mich	July 15	2:29½
Katie B., b m	Lord Nelson	Lewiston, Me	Sept. 8	2:30
Kentucky Hambletonian, b h	Victor Von Bismark	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 2	2:27
King Clinton, br g	Volante	Maysville, Ky	Aug. 17	2:30
King Midas, br g	Woodford Pilot	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 25	2:28½
Kit Clover, b g	Billy Sherman	Kansas City, Mo.	Oct. 14	2:25¾
Kitty Abbott, b m	Abbott	Boston, Mass	July 19	2:26¾
Kitty C., b m	Dauntless	Norwalk, Conn	Sept. 21	2:30
Kitty Ham, br m	Hambletonian Mambrino	SpokaneFalls, W.T	Oct. 13	2:29½
KittyM.Patchen bm	Geo. D. Patchen	Rochester, N. Y	July 12	2:30
Knight, gr g	Pilot Medium	Rochester, Minn.	Sept. 6	2:29½
LadydeJarnette, bm	Indian Chief	Circleville, O	Oct. 5	2:28
Lady Emma, b m	Alcantara	Providence, R. I.	Oct. 12	2:29½
Lady Jupiter, ch m		Norwich, Conn.	Sept. 1	2:30
Lady Love, b m	Confederate Chief	Poughkeepsie, N Y	June 28	2:23½
Lady of Lyons, b m	Argyle	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 20	2:25½
Lady Stevens, — m	Highland Gray	Baltimore, Md	Sept. 15	2:27½
Lady Thistle, b m	Mott's Independent	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 10	2:27½
Laura E., b m	Swigert	Freeport, Ill	June 7	2:28
Lawrence, b h	Or. Franklin	Fairfield, Me	Aug. 20	2:29½
Lemonade, ch m	Kent'ky Prince Jr.	Covington, Ky	Aug. 26	2:27½
Lena Wilkes, b m	Barney Wilkes	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 1	2:30
Lilly Stanley, br m	Whippleton	San Francisco, Cal	Aug. 12	2:20½
Linda Sprague, b m	Gov. Sprague	Racine, Wis	Sept. 1	2:27½
Linnette, b m	Onward	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 2	2:29½
Little Ben, b g	Ben Morrill	Hamburg, N. Y	Sept. 23	2:28½
Little Fred, b g		San Francisco, Cal	July 9	2:30
Little Nell, b m	Jefferson Prince	Rochester, N. Y	Aug. 9	2:21½
Lizzie F., ch m	Windsor	Rochester, N. Y	July 29	2:27¾
Lottie W., br m	Clark's Chieftain	Cleveland, O	Sept. 13	2:25
Louis S., ch g	Bashaw Pilot	Freeport, Ill	Aug 20	2:26½
Lucille's Baby, b m	Princeps	Cortland, N. Y	June 21	2:27½
Luella, b m	Chickamauga	San Francisco, Cal	Sept. 9	2:21½
Lynn W., b g	Tuckahoe	EastSaginaw, Mich	July 12	2:21½
Maggie K., br m	Brown Chief	Lancaster, Pa	Sept. 1	2:28
Maiden, b m	Electioneer	San Francisco, Cal	Nov. 4	2:23
Mambrino Dick, b b	Mambrino Prince	Carlinville, Ill	Nov. 8	2:29¾
Mansfield, cb h	Messenger Duroc	Comac, N. Y	Sept. 17	2:26
Marion, cb g	Belmont	Frankfort, Ind	Aug. 25	2:30
Marshall T., b h	Gov. Sherwood	St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 7	2:29¾
Matchless, b g	Nil Desperandum	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 12	2:28½
Maud L., gr m	Gray Dan	Lewiston, Me	Sept. 8	2:30
May Day, br m	Dread	EastSaginaw, Mich	July 12	2:23¾
May Gould, ch m	Jay Gould	Hoboken, N. J	July 26	2:28
Milk Maid, b m	Forbes	Poughkeepsie, N.Y	Sept. 6	2:26½
Mikado, br g	Hardwood	Cleveland, O	July 27	2:20¾
Miss Cawley, br m	Potter Horse	Atlanta, Ga	Oct. 11	2:30
Miss Miller, b m	Monogram	Danbury, Conn	Oct. 7	2:29½
Miss Woodford, b m	Blackwood Jr	Detroit, Mich	Sept. 20	2:23½
Mollie Wilkes, b m	Young Jim	Maysville, Ky	Aug. 20	2:22½
Monte Cristo, gr g	Son of Swigert	Freeport, Ill	Aug. 23	2:29½
Morelight, b g	Starlight	Goshen, N. Y	Oct. 19	2:28
Motor, b h	Onward	Maysville, Ky	Aug. 20	2:29½
Molt Medium, h g	Happy Medium	Binghampton, N.Y	June 15	2:29½
Myrtella G., ch m	Blue Bull	Lancaster, Pa	Sept. 1	2:28
Naby G., br m	Hambletonian Bashaw	Des Moines, Ia	Sept. 9	2:30
Nellie, b m	Hambletonian Prince	Syracuse, N. Y	Aug. 3	2:29¾
Nellie K., b m		Poughkeepsie, N.Y	Oct. 14	2:29¾
Nellie Sherman, blk m	John Sherman	Missouri Valley, Ia	Oct. 5	2:29¾
Nest Egg, ch b	Amboy	Freeport, Ill	June 7	2:29¾
Nela Pine, b m	American Ethan	Council Bluffs, Ia.	July 4	2:29½
Nettle Leaf, b m	Nugget	Detroit, Mich	Sept. 21	2:23½
Newton, br c	Nugget	Cleveland O	Sept. 14	2:28½
Newton B., gr g	Rex	Circleville, O	Oct. 6	2:29¾
Norman Medium, gr b	Happy Medium	Emporia, Kan	Oct. 22	2:20
Norway Knox, blk h	Phil Sheridan Jr.	Boston, Mass	Nov. 4	2:29½
Old Nick, b g	Electioneer	Stockton, Cal	Sept. 29	2:23
Ollie, b m	Strathmore	Omaha, Neb	Sept. 9	2:29½
Oliver, rn g		New Orleans	Nov. 27	2:28
Olivette, br m	Sultan Jr	Boston, Mass	June 3	2:28½
Onslaught, b h	Onward	Lincoln, Neb	Sept. 16	2:28½
Orange Bloom, cb h	Orange Blossom	Baltimore, Md	Sept. 17	2:28½
Ottumwa Maid, chm	William's Mambrino Chief	Ottumwa, Ia	July 21	2:29
Palatina, spt m	Milton Medium	San Francisco, Cal	Nov. 11	2:24¾
Patchen, b h		Rohnerville, Cal	Sept. 29	2:28½
Pat Quinn, br g	Mountain Chief	Hamline, Minn	July 5	2:25½
Patti, b m	Jay Gould	Philadelphia Pa	May 16	2:25½
Pauline, gr m		Remington, Ind.	Sept. 8	2:30
Pawnee, ch g	Jim Wilson	Circleville, O	Oct. 6	2:29½
Pennant, b g	Abe Downing	Hamline, Minn	June 30	2:23¾
Pequot, br b	Piedmont	New York City	Sept. 16	2:27½
Peter K., ch g	Royal Fearnaught	Adrian, Mich	June 15	2:29½
Philosee, b m	Polonius	New York City	Sept. 16	2:26¾
Pickering, b h	Rysdyk's Hambletonian	Poughkeepsie, N.Y	Oct. 11	2:30
Pickwick, b g	Hatch Horse	Providence, R. I.	Oct. 7	2:27
Piano Boy, b g	Panic	Freeport, Ill	June 7	2:29½
Plumed Knight, blk g	Mike Logan	Boston, Mass	June 8	2:26¾
Problem, b g	Kentucky Prince	Utica, N. Y.	Aug. 16	2:24½
Protection, b g	Ernest	Medina, O.	Sept. 8	2:27
Puella, ch m	Harold	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 1	2:29
Puritan, br g	Champion Drew	Topsham, Me	Oct. 14	2:30
Rapid Ann, spt m		Rohnerville, Cal.	Sept 29	2:30
Rareripe, b g	Autocrat	Utica, N. Y	Aug. 18	2:21½
Reed Wilkes, b h	Red Wilkes	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 14	2:25½
Retta, b m	Whipple	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 3	2:28¾
Rex, blk g	Rex Patchen	Providence, R. I.	Oct. 7	2:28½
R. M. Lewis b g	Brown Henry	Terre Haute, Ind.	Aug. 31	2:29
Roanoke, b g	Lysander Chief	Bangor, Me	Aug. 31	2:30
Rocket, blk g	Knox Boy	Bangor, Me	Sept. 1	2:29½
Rolla, b g	Clark Chief Jr	Butte, Mont	Aug. 10	2:24
Rosaline Wilkes, b m	Conn's Harry Wilkes	Kansas City, Mo.	Oct. 13	2:18½
Roscoe Conklin, blk h	Gov. Sprague	Galesburg, Ill	July 6	2:30
Royal, ch g	Son of Volunteer	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 18	2:29¾
R. B. H., rn g	Æmulus	Boston, Mass	Oct. 28	2:25½
Sable Wilkes, blk c	Guy Wilkes	San Francisco, Cal	Oct. 29	2:18
Sadie S., gr m	Petawket	Saugus, Mass	June 17	2:28½
Sallie Cossack, b f	Don Cossack	Cleveland, O.	Sept. 16	2:20¾
Sam B., blk g	Pompey Smash	Dallas, Tex.	Nov. 3	2:26¾
Sarah B., b m	Almonarch	Cleveland, O.	Sept 15	2:20¾
Saxon, cb g	Abdallah Wilkes	Hartford, Conn	Nov. 1	2:28
Scott Newman ch g	Hy. Bell Colt	Terre Haute, Ind.	June 7	2:27½
S. D. O., b g	Almont Eclipse	Boston, Mass	June 8	2:26½
Senator, b g	Robert R. Morris	Detroit, Mich	Sept 20	2:26½
Seymour Belle, b m	Commodore	Osgood, Ind	Aug. 20	2:26½
Sickle's Hambletonian, b h	Masterlode	Waterloo, Ind	Sept 29	2:29½
Sister, b m	Holabird's Ethan Allen	Saugus, Mass	Oct. 22	2:25¾
Skylight Pilot, b m	Strathmore	New York City	Sept 14	2:19
Smuggle, b g	Smuggler	East Saginaw Mich	July 13	2:28
Soudan, blk g	Sultan	San Jose, Cal	Aug. 16	2:30
St. Jacob, b g	Hiram Drew	Philadelphia, Pa	May 11	2:29½
Starletta, blk m	Starlight	Poughkeepsie, NY	June 30	2:23½
Strangemore, blk h	Columbia Chief	Emporia, Kan	Oct. 19	2:29¾
Strategist, cb b	Grand Sentinel	Freeport, Ill	Aug. 24	2:28
Stella, b m	Electioneer	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 17	2:30
Sterling Wilkes, cbg	Bourbon Wilkes	Sharpsburg, Ky	Aug. 4	2:30
Sumpter, b g	Grand Sentinel	Ionia, Mich	July 7	2:25½
Susie S., b m	Hylas	St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 8	2:20
Susie S., cb m	Hambletonian Mambrino	Walla Walla, W.T.	Sept 26	2:30
Taincer, b g	Eclaire	Boston, Mass	Oct. 25	2:26
Ticonic, br h	Or. Franklin	Fairfield, Me	Aug. 22	2:30
Tiny, b g	Solicitor	New York City	June 13	2:29½
Tom Bayard, b g		Baltimore, Md	Sept 16	2:27½
Tommy b g	Aberdeen	Topsham, Me	Oct. 14	2:30
Tommy B., b g		Burlington, Vt	Sept 14	2:29½
Tramp S., cb h	Tramp	Omaha, Neb	Sept. 8	2:28½
Tribune, b b	Knickerbocker	Council Bluffs Ia.	July 6	2:25½
Turk, cb h	Arthur	Grand Rapids, Mich	Sept 23	2:30
Valkyr, b m	Volunteer Star	Springfield, Mass	Sept. 8	2:24½
Vespasian, b b	Hull	Fostoria, O	June 20	2:29½
Victor, b h	Young Darkey	Governeur, N. Y.	Sept. 1	2:29½
Western Belle, b m	Comet	New York City	Oct. 6	2:24½
Western Pathfinder, b b	Buell's Pathfinder	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	June 23	2:28
Whips, b b	Electioneer	San Francisco	Nov.	2:27¾
Wm J.Woerner, rn g		Saugus, Mass	June 30	2:29½
Wilkins, cb g	Allie West	Medina, O	Sept. 8	2:29¾
Willie D., b g	Tom Hal	St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 7	2:26
Wonder, blk g		Cobleskill, N. Y.	Oct. 7	2:29½
Yorktown Belle, bm	Young Volunteer	Baltimore, Md	Sept 16	2:29½
Zulu, b g	Capoul	Morrison, Ill	Sept. 9	2:29½

An Offer of Cleveland Bays.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman.—On the 19th of last December, the Cook Farm received seven imported Cleveland Bay stallions and one Cleveland Bay mare, direct from Cleveland, Yorkshire, England, which are now at the Bay District Race Track, San Francisco, and for sale. The Cleveland Bays are the favorite carriage and all purpose horses, being more finished, uniform in color, size and form, than any other breed. These can be raised by the farmers from ordinary mares. A good pair of well-mated, rich-colored, large and handsome team horses, finds a ready sale at remunerative prices. It is a well-known fact that there is nothing more difficult than to find in this State, a handsome, well-mated carriage team, and they are to-day in great demand, and the general-purpose horse has consequently been neglected. The Cook Farm can show colts from Cleveland Bay Stallions, from mares of all colors, that will speak for themselves. This success has induced Mr. Seth Cook to introduce the Cleveland Bays into this State and section, and he has entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Stericker Brothers, of Springfield, Ill., the importers of Cleveland Bays, under which Mr. Cook expects to keep a constant supply of imported stallions and mares of Cleveland Bay breeding for sale.

Catalogues and prices can be had by applying to Mr. Seth Cook, Nevada Block, San Francisco; Samual Gamble, 1307 Dolores St, San Francisc;o or at the Bay District Race Track, or to Geo. A. Wiley, Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa, Co. This stock can be seen at the Bay District Race Track.

Samuel Gamble.

Another Good Sire for Iowa.

That the breeders of Iowa are not going to be found at the tail of the procession is evident from the efforts they are making to secure the best stallions obtainable, regardless of cost. The introduction of the great Nutwood set other breeders to looking about for something choice, and Kentucky Prince Jr., sire of J. Q., 2:17½, is one we are glad to count among our great sires. Recently Mr. Charles A. Vogt, of Iowa City, one of our oldest and largest breeders, who usually carries about 100 head of choice stock, has been successful in filling the place of Idol 44, who has been transferred to Kentucky, with Waveland Chief 1617, bred by Mr. John Bryan of Kentucky. Waveland Chief is by Ericsson, dam Pilot Anna, by Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10. This is a horse of magnificent presence, standing 16½ hands high, and built in proportion to his height all over, weighing in good condition close up to 1,300 pounds, with no appearance of coarseness, but a style and finish that would compel the admiration of a connoissenr, while in his blood lines he stands well up in the front rank of producers and performers. His sire, Ericsson, was one of the best sons of Mambrino Chief, and his record of 2:31½ as a four-year-old stood for sixteen years at the head of the list of four-year-old performers; then his own son, Eric, superceded him by reducing the record to 2:28½. Ericsson also trotted a trial to wagon as a four-year-old in 2:26. Pilot Anna, the dam of Waveland Chief, was one of the most stylish mares of the Pilot family, and she has left her impress in unmistakable lines upon her son. Her producing power is demonstrated in her sons Waveland Chief and Banker Rothschilds, sire of Hunter, 2:26½.

Waveland Chief does no discredit to his illustrious ancestors. He is not only great as a sire, but he was also great as a performer, making a record of 2:33 as a three-year-old with comparatively little work, and showing a public trial at Lexington, Ky., in 2:23¾. In his four-year-old form he was worked a short time in the spring and turned out in May, and allowed to run

until August, then with barely six weeks' work he made Keene Jim take his record of 2:24. I learn from his driver that he has frequently shown him miles close to 2:20, and the ability to beat it if called on. So highly did he esteem him as a performer that he allowed him to serve no mares until the season he was five years old, when he sired but six or seven colts. The next season he sired a few more, and this, I believe, is all the stud duty he did in Kentucky. Of the few colts he left in Kentucky, five only have been worked. Among these are Olaf, 2:22, and a public trial at Lexington, October 14, of 2:17½, and his driver claims he can show 2:16 on a half-mile track. Synite has a record of 2:29¼. Joan, in her four-year-old form, drove Silverone out in 2:26¼. Cornet, in her three-year-old form, was started in three races and never lost a heat. She trotted a third heat over a sandy track in 2:40½ without a skip, and was then relegated to the stud. If anyone can show four better ones out of five I would like to see them trotted out. Since coming North he has produced Waveland, now four years old, who trotted second in 2:32, at Dowagiac, this season. Wescot Chief, also four years old, can show better than a thirty gait, and there are several three-year-olds in this State and Illinois that can show close to forty. The few mares by Waveland Chief are beginning to show the stuff that is in them, as their colts promise great things. One of them, Widow's Mite, is the dam of the phenomenal yearling, The Parker Gun, that showed a quarter over the Lexington track in 38½ seconds, a 2:34 clip Here is unquestionably a great horse; great in his inheritance, great in his performance, great in his produce, and it is a greatness that carries on, and if the breeders of eastern Iowa do not fill his hook before spring opens, I shall be forced to the conclusion that "having eyes they see not."—*Hawkeye.*

Names Claimed.

By J. Weatherhead, San Jose.

Rockwood, for bay colt foaled June 23d, 1886, by Woodnut, dam by Ben Franklin.

Woodmas, for sorrel colt foaled July 11th, 1887, dam Orphan Belle by Berwin's Cadmus.

Grasses in Montana.

All the wild grasses of the Northwest are found in Montana in the valleys and on the bench lands. They grow abundantly, and the fact that they grow without irrigation is sufficient evidence of the fertility of the soil. These grasses are found all over the territory where valleys or streams are known. The rye grass, blue joint and red top grow unusually tall and thrifty, and yield all the way from one-half to three tons per acre; the latter is extra and above the average, blue joint and red top yielding the best. Where irrigation is employed the yield is increased, and in cultivated grasses no country can excel this. Timothy does unusually well, and alfalfa has been grown for some time, also doing well. The cultivated grasses require irrigation, unless in valleys at the foot of the mountains, where springs and little streams abound. A farm of several hundred acres within a mile and a half from the heart of Helena grows an abundance of timothy, and thrifty young groves are thriving on the land, none of which is reported as ever having been irrigated. But little report of clover is given, yet there can be no question of its growth, for the severity of the winter here either in duration or temperature is not nearly as great as in any part of Dakota. The timothy hay seen here is worthy of especial mention. For length of stem or blade it excels any timothy ever seen in the West. Another peculiarity is that all the hay put up in this country, native or cultivated, is bright, clean and unusually green. It is very free from dust. It is presumed that this, with the rarified atmosphere and the nutrition of the grasses, accounts for the absence of heaves in horses. Horses brought here badly afflicted with this disease will be speedily cured.

Oakland Canoe Club.

It was pretty cold for sailing last Sunday, but there was quite a fleet out, nevertheless. Most of the canoes went down the creek to meet the Sneakbox which was sailed round by Wright from the Alameda shore; it was a long beat back with a strong ebb tide against them and a very light baffling breeze. The Pirate did some wonderful windward work; left the whole fleet behind. After a good lunch and warming up at the clubhouse, all were soon afloat again. A scrub race took place in which the Flirt, having hoisted her racing sail, fairly distanced the fleet, Mystic second. Next Sunday is the quarterly race for the Mayrisch badge, now held by the Flirt; there will probably be a tight race for it; a keen competition. There are rumors that the Mystic will have a set of large new racing sails. The Bonita and Pirate are also preparing to give the present holder a rustle. The Annual meeting will be held at the clubhouse on Saturday, January 21st, and a jollification enjoyed after the business is finished.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Whelps.

Mr. A. B. Truman's (Elcho Kennel) Irish red setter Lady Elcho T., whelped, January 5, 1887, ten—seven dogs—to owner's Mike T. Three bitches and four dogs since dead.

Mr. Truman, owner of the Elcho Kennels, suffered a severe loss on January 5th. His very handsome setter Lady Elcho T., by Elcho—Noreen, whelped, on that morning, a nice litter of ten puppies, of which seven were frozen to death. The bitch had plenty of straw, and was sheltered, but the unusually severe cold entered in spite of precautions.

A Dog Stolen.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—I write to inform you that some scoundrel stole my red and white setter Buck on the evening of December 16th, and all my efforts toward his recovery have been unavailing. Is it not time that vigorous efforts should be made to ferret out these dog-stealers and make such an example of them as will deter others from following in their footsteps? Why, things have come to such a pass that one dares not allow his dog out of his sight for even a single moment for fear that he will be stolen.

Mr. Al. Hall's dog was stolen a short time ago, and when Mr. Hall traced him to a place only a couple of blocks from his residence and tried to take his dog, he was attacked by a burly ruffian. In this case, however, the fellow caught a tartar, for Al. turned to and gave him a thrashing that will be a lesson to him. Mr. Ed. Briggs' dog was also stolen but fortunately recovered. You may rest assured that if I find the person who stole Buck I will try and make it warm for him.

San Francisco. John Stack.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

The action of the Executive Committee in selecting Bakersfield and vicinity for trial uses seems to meet general approval on the part of those most interested, viz., those who have entered and expect to run dogs. The entry list to the Derby, which closed on May 1st, cannot but be gratifying to every sportsman, whether he expects to attend the trials or not. Thirty-three young dogs of better average breeding have rarely been gathered, and the fact that so generous an entry has been made argues general confidence in the club. Up to Thursday noon ten entries had been made to the All-Aged Stake, the dogs being among the best dogs of the State.

Several entries are yet to come, and a good stake is assured. The number of those who have intimated an intention to be present is large, and among them are some of the most energetic sportsmen of the State. The distance will keep some away who would very much like to be present, but the excellence of the trials is the paramount consideration, and there is little doubt that some place in the lower San Joaquin Valley is better suited for trial purposes than any tract nearer San Francisco. Several of those who are going down will take their guns and spend part of the time in shooting, on ground other than that reserved for the trials, birds being in great plenty.

American Field Trials Club, All-Age Stake.

The running began on Thursday immediately after the conclusion of the Derby. The judges in this stake were Messrs. T. M. Bromby, H. M. Markley and John H. Gilbert. Mr. H. W. Fuller, one of the gentlemen invited to judge in this stake, was present, but owing to the fact that he was unwell did not judge.

Birds were very scarce, so scarce that it often caused a great deal of extra work that would be unnecessary in a section where birds were more plentiful. This scarcity often cut off heats with a small amount of work, but taken all in all the judges managed and judged the running with exceptional skill and correctness. There was a wide departure from the common loose usage; there was no scrambling for points; the ancient idea that the dog that got a point first regardless of the manner or method in which it was secured, whether by the aid of his handler or by stealth, was justly relegated to the obsolete. There was hardly any opportunity for the old-time jockeying, as the handlers were required to go in an ordinary walk as in an ordinary day's shooting, to let their dogs work ahead of them on scattered birds, and to attend strictly to their duties. The time-honored custom of spectators and handlers making such comments as pleased them and such suggestions as they considered specially wise were all swept away at one swoop, for none of it was allowed, all of which was a great improvement on all trials which have been held heretofore. The judges presided with the same dignity and force from the first day to the last.

A word of commendation is due the marshals, Messrs. John Davidson and John Bolus for the admirable manner in which they kept the spectators within bounds during the running, and great credit is due them for their untiring energy and persistent efforts.

The reporters were also required to keep within certain prescribed limits, and this of itself shows that there was unusual executive ability present.

The grounds were very open and excellent for the purpose of holding a field trial, but they are deficient in cover and haunts for birds. The land is very poor and worn out, and the food supply very short for the birds. The close proximity of several large towns, the residence of several sportsmen, also tends to keep the birds reduced in numbers. The bevies which had been bought and distributed about the grounds, were found in a weak and emaciated condition.

The hotels of the place are wretchedly poor, but all the sportsmen were comfortably provided for in private houses.

The winner of first, Jean Valjean, is a symmetrical black, white and tan dog, by Mingo—Twin Maud, owned by the Memphis and Avent Kennels. He his very quick and dashing in his work on birds, carrying a high nose and hunting for the body scent. He is very stylish on his points and backs, shows good judgment in working his birds, and makes very few errors. Chance, winner of second, is black, white and tan, by Roderigo—Bo Peep, and also is owned by the Memphis and Avent Kennels. He ranges wide and fast, is remarkably quick and accurate in his work on birds, although he is not equal in style to Jean, yet he was a very close second. Daisy F., Keystone and Lad of Bow were placed equal third. The two first mentioned are well known. Lad of Bow is liver and white in color, is by Graphic—Climax, and is owned by the Graphic Kennels. He showed himself a dog of excellent merit, ranging well; running with energy and endurance, exhibiting an exquisite nose, judgment and accuracy, but he was unsteady, which undoubtedly marred his chances.

The weather was favorable, taken as a whole. The quality of the work done was fully equal to the best of the year, and the trials were a pronounced success.

Gen. W. B. Shattuc, the president of the club, remained during the running and the success of the trials was due, in a great measure, to his executive ability and force of character.

Of the fifty-eight nominations in the All-Age Stake there were thirty-one starters, the largest all-age stake ever run.

Thursday—The All-Age Stake.

Daisy F.—Cassio.—At 12:30 Dudley and Fisher's lemon and white bitch Daisy F., by Gleam—Dean, handled by D. E. Rose, and the Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Cassio, by Count Noble—Lizzie Hopkins, handled by J. M. Avent, were cast off. Both ranged very wide and fast, Daisy the wider ranger, and she worked her ground with excellent judgment. Both retrieved well and were steady to shot and wing. Daisy proved the better under of bevies and accurate in her work on birds; but Cassio was quicker in his work on them. Both had good style, although differing greatly in this respect. At 12:56 they were ordered up; at 1:32, after lunch, they were again cast off and ran 33 minutes. Daisy won.

Dan Wilson—Effie Hill.—At 2:10 J. Shelly Hudson's black, white and tan dog Dan Wilson, by Cambridge—Dido II, handled by W. C. Nelson, and R. L. Malone's black, white and tan bitch Effie Hill, handled by W. W. Titus, were cast off. Both were fast and had a fairly good range. Dad's work on birds was of a higher quality, although he made one bad error in flushing a bevy. Both were very stylish, Dad having the better. They were ordered up at 2:50 and the heat was undecided.

Lad of Bow—Tasso.—At 2:53, the Graphic Kennel's liver and white dog Lad of Bow, by Graphic—Climax, handled by H. S. Bevan, and Jerry Cockrell's black, white and tan dog Tasso, by Startle—Nellie C, handled by B. Stephenson, were cast off. Tasso roaded and was about to point a bevy when it flushed wild. He made a great many inexcusably false points. In range and maintaining the same to the end of the heat Lad had the advantage, besides showing superiority on birds. At 4:52 they were ordered up and the running for the day ended. The heat was undecided at this time.

Friday.

The morning was clear and bright; in the afternoon the sky was overcast with clouds, and rain began to fall as the work for the day ended.

Lad of Bow—Tasso.—The heat was begun at 9:11. There was very little work done, but Tasso's persistent false-pointing made his chances hopeless. Up at 9:52. The heat was undecided.

Nellie Cambridge—Bessie B.—At 10:14 Richard Dorman's black, white and tan bitch Nellie Cambridge, by Ricket—Daisy Cambridge, handled by W. C. Nelson, and the Laredo Kennel's blue belton bitch Bessie B., by King Noble—Elsie Belton, handled by J. Barker, were cast off. Bessie had the wider range and a slight advantage in speed. Nellie was vastly superior in accuracy, quickness and judgment on birds. Nellie had better style, retrieved very prettily and won easily. Up at 11:30.

Noble C.—Joy of Prince William.—At 11:33 Walter H. Drane's black, white and tan dog Noble C., by Count Rapier—Belle of Hatchie, handled by H. S. Bevan, and J. R. Purcell's lemon and white bitch Joy of Prince William, by Flockfinder—Ion, handled by owner, were cast off. Noble C. ranged very wide and with judgment. Joy's range was very contracted, although she pointed well. The running was discontinued for lunch and the heat was undecided.

Spot—King's Mark.—At 1:49, after lunch, J. B. C. Lucas' liver and white dog Spot, by Drake—Fan, handled by N. B. Neebitt, and J. I. Case Jr.'s blue belton and white dog King's Mark, handled by Charles Barker, were cast off. Neither one ranged wide in this heat. King's Mark showed great inaccuracy in his work on birds, false-pointing frequently and blundered in judgment. Spot showed good judgment and his work was of a higher order; he won. Up at 3:12.

Lass of Bow—Rena.—The Graphic Kennel's liver and white bitch Lass of Bow, by Graphic—Climax, handled by H. S. Bevan, and C. F. Loudon's black and white bitch Rena, by Ben Hill—Joe W., handled by B. M. Stephenson, were cast off at 3:17. Lass ranged the wider, showed the better style. Rena ranged poorly. There was no work of consequence on birds. At 3:47 the dogs were ordered up and the heat was undecided.

Rod's Gem—Bun Roy.—L. A. Bolt's black, white and tan dog Rod's Gem, by Roderigo—Gem, handled by W. W. Titus, and L. B. Sagg's lemon and white dog Bun Roy, by San Roy—Queen Bess, handled by N. B. Nesbitt, were cast off at 3:52. Bun Roy took a long cast out of sight and was lost some time. Mr. Nesbitt had lost the whistle to which Bun Roy worked, hence the disregard to whistle. Another brace was called.

Dan Wilson—Effie Hill.—While Bun Roy was absent Dad Wilson's retrieving qualities were tested on a dead bird, and he retrieved nicely and won the beat.

Noble C.—Joy of Prince William.—This heat was continued at 4:10. Noble C. ranged very wide; Joy did not range any. Birds were scarce and none were found. At 4:18 Noble C. won.

Keystone—Cyclone.—S. L. Bogg's black, white and tan dog Keystone, by Gladstone—Sue, handled by C. Tucker, and H. A. Renfroe's black, white and tan dog Cyclone, by Lightning—Dora Rogel, handled by owner, were cast off at 4:25. Cyclone had better range and had slightly better speed, but was unsteady and uncertain in his work on birds. Keystone had better style, and was more accurate and obedient. He won at 4:36.

Jean Valjean—Dan.—The Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Jean Valjean, by Mingo—Twin Maud, handled by J. M. Avent, and Gen. W. B. Shattuc's lemon and white dog Dan, by Cambridge—Dido II, handled by W. C. Nelson, were cast off at 4:40, and ran about 15 minutes, when the running for the day ended. Jean showed judgment on birds and stanchness, and Dan showed unsteadiness.

Saturday.

A raw wind blew from the northwest. The ground was wet and heavy.

Jean Valjean—Dan.—At 9:12 they were cast off. Jean had an advantage in pace, range and style, and was quicker and more accurate in his work on birds. At 9:36 the heat ended and Jean Valjean won.

Rod's Gem—Bun Roy.—At 9:42 this heat was continued; Bun Roy bolted and was disobedient. Rod's Gem showed the better work on birds and won at 10:44.

The judges then announced that Lad of Bow beat Tasso in the undecided heat.

Chance—Beau of Portland.—The Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Chance, by Roderigo—Bo-Peep, handled by J. M. Avent, and H. F. Farnham's black, white and tan dog Beau of Portland, by Graphic—Zitta, handled by H. S. Bevan, were cast off at 10:52. Chance had much greater speed, range and style, and was much better in his execution on birds. Chance retrieved nicely and Beau refused to retrieve. Mr. Bevan had the dog in charge but a short time. Chance won.

The judges then announced that Rena was withdrawn and the heat awarded to Lass of Bow.

Nat Goodwin—King Noble.—The Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Nat Goodwin by Roderigo—Bo-Peep, handled by A. Merriman, and J. I. Case Jr.'s blue belton and white dog King Noble, by Count Noble—Rosalind, handled by Charles Barker, were cast off at 11:43. King had the wider range and a slight advantage in speed, while Nat had the better style. King backed very poorly and was not accurate in his points. Nat retrieved well and was superior in his work on birds and easily won at 12:54.

Pap Smizer—King's Dan.—Chas. Wheaton's and Gustav Sanders' liver and white pointer dog Pap Smizer, by Meteor—Diana, handled by W. C. Nelson, and J. I. Case Jr.'s blue belton dog King's Dan, by King Noble—Elsie Belton, handled by Charles Barker, were cast off at 1:02. Both dogs showed very indifferent quality. Pap had a narrow range; he knew how to work on birds but was deficient in stanchness. Dan ranged well, had the better style, but was very inefficient on game. At 1:50 the heat ended for lunch, and Pap Smizer won.

Bohemian Girl—Gay Gladstone.—The Laredo Kennel's black, white and tan bitch Bohemian Girl, by Count Noble—Mollie Belton, handled by J. Barker, and R. [illegible]'s orange and white bitch Gay Gladstone, by Gladstone—[illegible]ence, handled by W. W. Titus, were cast off [illegible]. The heat was well contested, both dogs showing excellent work on birds, Bohemian Girl slightly superior. Gay dropped a bird

while retrieving it and was sent back for it, then brought it in nicely. Bohemian Girl retrieved well, had an advantage in range, a slight advantage in speed and style in motion. She showed a superiority in bevy work, while Gay was her superior on single birds. At 4:20 the heat ended. Bohemian Girl won.

JOE PAPE—GRAPHIC III.—The Graphic Kennel's liver and white dog Graphic III, by Graphic—Bloomo, handled by H. S. Bevan, and John Dree's black dog Joe Pape, by Sambo the Devil—Spot, handled by W. W. Titus, were cast off at 4:28. Graphic III had the better range and speed but was deficient in judgment and was apparently frolicking about. Joe Pape had the better style, and was decidedly superior in his work on birds. At 5:14 the work for the day ended and Joe Pape won.

Monday.

The morning was cloudy and threatening. A southeast wind was blowing. Toward the middle of the day the weather cleared up, but toward night the weather again was heavy, and rain began to fall as the running for the day ended.

SECOND SERIES.

DAD WILSON—PRINCE.—At 7:53 Dad Wilson and D. E. Rose's black and white dog Prince, by Jeff—May, handled by owner, were cast off. Dad Wilson was quicker and more accurate in his work, and was much superior in style; he did not range wide in the start but improved as the heat progressed, although Prince was the better in this respect. Both backed well. Dad Wilson retrieved nicely. Both were steady to shot and wing. The heat ended at 8:48 and Dad Wilson won.

LAD OF BOW—DAISY F.—At 8:53 Lad of Bow and Daisy F. were cast off. Daisy did not show the interest in her work that she exhibited in her previous heat. She ranged well at the start but contracted her range a great deal as the heat progressed and was ranging very close at the finish. The pointer displayed an excellent nose, greater accuracy in pointing, and maintained the more uniform range in this heat. He was not reliable on back, drawing up and stealing the point in nearly every instance except when held in check by his handler. He showed a great deal of natural quality and enthusiasm in his work, and, on the work done, won the heat, yet if he had not caught Daisy off in her work he could not possibly beat her. Daisy worked and ranged with more judgment, but Lad was quicker and more accurate in his roading and pointing, although he was unsteady on back and point, requiring repeated cautions. Lad of Bow won. Time 10:29.

NELLIE CAMBRIDGE—NOBLE C.—The heat began at 10:38. Noble C. had much the wider range, was very disobedient and at times did not work to the gun. He retrieved indifferently, while Nellie retrieved to a nicety. In style on point he had an advantage; in motion Nellie was the superior; she showed excellent pointing qualities on single birds; Noble was the better on bevies. The heat ended at 10:58 and Nellie C. won.

SPOT—LASS OF BOW.—The heat began at 11:16. Lass was the wider ranger, and showed good style, hunting prettily and showing herself a bitch of fine quality. Spot showed the greater experience in his work on birds handling them with greater judgment. Spot retrieved nicely. The heat ended at 12:20 and Spot won.

KEYSTONE—ROD'S GEM.—After lunch, at 12:50, they were cast off. There was some rapid work done on a bevy and the scattered birds of it, Rod'e Gem having the greater number of points; the quality of the work done in this heat was excellent both showing quickness, staunchness and accuracy. Keystone had some advantage in range and style. They were ordered up at 1:08 and Keystone won.

JEAN VALJEAN—PAP SMIZER.—At 1:12 they were cast off. Jean was superior in range, speed and style. Jean did not point with his customary precision in this heat, although his work was of a higher quality than that of Pap. The heat ended at 2:25 and Jean Valjean won.

NAT GOODWIN—BOHEMIAN GIRL.—The heat began at 2:31. Nat had the wider range and greater speed. Both were merry workers and showed good style, Bohemian Girl having the better style in motion while Net had the better on point. Nat completely outworked Bohemian Girl on birds, although he broke shot once and retrieved. Bobemian Girl showed excellent quality, notwithstanding her defeat. The heat ended at 3:06 and Nat Goodwin won.

CHANCE—JOE PAPE.—The heat began at 3:08. Chance ranged much wider and was much quicker in his work; he was also faster, and the quality of his work was decidedly superior. Chance had an advantage in style. Both were steady on point and back. The pointer showed good style. The heat ended at 3:28 and Chance won.

THIRD SERIES.

LAD OF BOW—DAN WILSON.—At 4:00 they were cast off. There was little difference in range or speed. Dad had the better style both in motion and on point. Lad showed very superior merit on birds, notwithstanding that he flushed a bevy, in the early part of the heat, that he had been roading but was called away from; returning he flushed it. His work was marred in this heat by his evident disposition to be unsteady. He retrieved well and showed very superior qualities. The heat ended in his favor at 4:29.

JEAN VALJEAN—SPOT.—They were cast off at 4:31 and ordered up at 5:02, no birds being found during that time.

Tuesday.

A heavy rain had fallen during the night and the ground was wet and heavy. In the morning the sky was overcast, and a raw wind blew from the southwest. About 10 o'clock the weather cleared up; in the afternoon a strong, cold wind blew from the northwest.

JEAN VALJEAN—SPOT.—They were cast off at 8:07. Jean had the advantage in pace, range and style. He retrieved nicely. He was quicker in his work and showed superior quality. The heat ended at 8:26.

CHANCE—NELLIE C.—They were cast off at 8:32. Chance showed the wider range and was first to find a bevy. On the scattered birds Chance outworked Nellie, the latter showing unsteadiness to wing. Nellie showed herself a hunter of excellent quality. Chance won at 8:46.

KEYSTONE—NAT GOODWIN.—The heat began at 8:52. Keystone showed the wider range and a trifle the better style. He ran a remarkably good heat, pointing his birds with quickness and precision, retrieved well, but showed some unsteadiness. At 9:05 the heat ended in his favor.

FOURTH SERIES.

JEAN VALJEAN—LAD OF BOW.—They were cast off at 9:12. Jean showed the greater speed; in range they were about equal, although Jean took wider casts occasionally. Lad showed some excellent qualities, an exquisite nose, good judgment when working on his birds and accuracy in locating them, but he was unsteady on back, and stole a great deal of work that he was not entitled to and which undoubtedly was not allowed. He showed good style and endurance. Jean had an advantage in style, quickness and judgment in pointing birds and steadiness on point and back. The heat ended at 11:07, and Jean won.

Mr. James L. Anthony entered a protest against this decision as soon as it was announced.

CHANCE—KEYSTONE.—They were cast off at 11:31 and ordered up at 12:28, and the heat was discontinued until after lunch. No birds were found. At 1:07 they were again cast off. Keystone showed fatigue and had fallen off in his range and speed, Chance having a very decided advantage in this respect. On birds he completely outworked Keystone and won easily. The heat ended at 1:30.

FIFTH SERIES.

JEAN VALJEAN—CHANCE.—At 1:40 they were cast off to run the final heat for first place. Chance had the advantage in range. Jean started slow, but increased his speed as the heat progressed, and was running in his best form at the finish. This was an excellent working heat, plenty of birds being found in a piece of woods. Jean completely outworked Chance on them, doing some brilliant work both on single and bevies and won easily. Time 2:10.

SIXTH SERIES.

Gen. W. B. Shattuc's dog Dan was selected as one of the best dogs previously beaten by the winner of first to run a side heat with Lad of Bow, but from some mistake on the part of the judges or misunderstanding of their directions, he was not present when called. Spot was then selected.

LAD OF BOW—SPOT.—Lad of Bow showed a decided superiority in quality, although he still displayed his strong self-will.

SEVENTH SERIES.

CHANCE—LAD OF BOW.—They were cast off at 2:53. Chance showed the greater speed, ranged with better judgment, and was superior in his work on birds, working on bevies or single birds equally well. He was steady on point and back and deservedly won the heat. Birds were found in sufficient numbers during this heat, and there was sufficient work done to test the dogs' respective qualities.

The judges placed Daisy F. Keystone and Lad of Bow equal third. This was correct, for, although Lad of Bow had beaten Daisy F. in the competition, the latter had shown very much superiority in her previous heat, and was entitled to the place on her merits. Mr. Anthony declined to accept the award.

FLORENCE, ALA., December 15th, 1887.—ALL-AGE STAKE.—Purse $75, divided as follows: $30 to first, $250 to second, $200 to third. Open to all setters and pointers except first prize winners of any All Age Stake. Forfeit $10; $20 additional to start. Closed November 1st, with 58 nominations, 40 setters and 18 pointers.

Dudley and Fisher's lemon and white bitch Daisy F, by Gleam—Dean (setter).	beat	Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Cassio, by Count Noble—Lizzie Hopkins (setter).
J. Shelley Hudson's black, white and tan dog Dad Wilson, by Cambridge—Dido II (setter).	beat	R. L Malone's black, white and tan bitch Effie Hill, by Prince B.—Donna (setter).
Graphic Kennel's liver and white dog Graphic—S. Price's Climax (pointer).	beat	J Cockrell's black, white and tan dog Tasso by Startle—Nellie C. (setter).
R. Dorman's black, white and tan bitch Nellie Cambridge, by Rickett—Daisy Cambridge (setter).	beat	Laredo Kennel's blue belton bitch Bessie B., by King Noble—Elsie Belton.
W. H. Drain's black, white and tan dog Noble C., by Count Rapier—Belle of Hatchie (setter).	beat	J. R. Purcell's lemon and white bitch Joy of Prince William, by Purcell's Flockfinder—Ion (pointer).
J. B. C Lucas' lemon and white dog Spot, by Drake—Fan (pointer).	beat	J. I. Case Jr.'s blue belton and white dog King's Mark by King Noble—Belle Belton (setter).
Graphic Kennel's lemon and white bitch Lass of Bow, by Graphic—S. Price's Climax (pointer).	beat	C. F Loudon's black and white bitch Rena, by Ben Hill—Joe W (setter).
L. A. Boli's black, white and tan dog Rod's Gem, by Rodrigo—Gem (setter).	beat	L B. Sagg's lemon and white dog Gun Boy, by San Roy—Queen Bess (setter).
S L. Bogg's black, white and tan dog Keystone, by Gladstone—Sue (setter).	beat	H. A Renfroe's black, white and tan dog Cyclone, by Lightning—Dora Rogel (setter).
Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Jean Valjean, by Mingo—Twin Maud (setter).	beat	W. B. Shattuc's lemon and white dog Dan, by Cambridge—Dido II (setter).
Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Chance, by Roderigo—Bo Peep (setter).	beat	J. I. Case Jr.'s blue belton and white dog King Noble, by Count Noble—Rosalind (setter).
Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Nat Goodwin, by Roderigo—Bo Peep (setter).	beat	H. F. Farnham's black, white and ticked dog Beau of Portland, by Graphic—Zitta (pointer).
O. Wheaton and G. Sander's land w dog Pap Smizer, by Meteor—Diana (pointer).	beat	J. I. Case Jr.'s blue belton dog King's Dan, by King Noble—Elsie Belton (setter).
Laredo Kennel's black and white bitch Bobemian Girl, by Count Noble—Mollie Belton (setter).	beat	B. P. Holliday's orange and white bitch Gay Gladstone, by Gladstone—Florence (setter).
Jno. Dress' black dog Joe Pape, by Sambo the Devil—Spot (pointer).	beat	Graphic Kennel's lemon and white dog Graphic III, by Graphic—Leach's Bloomo (pointer).
D. E. Rose's black and white dog Prince, by Jeff—May (setter), a bye.		

II.

Dad Wilson beat Prince.
Lad of Bow beat Daisy F.
Nellie Cambridge beat Noble C.
Spot beat Lass of Bow.

Keystone beat Rod's Gem.
Jean Valjean beat Pap Smizer.
Nat Goodwin beat Bobemian Girl.
Chance beat Joe Pape.

III.

Lad of Bow beat Dad Wilson.
Jean Valjean beat Spot.

Chance beat Nellie Cambridge.
Keystone beat Nat Goodwin.

IV.

Jean Valjean beat Lad of Bow.

Chance beat Keystone.

V.

Jean Valjean beat Chance and won first.

VI.

Lad of Bow beat Spot.

VII.

Chance beat Lad of Bow and won second.
1st—Jean Valjean.
2d.—Chance.
3d { Daisy F. / Keystone. / Lad of Bow.

Two Notable Californians Abroad.

Among the visitors to the Haydock Meeting last month, says the London, Eng. *Sportsman*, were two gentlemen, Mr. Clement Dixon and Mr. J. H. Mangels, interested in California coursing. The first-named (an old Cumberland courser was indeed almost the introducer of coursing out in the far west under English National Club Rules. It was in 1867 that the Pioneer Club was formed, and in the autumn of that year their first meeting was celebrated. The season, unlike the Australian one, is almost identical with our own, extending from the commencement of October to the end of March. Head-quarters for the meetings were always at Merced, a small town about one hundred miles from Sacramento the capital of California, and thirty miles further from San Francisco. Nevertheless, the great metropolis of the south-west Pacific coast always sent the largest contingent to the meetings. The running took place on an open plain, extending for twenty miles without a fence (this beats our grand Amesbury and Ashdown grounds), and the coursing was somewhat of the character of our own over the famed arenas I have mentioned. The California hares are herdly as heavy as our own, being light-bodied; but they are bigger, being high on the leg. During the last half-dozen years the Pioneer Club dwindled down, but with some reorganization it merged into the Pacific Coast Club, which holds two meetings in the season. Another Club, under the title of the Occidental Coursing Club, is in the way of being established, the intention being to have meetings under the English inclosed system. Mr. Mangels, who returns to California in a few months after his trip round the world is completed, would see for himself that the sport furnished at Haydock is of the most legitimate character, but he would likewise gleen what comparatively poor support was given by the general public. Perhaps they will be more enthusiastic out in California, especially with popular prices of admission to a place easily reached, and with arrangements for the crowd getting a closer view of the sport.

ROD.

How Three Members of the Fair Sex Went Fishing.

[By Petronella.]

NO. 2—JOURNEYING TO BOHEMIA.

Here joyous freedom reigns high king.
And unchecked mirth bids laughter ring.
Here social ties bind but by choice
And secret thoughts find sudden voice.

In order that even the shortest journey may prove entirely satisfying, three things are necessary to to the individual who undertakes it—a clear conscience, a merry heart, and perfect digestion. Armed with these weapons a man becomes victor over every disagreeable circumstance. It can not be truthfully said that each of our three friends who left Oakland on the afternoon of Friday, May 27, were thus equipped. Anne, perhaps, met the conditions most fully. As usual she was at peace with herself and the rest of creation. Even an extra cup of chocolate taken at lunch, acted the part of a good friend by rendering her so atupid and sleepy on board the train which was beering them toward San Francisco, that the whispered opinions of a scientific but wearisome to a gentleman seid to reside in Berkeley did not rouse her temper or beget a desire to jump from the car window. For this she was particularly grateful when she saw what an utterly wearied expression had come to the faces of her friends, who were struggling in the conversational grasp of two Bay City Wheelmen—tall, well-shaped young fellows, closely bent on making the ladies understand the full importance of the bicycle in all modern schemes of general muscular development. Not a whit less comfortable was her neighbor in a sheltered corner on the deck of the Tiburon ferry boat with rod and basket near at hand, and an illustrated copy of "Pickwick" in her lap. Any amusement that her sun-burnt straw hat and more serviceable then elegant coat, might create among the knot of stylishly dressed young ladies and gentlemen bound for San Rafael and tennis, can have no disturbing effect. She feeds on the solids of life and is merry; they subsist on a diet of syllabubs, and evidence of consequent flabbiness that would surely awake pity had she time for anything but fun and "systems."

Upon Gertrude, who constantly suffered from wounds to that self of old so pampered and guarded, and now so carelessly cast afloat to drift with the strongest tide, their presence had an irritating effect that deepened her pettishness and—in spite of an effective traveling costume—robbed her beauty of half its attractiveness. Many of them, she instantly perceived, were the younger brothers and sisters of friends who had once joined her in similar expeditions, all, with a possible exception or two knew her, and their questioning looks and polite bows added fresh force to the hateful feeling she was beginning to hear toward her husband. He had been only too glad to be at her side then, while now—swiftly a new and disagreeable sensation, as of a person alone in the desert, crept over her, and she knew there were tears in her eyes. This would never do! some hiding place must be found! A short word to Anne, and she hurried away. But with the evil fortune of a poor wounded thing fallen in a cruel thicket that tears its breast afresh at every move, she only made matters worse by sitting down near a noted and malicious gossip in the person of Mrs. Tripp who lived next door to her mother in San Rafael, and whose sole purpose in life, at this moment, seemed the escertaining of just what Gertrude did not know—Ralph's whereabouts. Oil and egg could not be smoother than her tones, but on Gertrude the effect of every question was maddening, and had not Kate, who until now had been busy with packages, and Kib come in search of her, a fit of weeping would have given Mrs. Tripp splendid foundation for a most romantic tale of marital unhappiness. But Kate's large sympathy which proclaimed itself in look and smile had the sustaining effect of a tonic and the importance of what her young friends might think, or of what Mrs. Tripp might say died away into shadowy nothings when Gertrude found herself safely off the boat and snugly seated with her two friends in the train for Cloverdale. Kate, too, felt easier, though thoughts of poor Kib tucked away in the baggage car marred her comfort. For her, the trip so far had been full of a responsibility that left no room for enjoyment. If, like Anne she could have been indifferent to Gertrude's unhappiness, or have felt more confidence in her own power of turning chaos into order, nothing would have gone amiss; but as matters stood she felt like an officer of the law disguised and laden with a secretly captured bomb which at any moment might explode and get him into trouble. One moment she was sure she had undertaken too much, and the next blamed herself that she had not tried to do more. Every grim and familiar old adage relative to interference between "married people" kept running through her brain at each pace she fancied herself the most consummate "mischief-maker" in existence. She had not so far recovered but that the marshland which they passed in the first of their ride made her gloomy, and when the conductor shouted San Rafael she jumped from her seat so energetically that Anne confounded her with the woman in yellow curl-papers and seized her with a Pickwickian grip that made Gertrude laugh heartily. After this things looked brighter and Kate began to experience the old, delightful thrill at sight of Nature's grace. Santa Rosa left well in the background, Anne put her book away and the three entered into the fragmentary but pleasant conversation; one calling attention to the far mountains, another to the near oaks and green fields, and a third (usually Gertrude) to the little towns clinging closely to the railway like beautiful snow crystals to the edge of an iron bar.

Lighter and lighter grew the numbing presence of artificial civilization as they swiftly neared the hills whose brows are

slwsys turned towsrd Heaven. And when the trsin gsve s final friendly whistle st Cloverdale no face wae more sweetly attractive thsn Kate's, no smile more enchanting thsn Gertrude's.

Kih, glsd to get out of durance, estonished the lady passengers of the hotel omnibus by dsshing boldly iu and stationing himself at Kate's feet. A move that brought the strougest expressiou of disgust to the countenence of s tall, thin female opposite, whose prunella hoots administered two proper sud dignified kicks, with no further result than the production of a broad smile on Anne's merry visage. Kib, too, at the end was one shead of hie enemy, though, like many wittier mortals, he remained all unconscious of the victory, which came about through yielding to a desire to renew scquaintance with a brother canine, inetead of following Kate to her room. The call ended, he started in seerch of his mistress, and, relying more on memory than instinct, hounded through the first door he found ajer, hut was speedily stopped hy a piercing scream which proceeded from the antique character of the omnibus, now minus a yonth-preserving frontpiece and a maidenly set of new false teeth. The scream brought Kats into the hall in time to captnre Kib, who, with tail tncked close betweeu his hiud legs, was fast disappearing in the direction of the front door.

"Who was it, Kate?" asked Anne, snddenly appearing, "the antique Venns?"

"Hueh! and come in. Her room is right next. How can you be so careless of enyone's feelinge?"

"She hasn't eny. They were destroyed hy mildew long ego. Come in, Kih, so I can shut the door, or you and I will go hungry to bed. Much fire fleeheth from your mistress' eye."

Kib looked guilty, but certeinly not feerful, as he waited for Kate to speak.

"Well, eir," she said, teking him by the ears, "what do you mean by using your legs instead of your nose in a strange piece, eh?" For reply he blinked twice and ventured a slight demonstration in the way of wegging his tail and moving his nose. This put an end to all further reproof by making Anne langh.

"Oh, let him off, Kate," she said, going towards her room. "He's es clever as a politician."

Gertrude was deeply mystified in regard to why their neighbor's door had been left unfastened.

"Why! I should be frightened to death, shouldn't you, Kate?" she eaid, with evideut nervousness.

"Oh, no, though I should much prefer it locked. And that reminds me ours is open at this very moment. Anne is your door locked?"

"Safely and securely. I am rather particuler nbout brushing the cinders out of my hair in private. Are you ready for dinner? My appetite is eqnal to anything, from bear steak up. Still at your hair, Gertrnde? Why you're worse than a mermaid. How jolly it is to have rooms adjoining, so we can talk back and forth."

"Yes, hut I intend staying in here with Kate," said Gertrude, still wielding the brnsh as though her life depended on it. "I wouldn't sleep in thet room alone for anything."

"Oh certeinly, certainly," snswered Anne, with a quiet smile, "Just help yourself to enything you see, even a bed, it doesn't metter; you are quite welcome."

Anne, gifted so highly with open generosity and unselfishness, could not nuderstand the smell, childish spirit of demeud that made Gertrude such an unpleasant cere. Kate, more accustomed to leaving room for persoual peculiarities, generally gave way to Gertrnde because she imagined her happiness to lie in the full exercise of that selfishness at ouce so characteristic and unconscious. Anne held that by a certain course of treetment persons could be cured of faults, while Kate deprecated all severity, believing adverse action produced only negative results, which occasioned unhappiness on hoth sides. The weak point in her theory wes that she credited everyone with her own fineness of feeling, thereby robbing herself of all capecity for prognosticating coneequences. This delicacy made her trnn quickly when Anne had finished speaking and look keenly at Gertrude, who did not seem in the least hurt, but answered complecently, "I know I am. That's what I came for, to have a good time and do just as I please."

"And no thanks to anyone," said Aune under her breeth. "Ready et last? Come, Kib, let's move on. I'll relieve Kate of finding you a hone."

In ths dining room they found the poor heroine of the omnibus looking humbled and miserable. A live creature had seen her as she had looked at herself a hundred times in despeir. Some relief there was, to be sure, in the knowledge that the creeture wes dnmb and would make no sport of her. But even then it wes terrible! With a spirit so fearful, she dared not lock the door of her room in a strange hotel leet from some unknown recess a man might emerge, and a persou so unattrective all pessed it by, life was not a very jubilant affair. However, she was snre her spirit had benefitted; she was not vein, did not walk with mincing footsteps, and had never been led astray hy willful impulse. That bloude women yonder now, (looking at Gertrude) how conceited she appeared with her crippled weist and fat arms! And the slight one with black hair; whet a presence wes hers! She was married, surely, for the people in the hotel called her Mrs. Something. The idea of a married woman appearing out in cropped curls! Well! Well! And the fat one! How silly she seemed with her mouth always agape in a grin! Dear! dear! The world was going to destruction sure! Such was her mental comment, (the poor, underfed gocse whom we meet by the roadside, probahly has her opinion of our appearance and our gait).

But nnvoiced comment does not much affect the persone to whom it is relative, and our three frieuds ate their steak and fried potatoes with as keen a relish as though approved of by the world in general, and ancient, virtuous ladies in particular. Dinner at an end, they went about hiring a team end adding euch necessities es butter and eggs to their already full supply of eatables. Then a long walk in the warm, evening air, pregnant with delicious odors and bearing health on its breath, sent them back to their rooms in good condition for quiet sleep.

"My! Will yon have that dog in here all night?" asked Gertrude plaintively, as she laid aside her hat.

"Oh, we can tose him right out in the heck yard any time you say so," said Anne, at the same time feeling her fingere ache to give the beauty a shaking. But her tone waa so mild and her face so beaming with fellowship that Kate seemed the real offender when she said quickly:

"Kih always sleeps in my room at night when we are away from home. He'll disturb no one. Where are you going Anne?

"To hed."

"No, not yet. See how pretty the new moon is."

"Looking at the moon gives one poor eyes for fishing. Besides its dengerous. After much thinking on the subject, I am et length fully persuaded the Gothic and Sanskrit nations were right, and that the geuder of tha moon is masculine not feminine. Therefore beware. Good-night!"

"Good-night, Falstaff," said Kake laughing sud kissing her, while Gertrude turned her pretty ovsl cheek to the merry companion who blew on it and disappesred.

"And now, Kib, sweetheart," said Kate s little later, "lie right down here and don't stir until I give you permission."

The dog stretched himself out nesr the window, on the spot indicated, and followed his mistress with loving eyes till the candle wee put out sud darkness veiled her, then he, too, went into dreemland.

All night the silence wes unbroken except by Anne'e hesvy breathing sud the dog's restless movements; but about four o'clock in the morning. Kate'e round, black head turned once or twice, then came up slowly, and her little bare feet touched the floor noiselessly lest her friends should be disturbed. Kih's good morning wes cut quite short end the candle mede to do duty on the floor for a like reeson. Deftly she dressed, stopping every moment or two to look at Gertrude'e face, made donbly beautiful by the dewy roeiness of sleep. Beauty of all kinds had an intoxicating effect upon Kate, and as she sat down by the window in the dim light, her friend's loveliness, the silver stars of dawn, and the expectant glory of the eastern heavens mingled in one greud, poetical conception that carried her soul to the horders of the Infinite. Moveless ehe sat there, spell-bound by that wonderous birth eo much greater than any miracle, eo much more subtle than any proposition of reason. Slowly and steadily it came, annonnced by herald bands of pink clouds, and welcomed by song of birds. Again es on myriads of yesterdays the snn kissed the waking earth, the hustle and wear of life began, and man and nature once more joined effort.

Kate came to herself with a shiver as Kio geve a sharp bark at the roll of some passing weggon. Poor Kih, he knew no better. Perhaps the eerly morning had some lesson for him, too. No one held right to say it hed not; hut his actione evinced ouly restlessuess. He longed to be scampering about and rnuning his nose into obscure corners.

The bark aroused Anne, who inqnired if it was time to get np. Kate told her, "yes and long past."

"Is Gertrude up?" she neked, showing her bulky person at the door. "Well that's pretty good! You all dressed and her beautiful highness fast asleep! Gertrude! Gertrude! Jump up quick the house is on fire!"

Gertrude threw out her arms, rubbed her eyes, and, yawning lazily asked, "Whet?"

"Nothing, only it's time to get up," seid Kete, "Im snre the teem will get here before we are ready. It was stupid of me to be so thoughtless. You'll have to hurry a little. Yes, yes, Kib, I'll open the door. There run aloug, you loving oest."

"Oh, I do so hate to hurry in the morning! Won't yod please bring my shoes and stockings?"

Kate heard Anne, who, by this time was well on with her dressing, chnckle two or three times; but that did not hinder her from assisting Gertrude as much as possible, all the while wouderiug to herself what Milo would say could he see her trotting back and forth like a trained pug.

"Well, did yon dream of your hnsheud?" asked Anue, when they were seated at breekfast.

"I surely did not," enswered Kate. "Of course I never feel perfectly free; something seems to be constantly pulling me."

"I had horrid dreams about Ralph, just horrid! And there was a black-eyed woman——" So far Gertrude got when Anne interrupted with:

"Black-eyed women seen in sleep are the direct result of indiscriminate indulgence in hot biscuit at a late hour. Come, come! our chariot waits!"

Gertrude was disposed to pout, but Kate was so busy attending to Kih and the "traps" that she could not notice her, and Anne *would* not, so there wes reelly no nee of it. She waa always abused, lately, anyway, and one stroke more or less did not matter much. The world wes horrid, and everybody in it——

"Where would you like to sit, Gertrude?" asked Kate, at this junctnre. "No, the covered wagon with two seats is ours. Splendid that we could get such a one, isn't it?"

Gertrude would heve heen of a far more disagreeeble turn than she was to have resisted Kate's sweetuess and evident desire for her comfort, so she quietly expressed a wish to sit on the back seet by Anne, and Kate and the dog climbed up in front hy the driver.

"And now for free Bohemia!" exclaimed Aune, gayly, as the spunky little horses, made more mettlesome by a good breekfest, started off at full speed. On they went, fester and faster, until the Russien River offered its bed to their feet, when their pace grew slower, and they got in order for the hilly and narrow way that lay ahead.

After a remerk or two on the nnusnal warmth of the morning, and a prophesy thet the day would be the hottest yet, the driver addressed conversation chiefly to his horses, thus leeving the travelers in full enjoyment of nature and tueir thoughts. To Kate and Anne the scenes about were so well known they seemed like old friends; but to Gertrude everything was new and not always agreeable. Crossing the streams was particnlarly distasteful to her, and she was much relieved when, as the horses were stepping gingerly through Big Sulphur Creek, the driver told her, in a moment of confidence, *that* was the last. The distance, too, seemed interminable. With great regret she heard the totl houae spoken of as "ouly part way," and quite loat heart when a little building in a sheltered spot not very far from the roadside was put eside with a contemptuous "Nothing but a dairy." Shortly after passing it, though, Anue caught her arm and pointed to a low cebin, well down on tue hank of Sulphur Creek and not very far ahead.

"There," she said, "lies our wildwood camp, that shelters everything hut tears and sadness."

The glimpse waa hut momentary, and before Gertrude could decide whether she wes pleased or dismayed the driver drew up his horses end prepared to unload hoth haggege and passengers hy the roadside.

"Mercy! can't we even drive up to it?" she asked, beginning to feel abused ageiu.

"No, my dear, hut we cen roll down with the greatest of ease," said Anue. "Kete, yon make arrangements for the return trip, and Kih end I will etart down some hoxes, take the keys and investigate."

Perfect physical condition gave this enjoyable woman her good temper, and the ability to do things snccessfully that not many of her aex would dare attempt—a combination of gifts that made her always desirable as a camping comrade. And now, with no further words, she gave a coaxing push to the boxes, caught up two baskets and went down the hill at a rate of speed most exhaustive to breath. Kib thought the squirrels needed some looking after, hnt he was ready to jump in the moment Anue removed the pedlock and opened the door. Quickly he bounded from room to room, but discovered nothing except some solitary spidere and social moths, who would, doubtless, have resented his intrueion hed power heen given them.

While Kate and Anne went ou drawing bolts and opening doors snd windows Gertrude stood outside and looked closely st the quaint cabin under its canopy of oake. The overhanging roof, and strong, even sidee, made it seem to her like a pictured Swiss dwelling, and through the open door she could eee how well up from the ground the floor had been laid. On the whole she was better pleeaed than she hed expected, end her temper grew emiable accordingly.

"Come in, Gertrude," said Aune, "Come in. Don't stand there hugging your mandolin end wishing yourself back in the lap of luxury. Make a good long etep, now. That's it. Oh, never mind the benches and things. Follow me toward the rising snn! What do you sey, isn't thet a comfortable bedroom for a cabin?"

"This is nice," eaid Gertrude slowly, looking from the red and white curtaine to the open fireplece, and then to the broad, cleen bed, "Very nice. And how charming the hall would be if it were not so full of odds and euds."

"Yes," anewered Kate, pushing a chair forward and taking the mandolin, "I like a passage-way from door to door, it gives such good opportunity for ventilation. See, there is another bedroom here, and still another across the hell, next to the kitchen. You'll not mind if I change my dress. Perhaps you'd like to do the same?"

Gertrude said "Yes," and soon two women, so transformed thet none but intimete friends would have known them, eppeared. Gertrude, in her green costume, looked like the heroine of a stirring Border tale, and Kate, in grey and scarlet, would have delighted the heart of a Minneeinger. Merrily they deuced into the kitchen, where Anne, with an immense gingham apron tied over her dress, was heeting water and weshing dishes.

"Meke way for the ballet, meke way, make way," sang Kate, whirling around, heedless of pots and kettles, until desolation reigned.

"Stop!" shouted Aune, "stop!" and she picked up a frying pen and prepared to strike. "Stop, or this tno eolid flesh will——"

"Be clad in bloomers!" said Kete, lenghing, hut breathless. "Go on, Aune, and get arrayed."

"Aha! to avoid unpleeeant consequences I fly!"

Anne once out of the way, Kate donned the gingham badge of servitude and made an effective clattering amoog china and tin, interspersing her lehors with such remarks as:

"Bless me! what an odor of rats! Look at the state that closet's in! Yeast powder, salt, pepper and everything else tumbled about in confnsion! Do you suppose we can ever get this teble clean? I wonder if Mrs. Eaton has been here letely!" and always flitting rapidly about like a firefly on a summer night. Gertrude sat still and looked amused for a while, hut Kate's happy activity affected her, and almost involuntarily she began drying cups and plates.

"Mind you make them shine, now," chirped Kete. "No matter if they are clumsy. Every clean thiug hae a certain daintiness. Hark! here comes Anne! Be ready to laugh, for in all this world there's nothiug so funny as Anne Steples in bloomers."

Decidedly there was not. Whether she had it in mind to make herself es ridiculous es possible, or whether her love for broad plaid had prevailed over good taste, will never be known, but in plain truth, her appearance suggested nothing eo much as an exaggerated advertisement for Scotch enuff. And if she knew it, which ie more than possible, her spirite were not affected, for she ceme in singing:

> "There was a queer maiden named Anne
> Who ne'er had been courted by man.
> She'd a heart very true,
> But a mind all askew,
> This jolly old maiden named Anne."

and accompanied each line with a flourish of the nether limbs that mede her friends laugh until laughter became pein. In the height of the merriment they sat down, unwittingly, on the loose cover of a large empty box end were straightway doubled into Vs. Thie made them laugh until they were so limp Anne hed to dreg them out. Stretched on the floor, Gertrude at length found breath to gasp:

"Oh, Anne, where did you get it?"

"At O'Connor & Moffatt's. I think it's lovely. Tartans always remind me of Scott."

"And you remind me of Bishop," said Kate getting up, "and of all the conceited rhymes—"

"Silence! words are pests. Do you know, Kate Brandt, it's ten o'clock?—ten A. M, and if you've nothing better to do than giggle I suggest that you eally forth and beguile some fish into your basket for our midday indulgence."

"Nothing in the known world would please me better. Now for my boots! Then, you mey langh at me."

"Which means you will look like a picture," said Anne, much to the surprise of Gertrude, who was quite sure, in her own mind, that Kate would certainly he considered plain. Your orthodox beauty generally lacks cleverness in detecting a sister's charms. Is it because her vision is so full of self?

"Come here and be witness to the fact," called Anne, from the doorway, some minutes later, pointing to Kate who was stending under a tree at the back of the house adjusting the strap of her fish-basket.

"You don't mean to tell me she goes out like that! Do you think its modest? Supposing she should meet a man?"

"That would be a calamity, surely, since 'twould prove the stream had been fished. As to the modesty, Gertrnde, no one like you who hea gone bathing at Santa Cruz with the crowd and worn an extremely low cut dress at the opera in plain view of strangers, not only retined straugers, but people of every social rank and of every temperament from the most chaste to the most brutish, has the moral right to criticise a costume like that which, at the extreme, is only picturesque. Kate's colors (Anne here overlooked her own scarlet and green) are a trifle pronounced, maybe, but to me they seem a part of her, and I would not like change that aimed to destroy everything characteristic."

"But the skirt is so short," persisted Gertrude, lowering her tone as Kate drew neer.

"Necesserily eo, only whet sense would there be in dragging a lot of woolen goods through the water? And I'm sure the jacket is grace itself. The boots are not exactly pretty, I'll admit, hut they cover a multitude of sins and ere very useful. Come here, Kate, and let me see your rod."

Kate gave her sleuder, well-balanced Leonard to Anue, and, noting the disturbed expression on Gertrude's face, bent and kissed her. A moment after she whistled Kib to her side, took her rod, lifted the gray hat, with its scarlet head, from her black curls in "Good-bye," and hounded down the bank.

Her friends watched her as she went lightly and quickly across the near end of a wide bed of gravel into the water.

"Ah!" said Anne, "Kib gets his usual scolding for plunging in. See him sneak back to the bank! I wonder if he has made up his mind to be obedient. My! isn't it torrid? Let's go and drag out that reclining chair and swing the hammock. Then we can be comfortable for a while and work more when we feel like it."

"I'm sure I shall never feel like it; that is -day," said Gertrude, after the hammock was up and taken her place in it.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, Jan. 14, 1888.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, *or beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. **Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.**

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Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

The Great Stallion Stake.

The stake for all trotting stallions is now assured. We have a direct promise that Palo Alto will make two nominations, William Corbitt one, Mr. Salisbury one, and we will make one. B. C. Holly told us last fall that he would engage in such a stake, and L. J. Rose is so nearly certain to join that without hearing from him we count upon that nomination as fixed. While discussing the points involved at the Palace Hotel Saturday night, with Mr. Corbitt and Mr. Lathrop, Messrs. Stout and Bowerman were present, and it was their decided opinion that there would be entries from the East. Messrs. Corbitt and Lathrop were of the opinion that the stake should be $1,000 each, and this will be more likely to secure Eastern support than if it were $500.

At the time of writing we have not heard from the gentleman who has been solicited to act as Treasurer, but knowing his readiness to do all in his power to promote trotting interests, if even it does entail a good deal of work, there is little fear of his declining to accept the position.

The matter was pretty thoroughly discussed, and as there were few differences, it is likely that the conditions will meet the approval of those who were not present. The following is an outline of the proposed stake:

Stakes for Trotting Stallions.—A sweepstakes for all trotting stallions of one thousand dollars each, with forfeits as hereinafter described, heats of a mile, best 3 in 5 in harness. Five or more nominations to fill and to name, and close on Thursday, the first day of March next with the Treasurer. Two hundred dollars to be paid at that date which must accompany the nomination; three hundred dollars on Saturday, the first day of September next, and the final payment of five hundred dollars on Wednesday, the 17th of October next. The race to be trotted on Saturday, the 20th of October next, provided day and track are good on that day, and in case the selected day and track are not favorable, the race to be postponed until the first good day and good track thereafter, but if said postponement be more than ten days, then each subscriber to have the right to withdraw his last payment, proper notice having been given the Treasurer of his intention to withdraw when the ten days have expired, and a failure to give said notice will hold the whole stake until the race is decided. Said race to be trotted on one of the following named tracks: San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Sacramento or Stockton; it being optional with the Treasurer which of these is selected, using his judgment in regard to selecting the track which will yield the most money to be added to the stake. This added money shall consist of all the accruing profits, after the necessary expenses are liquidated. The Treasurer may advertise for proposals from the proprietors of the tracks named, soliciting bids for a certain amount of money or such other offers as he shall designate. The Treasurer shall have full power to conduct all the business pertaining to the stake, appoint Secretary, judges of the race, and fill any other offices or stations necessary to a proper management.

Should from any cause the Treasurer be incapacitated from attending to the business, then the subscribers who at the time are eligible to start in the race shall elect his successor, who will be invested with the powers first granted.

The rules to govern said stake shall be those of the association in which the track selected holds membership, though it is imperative that the track shall be a member of the American Trotting Association or the National Trotting Association, and should the Treasurer deem it expedient he is empowered to apply for membership in either or both of the above-named associations.

The stakes and added money shall be apportioned as follows: If four or more horses start, the first or winning horse shall receive fifty per cent. of the whole amount of stakes and added money, the second in the race twenty-five per cent., the third in the race fifteen per cent., and the fourth in the race ten per cent. If three start the division shall be, the winner sixty per cent., the second twenty-five per cent., and the third fifteen per cent. If two start the winner shall receive seventy per cent., the second thirty per cent. Should there be a "walk-over," the horse making it shall receive all the stakes and forfeits less the necessary expenses. A failure to pay at the stipulated time will incur a loss of previous payments.

The above is the substance of the conversations held, and when sanctioned by the gentleman selected for Treasurer, it will be advertised. As we have heretofore stated, the question is settled, and there is not the least hazard in stating that it will be the great trotting event of the year.

As it stands now, there is a positive agreement that five will be named, and that Mr. Holly and Mr. Rose will subscribe is so nearly positive that we accept it as such. Should the owners of Anteeo decide to have him trained, he will surely go in. Dawn is more than likely to take a part, Menlo is well worthy of the company he will meet, Mt. Vernon is surely of the improving kind, and we shall not be the least bit surprised to see Sargent's Station thrown in for a chance. There are certainly strong inducements for the East to participate. With one or more Eastern stallions to start, and the home horses going through the ordeal of training without mishap, there will be the biggest gate receipts ever known on this Coast since the big events. If Patron or Phallas, or Bonnie McGregor, or Atlantic, or some others which may distinguish themselves the coming season, or, better yet, two or more of them, we have full faith that there will be a cool thirty thousand in double eagles depending. A big field will not only attract spectators, but it will equalize the chances. This may appear somewhat paradoxical, but as far as we are concerned we would rather start in a field of eight than half that number. The fastest one in it may draw a poor place, and then there is quite an element of luck attending big fields. And then there is the chance for broken heats. It is pleasant, indeed, to win right off the reel, but when that delight is denied, then the next best thing is not to have some other fellow enjoying the good fortune.

By fixing the date for trotting as late as the third Saturday in October several advantages are gained. In the first place, stallions which make seasons will have time to get in order after the season is closed. So far as we know all of our California stallions will be placed in the stud, and some of them will have a long list of mares. Eastern horses can trot through the "Grand Circuit" and reach here in plenty of time to recover from the journey. As a rule, the latter part of October is one of the most delightful portions of the year, and should there be rain, it is not usually of long duration.

In our estimation twice, and, it may be, five times as much money will be got from the profits as any association or proprietor would feel justified in giving. In the first place five nominations are required to fill. This is a good starter, but even with that there is a risk of not obtaining more, which the individual or association would necessarily take into consideration. Then the race would be restricted to one named track, whereas with the clause embodied above there is a chance to take the best at the time. In this relation it may be as well to suggest that the tract be named on the first of August, so that subscribers would have that before them when making second payment.

We hope to launch the craft on this coming Saturday, and that she will be deeply laden with the most valuable cargo of trotters ever named in one class we have not the least doubt.

Richard Ten Broeck.

Thirty odd years ago there was not so prominent a figure, connected with racing affairs as the gentleman who bears the above name, on either hemisphere, as his spirited onslaught on the headquarters of racing, "Old England," attracted the highest degree of interest wherever the royal sport was recognized. He had been for many years prominently connected with the American turf, and when he bought Lexington, at the time of his purchase called Darley, he took the first place. The races of this great horse were genuine sensations, although it was, on the whole, unfortunate that the match was made in which he reduced the four-mile record, astonishing the world with his performance.

Before running in the match against Time, 7:26, Mr. Ten Broeck had decided to take him to England, and he had made so much of the journey as to reach New York City, the proffer to run him against any horse in the world or the best time, four miles, for $20,000 or more, was accepted, and he was sent to New Orleans, ran on April 2, 1885, winning by the big margin of 6¼ seconds.

But it is not the intention to review even a portion of the turf career of Mr. Ten Broeck at the present time. Last Saturday evening, in company with Colonel H. I. Thornton, we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ten Broeck, and were greatly interested in his reminiscences. The time was altogether too short, as, having been informed that Mr. Ten Broeck was on the invalid list, we could not encroach further than a brief visit. Notwithstanding his being a valetudinarian, he looks remarkably well for a man who must have passed the allotted span by quite a space. To use his own words, when questioned about his age, the reply is, "Not far from a hundred years." His form is still straight, though meagre; his hair, though white, is as full as in youth, and there is no mistaking the wonderful nerve force he has shown through life when you look in his face. Every feature clearly cut, an aristocratic countenance in every point, bloodlike as ever graced Royal Ascot or the princely domains of Goodwood, and, though a cataract has dimmed the fire of one eye, the other flashes and sparkles when he recounts some of the exciting scenes through which he has passed.

England is cherished in his memory with a degree of fondness which is a token that there is much to admire in the people he has mingled with in that country. He met the best of the land, and as the qualities he possessed, courage, indomitable resolution, strict integrity and sound judgment, carry a great deal of weight in the mother country, he was sure to awaken warm friendships.

He is accompanied by Mrs. Ten Broeck, who is also an invalid, and a son, apparently about ten years old, and, so far as could be told from a glance on bidding him good-night, a veritable chip of the old block.

We regret exceedingly that Mr. Ten Broeck's ill health prevented him from seeing more of California. We believe it is his first visit to this coast, and that, too, in this sort of weather, which has certainly been the most unpleasant we have known, and old residents say the same.

Consents to Act.

As we expected, Captain N. T. Smith has consented to act as Treasurer of the Stallion Stake, and now it is a "fixed fact" that it will come. Already the requisite nominations are assured, and it is safe to say that there will be at least twice the specified number.

We shall not be at all surprised to see a round dozen named, and with anything like a fair share of luck in training, six and very likely eight starters. It will be a new era in trotting. So many entire horses, with records "low down," could not have been gotten together before, and California is just the battle-ground.

Shanghai Mary.

In an article copied last week from the *American Cultivator*, giving the history of Green Mountain Maid, her dam Shanghai Mary is shown to have possessed many of the known characteristics of the thoroughbred. Her races prove that she was a remarkable mare, well worthy of being the dam of the Queen of the trotting paddocks. Now those who oppose thoroughbred blood in fast trotters are prone to reject fairly well-grounded claims to high-breeding when the animal does not show such tokens as Shanghai Mary presented. Why not accept the contrary?

The Stanford Stakes.

In order to correct some typographical errors the nominations in the Stanford Stakes are republished, and at the same time we can truly say that in both numbers and breeding 1890 excels any of its predecessors. Ten sires are represented. Electioueer leads with six, Antevolo has five, Guy Wilkes four, Ansel and Piedmont each three, Sydney and Cubit each two, Caliph, Jim Mulvenna and Nephew each one. Then there is some equally as grand breeding on the side of the dams. The blood of The Moor has proved a potent mixture to mingle with that which flows from Hambletonian, proved beyond cavil or question by the sons and daughters of Sultan, Beautiful Bells and the champion three-year-old. There are five mares of this family, among them the dam of Sable Wilkes, and Ruby, who has a record of better than 2:20. The sister to Thapsin and Pansy is in, and so is Dame Winnie, and Columbine and Norma, and Rebecca, the dam of Rexford, and then others which have strong claims for consideration.

Fourteen have made second payment on the Stanford of 1889, and seven third payments on that for 1888. Norlaine is in the stake to be trotted next year, and it speaks well for the colts engaged that so many were not to be frightened out by the yearling phenomenon. There is a sister to Sable Wilkes left in, two Directors, a Sydney which has shown well, and the first and only Antevolo colt of 1886, the other three being fillies.

In the stake for this year Sunny Slope has the flying Nehusta to battle for the land of the orange and vine. San Mateo has a brother to Sable Wilkes, with a backer by Guy Wilkes, from Huntress. Palo Alto has a brother to Azmoor, and a filly, Georgiana, by Ansel, which is reported to be a right good one, and Oakland has two by Anteeo from well-bred mares, though as yet untried. We are pleased at so good a prospect for the Stanford Stakes of the future. Twenty-eight nominations, and the last is a guarantee that it will be kept up, and that the bug-a-boo of the big breeding farms no longer demoralizes.

No 1. Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, Cal., names very dark bay or brown colt Praevolo, foaled May 7th, 1887, no white; by Antevolo, his dam Lady Viva, by Three Cheers; grandam Lady Amanda, by imp. Hurrah.

No. 2. Jos. Cairn Simpson names bay filly A., foaled January 25, 1887, white stripe in face; by Antevolo, her dam Lady Del Sur, by Del Sur; grandam Cecilia Clark, by Clark Chief.

No. 3. P. W. Bellingall, Oakland, Cal., names bay colt Sirocco, foaled March, 1887, small white spot on left hind foot; by Antevolo; pedigree of dam unknown.

No. 4. Wilbur Field Smith, Sacramento, Cal., names bay colt Calabar, foaled Feb. 20th, 1887; by Guy Wilkes, his dam Rosedale, by Sultan.

No. 5. A. J. Green, Oakland, Cal., names seal brown colt Colton, foaled April 21st, 1887; small star, very slight strine in face, small snip, right hind foot white; by Antevolo, his dam Contra, by Electioneer; grandam by Billy Cheatham.

No. 6. G. Valensin, Pleasanton, names black filly Fleet by Sydney, her dam Flight, by Buccaneer.

No. 7. G. Valensin names sorrel colt Tom V. by Sydney, his dam Nettie Lambert, the dam of Valensin.

No. 8. E. H. Miller Jr., Alameda, names black colt, Thavol, foaled April 13th, 1887, by Antevolo, his dam Thalia by Berlin.

No. 9. Palo Alto names b c Paola by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie by Planet.

No. 10. Palo Alto's br f Liela by Electioneer, dam Lizzie Collins by Stansifers' Wofnl.

No. 11. Palo Alto's b f Wild May by Electioneer, dam May by Wildidle.

No. 12. Palo Alto's b f Katrina by Nephew, dam Fanny by Patchen Vernon.

No. 13. Palo Alto's b c Bernal by Electioneer, dam Rebecca by General Benton.

No. 14. Palo Alto's b f Coral by Electioneer, dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.

No. 15. Palo Alto'e b c Colton by Electioneer dam Sontag Dixie by Toronto Sontag.

No. 16. Palo Alto's b f Loleta by Ansel dam Abbie by Almont.

No. 17. Palo Alto's ch c Norris by Ansel dam Norma by Alexander's Norman.

No. 18. Palo Alto's br f Clarion by Ansel dam Consolation by Dictator.

No. 19. b f Palo Alto's Wildmont by Piedmont dam Wildflower by Electioneer.

No. 20. Palo Alto's ch c Florin by Piedmont dam Flower Girl by Electioneer.

No. 21. Palo Alto's b c Free Gift by Piedmont dam Miss Gift by Wildidle.

No. 22. Ben E. Harris, San Francisco, names br or blf Lorena by Jim Mulvenna, her dam Elmorena by Elmo.

No. 23. Hoppin Bros., Yolo, Cal., names b f Maud H. by Cubit, dam by Dietz' St. Clair.

No. 24. Hoppin Bros'. names b c Arthur F. by Cubit, dam by Alexander.

No. 25. Leroy Whitmore, Woodland, Cal., names dark br c Bookkeeper, star and four white feet, foaled April 20th, 1887, by Caliph, dam Jule by ——.

No. 26. William Corbitt, San Mateo, names bl filly, star, foaled April 28th, 1887, by Guy Wilkes, dam Atalanta by The Moor.

No. 27. William Corbitt's filly, hind pasterns and left fore heel white, foaled May 9th, 1887, by Guy Wilkes dam Sable by The Moor.

No. 28. William Corbitt's filly, left hind pastern white, foaled March 19th, 1887, by Guy Wilkes, dam Ruby by Sultan.

Second Payments in Stanford 1889.

C. R. Lewis, Oakland, on Athenian, bay colt by Antevolo, his dam Ruby, by Winthrop.

Charles Thornquest, Oakland, on Cupid, nominated by G. Valensin; by Sydney, his dam Venus by Captain Webster.

H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo, on bay colt Brillisnt, by Director, his dam Lady Bell by Chieftain.

William Corbitt, San Mateo, on bl f by Guy Wilkes, dam Sable by The Moor, and h f by Guy Wilkes, dam Blanche by Arthurton.

Palo Alto on b c Coin, by Electioneer, dam Cecil by Gen. Benton; h c Good Gift by Electioneer, dam Miss Gift by Wildidle; br f Norlaine by Norval, dam Elaine by Messenger Duroc; b f Sunol by Electioneer, dam Waxana by General Benton; bl c Niles by Ansel, dam Juliet by Mohawk Chief; ch c Will Florence by Piedmont, dam Florence by Electioneer, and ch c Isonomy by Piedmont, dam Ivy by Don Victor.

L. J. Rose, Los Angeles, on bay colt by Stamboul.

James Martin Niles, Cal., on Directrees.

Third Payments in Stanford 1888.

Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, on bay colt Antaens, by Anteeo, his dam Avola by Albambra.

Jos. Cairn Simpson on grey colt Anteire, by Anteeo, his dam Queen, by A. W. Richmond.

William Corbitt, San Mateo, on brown colt by Guy Wilkes, dam Sable by The Moor, and ch f by Guy Wilkes, dam Huntress.

Palo Alto on b c by Electioneer, dam Mamie C. by imp. Hercules, and bl f Georgiana by Ansel, dam Glencora by Mohawk Chief.

L. J. Rose, Los Angeles, on br f Nehusta by Stamboul.

Washington Park Club.

Again we desire to call attention to the stakes of the Washington Park Club which will close on Monday next. This issue will be received just in time to make out the nominations and deposit them in the P. O. When notice is given some time before the date of closing the warning is unheeded, or rather, there is a postponement, and then, perhaps, forgotten entirely. Should the list be prepared on receipt of this number no harm will be done by mailing on Saturday or Sunday, and then the thing is attended to. Every owner of California race-horses who intends making an eastern tour will certainly make engagements in Chicago. It is one of the most popular race courses in the country. The track is fast, stabling good, officers attentive. Then there are bushels of money to be won, and a good time in view all around.

As will be learned from the advertisement there are six stakes to close on the 16th, four of them handicaps. The forfeits are small, so that the cost of taking a chance is within the reach of all. Consult the "ads" and send your nominations at once.

Occident Stake.

We learn from the secretary of the California State Agricultural Society that there are fifty-three nominations in the Occident Stake for 1890, but owing to several of the nominations received not being named, correspondence was necessary to remedy the defect.

The rules require that a name be given when the entry is made. There were three nominations in the Stanford Stake which were nameless, though it was thought proper to publish the list and amend hereafter. The intention of the rule is to permit disguise, but when colts not yet a year old are the entries, with sire and dam and distinctive marks given there is little chance for error.

Duplication of Names.

There are two Coltons in the Stanford Stake. Palo Alto names bay colt by Electioneer, his dam Sontag Mohawk, and A. J. Green a brown colt by Antevolo, his dam Contra by Electioneer.

There is not only a similarity of name as the breeding is somewhat similar. Each have the same proportions of Electioneer blood, and, of course, the same amount of Green Mountain Maid. Inasmuch as the Antevolo Colton has two Strains of the grand old mare, in that respect emulating Norlaine, we trust that it may result in like excellence. The owners had better "toss up" which retains the appellation.

Some Sensible Ideas.

In the main the following article is a sensible short essay on the training of trotters. "Ten Minutes with Charley McGill" is the title in broadfaced type, under that, "An Old-time Driver Who Quit the Business Rather Than Abandon His Unpopular Methods of Conditioning Trotters." We would have thought more of Mr. McGill, or rather more highly valued his tenacity of purpose, had he been less amenable to ridicule. But then, again, there is little chance to carry out through convictions unless the innovator owns the horses he experiments with. Otherwise an outcry will be raised which is sure to influence those who do own them. While we sympathize with Mr. McGill, we trust he may soon be in a position to carry out his ideas. Results will finally overcome ridicule though the race may be a long one.

"You are not driving trotters now a days, Charley?"

"No, sir; I was compelled to abandon my pet occupation twelve years ago, owing to my unpopular theory of handling trotters which caused me to become a subject of ridicule by the profession, and rather than surrender my long-experienced theories I abandoned trotters entirely."

"What is your opinion of the early development of colts?"

"The earlier the better, if in the hands of a judicious educator. It is folly to feed a colt three or four years before you know if he is of any value. It is pretty generally considered, of late years, that a two-year-old can stand the season of development quite as well as at any year later."

"What is your theory as to putting a trotter in condition?"

"There, now, you have struck the chord of my unpopularity. Listen! Horses are, in a certain ratio, like men. There is great variation in their physical make-up. However, a trotting race is harder on a horse than a day's plowing. He is required to bring into action his utmost powers, and while the horse at the plow is allowed a breathing spell when exhausted, the trotter is compelled to keep up his strained vitality till the wire is reached; hence, all the strength the horse naturally possesses should be with him. In order to have it there, the horse's natural shape should be studied thoroughly. The positively natural shape of a horse is when the ribs are covered so as to be indistinctly discernible. Should a horse have a large barrel or belly, nature has so organized him, and when the attempt is made to change this natural condition by the popular methods, the horse becomes physically weakened throughout his whole system, and he is being robbed of his most important resources or staying qualities. The horse will, in course of an extended preparation for a campaign, take on the necessary or natural form for the requirements of his work. Trainers will change entirely the natural habits of the horse's eating and drinking, and then wonder why he don't sweat out more freely, etc. If the horse does not sweat his condition is seriously damaged, and in eight cases out of ten is caused by the adoption of six and eight-time feeding, in small quantities, and hard work on an empty stomach, which is the most damnable method, and yet the most fashionable.

"The tastes of the horse should be gratified to a reasonable extent to sustain appetite. Should the horse that is being kept on oats and hay, with a frequent scouring out with bran mashes, become dainty, petulant, fretful in harness, inclined to feverishness, his diet should be changed to corn and little oats, with plenty of grass. A few potatoes sliced with a sprinkle of salt is excellent to restore appetite. Corn is a most important diet in a race-horse stable, as it will produce a sweat with less exertion than any other grain, and while oats is the acknowledged horse food, corn judiciously used should not be ignored as a health and strength producer. Earth or soil is also positively essential to the digestive organs of the horse. If you will tie the over-groomed animal out to the fence with halter sufficient to get his nose to the ground he will demonstrate the truth of my assertion. When I tied Kate Campbell under an apple tree at Cleveland, in 1875, the day before her race, where she helped herself to soil, I was ridiculed and made the laughing stock of all horsemen at that meeting. They came in crowds and gave me the laugh. But Kate Campbell went on and won a game ten-heat race the following day over Lady Mack, Belle Brassfield, Luwinski, May Howard, Tom Britton, Captain, Ohio Boy, Lew Scott, and Silversides in 2:25¼, just ten seconds faster than she ever trotted before I took her. Col. Charles H. Moore, of Columbus, Ohio, was a partial convert to my theory, after I brought his mare Belle Moore, out of a hopeless condition by the corn and grass route. But for him to acknowledge it at that time would have been fatal to his exalted position in Ohio as a horseman. However, Belle Moore revived and made a trotter, and sold for good money, and was entered through the grand circuit; again fell into scientific hands and got the oats, hay and bran treatment, consequently fell to pieces and disappeared from the turf."

"What is your opinion of the custom of warming up for a race, as is so generally practiced?"

"That entirely depends upon the condition of the horse. If the horse is stiff and sore, and cannot extend himself, it is absolutely necessary to limber him up, in order to get away with the balance. But the practice of taking a healthy, sound horse out and sending him a race before he starts, just because some other man does it, is a glaring absurdity. Some claim that the horse is too rank, and should be worked off a little, etc. I consider the first heat the finest place in the world to dispose of rankness. Many horses are made rank by improper hitching. A horse should not be hitched too tightly in the shafts, nor with the saddle too far in front, but well back, to adjust the weight evenly between the fore and hind legs. Notice, if you please, the manner of hitching. With a puller the whole weight of the draft and pull comes on the tender arm-pits, inside of the elbow. Leaving the breeching loose, imagine the condition of the horse with a draft, embracing the strength of a powerful man, between the elbows and the mouth. When we consider the vice in which that horse is placed, is it any wonder he is rank? He knows of only one direction to go, and in this most uncomfortable condition tries to force himself. The purchase should come from the breeching instead of the arm-pits and back. The impediment of a light breeching is not as detrimental to the comfort of the horse as the fashionable way of hitching. There is always a cause for a horse being fretful and nervous. The most prevailing cause is physical condition. The stomach is the seat of that condition. If the horse's stomach is empty when he is taken out to work, he will show his disapproval by every sort of uneasiness. Fancy a man going out to do great labor or to run a mile on an empty stomach, and would be called upon to repeat with only water enough to wet his lips. He would say, 'My God! gentlemen, if you expect me to run another mile, you must give me some water and a cracker or something; I must have it, I am sick now; I had no dinner. If you will only fill me up a little I think I can beat this other fellow. But if you don't I cannot last the mile.' That would be the language of the poor horse if he could talk. But he can do no more than grab for everything that looks like grass, or a bucket of water.

"I remember once at Cleveland, when during a pacing race between Sleepy George and Sorrel Frank, it was fixed for Frank to win. George Smith was taken out from behind Sleepy George and John Hines was put up. In order to fix Sleepy George so he could not win, besides changing his harness and boots, he was given a large bucket of water, which he emptied. George was so revived by the water that after John Hines had so exhausted his strength in trying to hold George for a close race, at the half-mile pole he let go of his head, and the horse came home in the wonderful time of 1:03¾ from the half-mile pole. Had it not been for that bucket of water I don't believe Hines could have driven George to win, as Frank was acting well that day, and in the first heat George Smith did not have to pull hard to lose."

"What is your opinion on bandages for horses legs?"

"The benefits of bandaging are very little understood by grooms. Their application entirely depends upon the condition of the leg. A horse's condition shows generally in the legs. If the horse is inclined to stock or swell after hard work, the bandage should be applied while the animal is being walked out, and then removed. Care should be used in applying the bandage not to have it too tight to retard circulation. It simply prevents a thickening of the tissues and curticle around the tendons, and when applied tightly is very detrimental, and increases the swelling tendency."

"What do you think of the custom of frequent hot soaking?"

"It is a very damaging practice, and occasions many serious results. Leg soaking should only be done after a race, to draw soreness in the tendons, caused by over-exertion. The healthy horse does not require much water. It softens the skin, destroying the natural brace [illegible] tendons and weakens them. The hoof should be [illegible] moisteued daily with water, but not the leg. Tinc[illegible] myrrh, diluted one-half with witch hazel, is the b[illegible] cation to joints and tendons. It is wonderful in it[illegible]."—*Chicago Horsemen.*

Notes and Anecdotes.

Performing Birds—I was about sick of *tamasha-wallas*, so when yet another presented himself before me as I was sitting in the veranda digesting my breakfast and the daily paper, I bade him roughly begone. He began moving off, and as he did so, a green parrot sitting on his wrist caught my eye; the impertinent bird seemed wroth at his merits not being more fully appreciated, and chuckled out something which might have been, "What! you won't, won't you? you won't, won't you?" in such an impudent manner that I was prompted to stop the man and ask what he had to show. "Performing birds," said he. "Well, let's have a look," I said, and the *tamasha-walla* promptly seated himself on the ground before me and commenced to spread out around him the contents of his bundle. The actors in the performance were a little weaver bird (*Ploceus baya*) and two green parrots. One of the latter was the common green parrot of the Punjab, the Alexandrine Parrakeet (*Palæornis Alexandri*), while the other was, I believe, the Rose-ringed Parrakeet (*Palæornis torquatus*).

"This little boya," said the man, "is a *bhisti* by trade," and putting him on a cross-bar, to which was attached a bucket and a string, the little bird at the word of command, commenced hauling at the rope, tucking it deftly under his feet at each haul, until he had pulled the bucket up to the bar. This operation was repeated two or three times; he was then given a needle and thread and ordered to string a number of beads thrown on the ground. He did so in a very rapid and clever manner, taking the needle in his beak, pushing it into the hole of the bead, and pulling it out the other end, as quickly as a man would have done. He then retrieved little bits of paper thrown by the man, flying after them and bringing them back to his master's hand. Sometimes the bits of paper were thrown up into the air, the bird generally succeeded in catching them before they reached the ground. The boya was then fed with a little *kangni* as a reward, and put back into the cage.

The Rose-ringed Parrakeet was then produced; he commenced with some club exercise, twirling a long piece of stick with a ball at each end, and reversing the motion at the word of command. His second trick was, however, far more interesting. A number of coins and a few numbered tickets were placed in a heap on the ground, and the bird was ordered to fetch the four-anna bit; he did so, and toddled back to his master with the coin in his beak; he was then told to bring ticket No. 12, the two-anna bit, ticket No. 14, the eight-anna bit, and so on. He seemed to be guided entirely by the sound of the orders given him, as when searching in the heap of coins, his back would be turned to his master, and if ever he took up the wrong one the man would call out. "No, I want the two-anna bit," (or as the case might be), and Polly rarely made a mistake the second time.

The Alexandrine Parrakeet also did some club exercise and some amusing acrobatic performances, such as tumbling over and over on the ground, but his great feat was the cannon trick. A brass cannon on a stand was placed on the ground, and the bird directed to clean it; this he did by picking up a ramrod, carrying it to the cannon, and very cleverly inserting it down the mouth. The ramrod was then worked up and down, up and down, and removed; the piece was then loaded by dropping a number of bullets down its mouth. The bullets were removed by the man, and the cannon loaded with gunpowder, and wadded with rag, after which the bird was given a port fire and fired the piece. The report was a loud one, but the parrakeet appeared quite to enjoy it, and turned his head round towards the audience and chuckled, as much as to say, "I'm a fine fellow, I am."

The firing of the cannon concluded the performance, and though my description may sound somewhat tame, still it was all well worth seeing; the curious actions of the birds, the way they looked and walked, and held their heads on one side when listening for orders, and the pleased, self-satisfied manner in which they chuckled after a trick had been successfully performed, were most amusing.

The owner was an old Sikh, one Narain Singh of Gujranwala; the wesver bird had been in his possession, he said, about two years; the parrots for about twelve years each. He added they were not so clever as an aged parrot (now dead) that had been in the possession of his family for about twenty-five years, and which used to perform almost up to the day of his death. The decease of this veteran was mourned for as much as if he had been a human member of the family.

I can recommend Narain Singh and his performance to my readers as something out of the usual line of itinerant *tamasha-wallas* in India.

Drowning Dogs.—On reading "Wildfowler's" article under this title, I am reminded of an experience of my own. I was one evening walking along the bank of a large canal, accompanied by my fox-terrier dog Piper, when a big pariah—belonging to some men grazing cattle—rushed out at my terrier, growling and snarling savagely, and looking as if he fully intended making a short mouthful of him; indeed, from his size he seemed almost capable of doing so. Now, Piper, though a quiet, peaceable dog when left alone, was real grit to the core, and excited at last by the annoyance to which he was being subjected, he became in his turn the aggressor and went straight for the pie. This action of his put a new aspect on the state of affairs; the astonished pariah forthwith put his tail between his legs and fled. Being a much larger dog he had the legs of the terrier and soon distanced him; but about a quarter of a mile further on he stopped by the water's edge, evidently wishing that his foe would pass on and allow him quietly to sneak back to his own ground. But this was not to be; the terrier's blood was up, and he had no intention of parting with the would-be bolly without a round or two. He spotted the pie half hidden in the grasses by the water, went straight for him, and in the scuffle that ensued both fell into the water and were soon carried by the current into mid-stream.

Down stream they went, a slapping pace; the current was strong, and the pariah was doing his level best to swim away from his puny foe; but Piper had pinned him by the back of neck, near the ear, and would not let go. Every time the terrier shook him the pariah would disappear altogether under water; sometimes for several seconds together nothing could be seen except the small white dog worrying and shaking at something below the stream. Some distance ahead there was a fall in the canal, and fearing lest my dog should be washed over it I did my best to call him out. It was no good; on and on they went, quicker and quicker, as the velocity of the current towards the fall increased, till I was obliged to run to keep them in sight, and then both swished over the fall.

In the basin, between the downstream wings and below the fall, the water formed a whirlpool. I had often watched sticks and small branches of trees carried over into it; they were first sucked under, coming to the surface again thirty feet lower down, and then they would be swirled round by the whirlpool and again sucked under as they reached the spot below the fall, and so on over and over again. As the dogs were carried over the same thing occurred; they were both taken under, and thrown up again on the downstream circumference of the whirlpool. Piper rose to the surface spluttering and coughing, but with his full wits about him. The pariah appeared to be dead; he was floating round and about in an inanimate fashion, just as a stick might have been; a few moments later he sank altogether, and was seen no more for the time, though his blasted and swollen carcass was found the next morning floating at the water's edge some distance lower down. Strange though it may appear, I believe him to have been drowned before he was swept over the fall; but I did not pay much attention to the pariah at the time, for Piper was engrossing all my thoughts. The game little dog was struggling bravely against the circling current; at first he more than held his own; and I thought he would succeed in overcoming the draw of the whirlpool and reaching the bank; but tired and wearied as he was with the long swim, the severe fighting in the water, and lastly with the ducking at the fall, his strength began to fail him, and I could see him within a few yards of me being dragged slowly but surely back into the whirling pool.

I hope I never may see such a sight again, so pitiful was the expression in his face, and so painful to behold, that even after the lapse of years I have never forgotten it. The wet, dripping face, the drawn-back lips, the eyes almost starting from the head with suffering, and yet they told their tale, a tale of agony and mute appeal for me to save him.

A canal boldar at this moment ran up with a rope; we flung it out to him, hoping he might seize it with his teeth and enable us to draw him in; indeed he seemed to try as if he knew what we wanted, but failed more than once, and then he appeared quite exhausted; the whirling eddy carried him swiftly back, and, to my horror, for the second time he was sucked under.

I could stand it no longer. I threw off my coat and prepared to plunge in myself, but the boldar, a good swimmer and unembarassed with too much clothing, anticipated me. Handing me one end of the rope he jumped in with the other, and succeeded in catching hold of the dog as he was once more thrown up to the surface. I hauled them in speedily. Piper was cold as death, and quite insensible, though there were still sig s of life. We rubbed his body till some warmth began to return, and then I carried him back to the Choki in my coat. There we administered some warm whiskey and water, and again rubbed his cold limbs before a blazing fire; gradually he returned to life and consciousness, and before long I had the pleasure of seeing him look up at me and wag his tail feebly in expression of his thanks.

I quite agree with "Wildfowler" that "a dog that is getting drowned is a sight never to be forgotten when it has been once witnessed."

Anecdote of the Cat and Pig.—The above account calls to mind another *watery* anecdote, not so tragic as the former, and also not without its comical side. The story was told me by an eye witness, in fact, the mistress of the cat in question, and I have such a high opinion of the lady's veracity that I believe the story as much as if I had seen the occurrence myself.

The valley of the Avon is subject to annual floods from the flood supply brought down by the river. On one occasion the water rose so high that the ground floors of some of the houses in the city of Bath, near the river, were swamped out, the water standing as much as five feet deep in the kitchens. Not only were the floods of abnormal height, but they came down very suddenly, and a favorite cat was caught by the waters during her midnight prowls and forced to take refuge in a tree some distance from her home. Here she was discovered in the morning by her mistress. The tree was surrounded by a watery waste; pussy, wet and miserable, was mewing and casting anxious eyes at the house before her, but without daring to brave the flood and swim the intervening distance.

As the lady was wondering how she could manage to help her cat across, a pig that had been washed out of some sty came swimming gaily along, and passing close to the tree pussy took the opportunity of jumping on to her back. The porker not only made no objection, but seemed to quite understand what was required of her. She swam to some steps of the house (steps leading from an upper veranda to the garden below), and having deposited her burden safely, swam off again without either landing or waiting to be thanked. Although I do not mean to assert that the cat was able to communicate her wishes to the pig, still the coincidence is none the less curious for that.—*J. B., in Asian.*

A Proper Understanding.

From our youth up the science of generation, reproduction and growth has been a pleasure to study. Admitting the first to be so far out of man's reach and comprehension that he can only conjecture and wonder at its wonderfulness, yet there is so much study in it that it is an interesting subject to ponder over. It is different, however, as to the science of reproduction and growth. These two important questions are not mysteries, for they are controlled by laws easily understood and easily carried out by all who seek a proper understanding as to them. Kind produces kind. This principle applies to quality as well as to species; but owing to the mixture of breeds, both of animals and vegetables, there often seems a variance that shakes one's faith in the principle. In order that produce may be benefited by following the law alluded to, and the law of nutrition, which sustains both animal and vegetable life, it must be conceded that all nature prospers, and, indeed, evolves, under favorable conditions. To produce the best animals, the best must be mated (for this is a law of nature), and then supplied with every condition that is calculated to render the greatest development, for this is a law of nature also. It is the same with all vegetation, for there is but one law on this subject. No breeder or farmer is any more likely to make important advancement than an agricultural publisher unless he is willing to ignore profit to a certain extent and take pay in reputation, viz.: to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, etc. The question should be uppermost all the time; not what I know, but *what I don't know.* Every farmer should say to himself, "There is both pleasure and profit in the production of superior animals and vegetation, for others all around me are succeeding not only in making money but are enjoying their occupation. Why should I, more than my neighbor, be fighting principles that warrant prosperity? I will read, observe and quit objecting; I will experiment." How many farmers are there at this moment within our borders that can step out and say they have scientifically or practically experimented in the production of something superior to anything they have any knowledge of. In six years Prof. Hallet of England made greater improvement in wheat than any breeder of live-stock ever made in double that time.—*Rural Spirit.*

Character of Horses.

In the early history of the equine race, horses were diminutive in size, feeble in action, and deficient in weight-carrying capacity. They appear to have been bred more for ornament than for utility. When wars and revolutions demanded their services in the camp, the pony used for commercial traffic was found too small too carry the heavy clad armor of the ancient cavalry soldier. Necessity was the mother of the improvement of the cavalry charger in the early domestication of this brute creation. A larger and more powerful steed was bred to meet the exigencies of war, to promote the success of military adventurers, and secure the triumph of victorious armies. Cæsar procured his cavalry horses from Gaul, because they were larger than the small Roman palfrey that composed the cavalry of his opponents at the battle of Pharsalia, that decided the destinies of Rome. Pompey's army was entirely overwhelmed by the superior cavalry of the great conqueror of three hundred nations or tribes. Cæsar is claimed to have defeated three million of warriors and distributed with his soldiers the spoils of eight hundred cities.

The improvement of the war charger was the first impulse that spurred the farmer to improve the breed for agricultural purposes and other peaceful pursuits of industry. King John, anxious to serve his subjects, imported into England from Flanders one hundred large stallions, which laid the foundation of the English draft-horse, a breed that has proved such a valuable servant in agriculture and faithful messenger in commerce.

The subdivision of the equine species into different breeds has proved a source of wealth and public prosperity. England imported the Arab, Barb and Turk about two hundred years ago to improve her fleet-footed racers. These Oriental steeds were small but powerful horses, with indomitable resolution and great nervous energy, possessing remarkable speed and uncommon endurance. They perpetuated their great speed and courage to the English thoroughbred, the most celebrated breed of horses in the world.

The object in forming breeds is to adapt the horse to some congenial pursuits of labor—to modify the physical structure so as to perform the greatest amount of service in the shortest time. All that we can save by the advantage of structure is so much clear gain to the community who consume that service. The horse that can move four times his own weight, if that weight is increased, we may add four hundred per cent. to the motive power. Whatever we add to the natural force is the scientific mode of improving the breed. The trotting family has a fixed inheritance that survives the performers. That breed has been established and trained down to its present unexampled speed and endurance during the present century. No horse can trot fast without that peculiar purchase power in the levers of motion that causes the long, sweeping stride, the quick, gathering action, and that easy, perpetual motion, that will keep up exertion without exhausting the physical powers. Speed is the effect of form and action bred into the constitution, and transmitted from one generation to another. It is a valuable inheritance that increases the price of the recipient in proportion to the velocity of the movement. There is no other gift or instinct that will give equal value to the horse with the gift of speed.

If in this country the carriage horse is not a distinct breed, in classical language, they are closely connected with an old, time-honored breed, the old Cleveland Bays. That breed has been much improved within the last fifty years, by crossing with higher strains of blood. They are finer formed, have prouder action, and are faster travelers than the old Cleveland Bays from which they sprung. These improvements are claimed to have nearly doubled their weight-carrying capacity, and raised them from four to nearly eight miles an hour on the road with heavy weights behind them, which has doubled their market price from this increased power and action. It is the legitmate effect of skillful breeding. If the American carriage breed has not kept up in style and action with its English namesake, there is still a chance for similar improvements. This class should be bred with uniform colors, similar in conformation, and with a kind disposition, which is the symbol of steadfast fidelity. It is the best recommendation for public security the horse can possibly possess. Good temper is a precious inheritance of incalculable value. All other good qualities are subordinate to a kind disposition; style and action are beautiful ornaments for the horse, while a good temper is of more intrinsic value.

Roadsters are not a distinct breed; they are an amalgamation of different strains of blood. The first class are a combination of thoroughbreds and trotting blood. They have all the endurance of those celebrated tribes, and nearly as much speed. There is a demand in the business community for these hardy, enduring horses, to facilitate the interchange of productions, and to promote intercourse between cities and towns. Horse-power is next to steam to facilitate commercial intercourse and to promote the rapid transaction of business pursuits. Some of these champions of the road have been taken from the turf, purchased by wealthy men at high figures for private driving. They are the cherished companions of their owners in pleasant recreation. They are prized for their courage and fidelity in devoting their energies to the call of their master in difficult emergencies. Their speed and endurance is of vital importance in business pursuits. It has a quickening influence in commercial traffic that saves the bones and muscles of human labor, and multiplies the products of diversified industries. It converts commodities at a cheaper rate, by the active mode of exchange. Speed and stamina are executive forces of exchangeable value, convertible at the will of the holder at fabulous prices. Man has found his most obedient servant in the stout, enduring roadster.

Thoroughbreds are claimed to hold the front rank among superior breeds of horses. They are an old, time-honored race that has received more lavish expenditures in cultivation than any other breed. Their performances have been published to the world in beautiful tributes, that would excite competition among breeders, to produce the famous race horse that has long been the theme of admiration of the post and historian. If long experience, wealth, skill and perseverance are the criterions of successful breeding, thoroughbreds ought to be the most perfect horses in existence.

It is the general opinion of breeders that it is necessary to have a distinct variety of animals to propagate the best quality of their species. Pure-brede are worth more for breeders than for racers; they are valueable to improve other breeds by crossing. We can calculate with some degree of certainty the quality of the stock of a pure-bred sire, provided he his coupled with a dam that is worthy of the name of brood-mare. The large, coarse, loose-made, leggy, ill-formed mare will breed an inferior colt in spite of the sire. It is from worthless mares that we get so many lank, weedy, ill-formed colts that never pay for the food they eat. The Arabians, when in the palm of their greatness and glory as breeders, placed more dependence upon the mare than the sire. They refused to part with their best mares for love or money. The consequence followed that their horses were

unsurpessed for endurance, and they never hed their equale for traveling over rough roads or lasting over wild, nncultivated deserte.—*Observer, in National Live-Stock Monthly.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Chapter Upon Morgan Horses.

Mr. Allen W. Thompson, in the November, 1887, nnmber of Wallace'e *Monthly*, saye: "In snmming up the cheracteristics of the Morgans, it can he said that in disposition they are kind and affectionate, and in intelligence they ere the eqnal of any race of horsee. Their heads show it. In endnrance, hardiness, pluck and spirit they are all that can be asked. In form and style they are handsome. Their facee era often "dished," wide between the eyee, ears ehort, round at the end, and thick, indicating a strong constitntion. The neck is rather thick and heavy, bnt arching finely; withers high, breast wide, showing great strength; fore legs placed wide, heck ehort, body ronnd, closely ribbed np, qnarters emooth, ronnding and well filled ont, showing great mnscnlar development. The hind legs are rather crooked bnt free from all hock nnsoundness, and limbe sbort and heavy." Mr. Thompson then adde that he never eaw bnt one Morgan inclined to pace. I am more femiliar with the Herod branch of the Morgane than any other, and they are nearly all inclined to pace. Herod himself can pace es fast es he can trot, and if he were not so old I would campaign him a season at that gait. Mr. Thompson elso givee as another cheracteristic of the Morgane a ebort etride. This was not the case with King Herod or any of hie descendents. Herod is the biggeet strider I ever saw, end I have always ehod him with a view to decrease his stride. All of his progeny that I have driven ere long striders, and yet they answer to Mr. Thompson's description otherwise. He also accurately etatee another characteristic in describing Gifford Morgan. "He was natnrally kind, bnt inetantly ehowed fight if abnsed." My wife and children have driven Herod a great deal, and I regard them as safe behind him as in the honse. This showe that his cisposition is just what the person handling him makes of it, and indicates that the Morgane are not to be governed by fear but by reasonable treatment.

Mr. G. H. Morgan, one of the editors of the Chicago *Horseman*, in the recent Christmaa number, says: It is well known that the basie of the blood in our great families is Hambletonian or Mambrino Chief, and it is certain that either of these families by themselves is inclined to be of a eluggieh temperement, and both of them incline eomewhat to coerseness and to defective legs. The Mambrino Patchen, Pilot Jr., and Morgan families, and some branchee of the Clay family, have a euperabnndance of nerve force, have great vitality and nerve vigor and clean, flinty legs. * * * We believe this to be the reason tbe danghters of these families make snch great brood-mares when bred to Hambletonian and Mambrino horses.

I have for years written and said that in my opinion Pilot was an inbred Morgan, and that opinion wae based wholly upon personal observations of the characteristics of his descendants. I have been familiar with a number of campaigners descended from Ohio Flying Morgan, an inbred horse, of whom Wallaco says on page 211, of Vol. 1, of The Register: "This horse wae a fast pacer and conld trot in about three minntes." They would pass anywhere with a critical hoieeman as Pilots, and both have mnch in common with the Herode. Now, Mr. Joseph Battell, of Middlebnry, Vermont, whose eqnal hae never been known in tbe persietent searching ont of pedigrees, announcee that he can ehow Pacing Pilot'e history from hirth to death. That he wae eired by the Hawkine horse, n son of Juetin Morgan that was taken to Canada. Mr. Battell went right at this pedigree in person, traveliug and spending money freely. Pacing Pilot was bred eomewhere; he had a eire and dam. It ie idle to say that a wealthy man, intensely in earnest, cannot with hie time and money arrive at the facte. Mr. Battell says he has done so, and asks simply that the evidence about to be published be fairly coneidered. Pacing Pilot is on trial for the *crime* of possessing Morgan hlood. Let the great breeding public rid itself of prejndice, and fairly try the cause npon the evidence and upon that alone. After all, if he ie fonnd gnilty, it will only show that the King and Qneen, Jay-Eye-See and Mand S., have what Dan Mace said any trotter was the hetter for, a little Morgan blood. The fame of Geo. Wilkes and many another great horee has eorvived a similar discovery. Possibly the lustre of the Pilote will not be dimmed thereby. How much alike that great old Mor an sire of brood-maree, Magna Charta and Pacing Pilot are in many reepects. Seems to me there have been a thonsand hinte to lead hreeders to the trnth. I believe the truth ie felt and acknowledged in the heart of many a practical horseman. The office horsemen will follow when their prejndices have heen worn down.

In its article about Geo. Wilkes the Christmae number of the Chicago *Horseman* says: "Yeare ego there came to Kentucky a man enfeebled by disease and worn with the excitement of an active life in Wall etreet. He brought with him his pet and pride, a black pony. The man waa W. L. Simmons, the pony wae the trotting stallion Geo. Wilkee. * * * He practically entered the stud when eighteen years of age, and when he was twenty yeara old he had not a single trotter to his credit. * * * The pony wae not received in Kentucky with any special degree of favor."

How eimilar in their careers are theee two pony-built black etellione, Geo. Wilkee and Herod! Both do-or-die race-horeee and both decried for nnfashionable pedigrees and lack of success in the etud. Wilkee proved that n great horee can make a pedigree fashionable, and his Clay and Morgan oroesee are not decried so much as they were. He also proved that a great race-horse should not be condemned for lack of trotters until he hae a chance in the etud. While Wilkee ie eaid to have had no chence in the stud until he went to Kentucky, his opportunities were far better than Herod's, for good trotting blood abonnde in New York, and more Wilkee were foaled there than can be found of Herod's get in his old home. And yet Minnesota breeders will breed their good maree to high-priced pedigrees, whose only merit ie relatiouehip to great horses, with one of the greatest individnale of his day, or eny day in my opinion, right in their midst. Of conrse they will kick themselvee for it some time, bnt while that will afford me a little satisfaction, I prefer to reason them ont of their prejndicee and *coax* them into nsing Herod at the ridicnlously low fee of $25, so that in the fntnre they may hrag of having seen the premonitions of his coming fame as a sire before the common herd.

Herod'e stallion eons will in the near future be in great demand at long pricee. The premonitory eymptoms of thie are too etrong to be disregarded. His only son in the stud Herod Jr., or the Trainor Horee, with colts old enongh to drive, has a lot of very speedy youngsters, among them the three-year-old Nnbbins, who won, withont ekip or hreak, the three-year-old rece at Madison this year in straight heate in 2:40¾, 2:40. An acnte Chicago horseman who sew the race tells me tbat Kentucky or California methods wonld have made a phenomenal three-year-old of Nnbbins. The dam of Herod Jr. was a good road mare with bnt one known trotting cross. Of course it will he nrged that the sone of Herod which I offer leck fashionable, stendard dams. Now, if some practical horseman hed not sense enongh to pick out the really good ones and hang to them deepite the prejndice of those who can only eee merit in faehion, there wonld be no standard and no merit after a little. Senator Stanford had eenee enongh to pick out a good horse, becanse the horse had a good mother, although the wise ones all enickered at his pnrchaee, ae the dam was by an nnfeshionnble horee, Harry Clay, and ont of a mare of wbolly nnknown blood. The Christmas *Horseman* eaye: "In tbe year 1878 Senator Stanford pnrchased of Mr. Chas. Beckmen, Stony Ford, N. Y., a bay stallion called Electioneer. He was at that time ten years old, bnt on account of a prejudice existing in tbat locality regarding the blood of his dam, he had been entirely neglected. * * * So etrong was the prejndice that et ten years of ege Electioneer had bnt five foals." Now the whole world knowe that the mare with hut one trotting cross, and that at the time unfashionable, is the greatest trotting brood-mare tbat ever lived. The McKinsley mere that produced Shark and Clara, dem of Dexter and Dictator, ie of wbolly unknown blood. A horseman with eense enongh to recognize her merit made her the fonntain head of an ultra-fashionable etream. A majority of all tbe great brood-meres and stallione are in the same fix. The men who study horse at a desk and who never drove a week in their lives, wonld consign all snch animals as this in the future to oblivion. Good practical horsemen saved them to lead the fashion, and so it will be in the future. Let me urge horsemen not to be governed by fashion wholly. Truet the jndgment eomewhat of men whose lives have been devoted to an acqnisition of practical knowledge of horses. For my part, I am not going to ahandon a mare possessed of great qualitiee at the dictation of men who have simply recorded the euccessee of breeders whose fame has been achieved by eteadfast adherence to what they knew was good, deepite number, fashion and etandard. There are many worthless descendente of the McKinsley mere as well as of Shanghai Mery and other greet brood-mares of nnknown blood. The devotees of fashion are expected to pay big prices for them because they are now etandard. Why not pay moderate prices for real excellence? For twenty-three yeare I have driven almost daily over the northwest, mnch of the time long distancee. Add to that a boyhood among horses, and yon have an experience that will not permit of the selection of a standard weed in preference to a good mare that will in time make etandards. My aseertions for years that Herod was a race-horee, with a chance, have had ample proof in his old age. Now all can eee that, taken in hand soon enongh, with the advantage of good Eastern tracks, his record might be jnet what I claim it shonld have been, the fastest of all trotting stallione. I am jnst ae sure that he hae the qnalities of a great sire as I was that he was a race-horse, while among the hundreds of maree I have driven on the road I have eelected a few that neither cold winters nor hot enmmers nor fashion nor standarde can make me abandon. I know their good qnalities are inherited from eome sonrce, and know they are being transmitted, and some day all the rest of the world will know it; when, being standard and fashionable, the foole will pay big pricee for their worthlese relations, jnet as the fools of to-day pay big prices for the offscourings among the descendants of the McKinstry mare and Shanghai Mary. M. T. GRATTAN.

ISINOURS, Minneeota.

VETERINARY.

Condncted by Thos. Bowbill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Qnestions reqniring answers by mail shonld be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Drs. Bowbill & Fitzgerald, 1129 Market St., San Francisco.

Anthrax and Pleuro-Pneumonia.

[By A. E. Buzard, M. R. C. V. S. L.]

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I am reqnested to give my opinion in yonr paper on the following qneetions:

Is anthrax infections?

Can it be etamped out?

Is inocnlation a preventive of plenro-pneumonia?

In anewering the above qnestione, I will give my experience during the three yeare I was Veterinary Inspector to the British Government:

1st. Anthrax is poeitively not infections, that is to say, animals in contact with others which are diseased do not snffer nnless some of the blood or tissnee of the diseased animale entere their hlood. Even eating food containing the germs of the bacillne anthracie appeare to be insnfficient to indnce disease, nnleee there are ahrasions in the mncous membrane of the digestive organs through which the epores can enter the blood stream. What is known ae "wool-sorters' disease" is said to be really anthrax; and, while hales of wool are mainly made np of wool clipped from living eheep in the nsnal manner, they sometimes contain wool clipped from dead sheep, some of which may have died of anthrax. It only reqnires a little blood on the wool from a sheep dead of anthrax, and a scratch on the finger of the wool-sorter, for him to be infected with anthrax.

2d. Anthrax cannot be stamped out. Dieeaeed animals die so qnickly that nothing wonld he gained by slanghter, and tbose in contact with them frequently escape the dieease. There ie never any real reason for making *post mortem* examination in cases of anthrax, becanse a few drops of blood nnder the microscope will enable the expert to detect the bacillus. Sometimee an ontbreak of anthrax is first discovered hy finding an animal dead; but if one of a flock or herd be attacked it will be fonnd isolated from the rest.

3d. From my experience I certainly agree with Profeseor Brown, of the Royal Veterinary College, London. He points out that in conntries where inocnlation ie most extensively practiced, plenro-pneumonia is always most rife, and that no country hae yet been snccessful in getting rid of the disease by the aid of the enpposed preventive. It hae eingularly failed in Anetralia, where it has been extensively practicad by Dr. Kendall, M. R. C. V. S.

Glenelg heade the list of winning eiree again this year with $110,000 to the credit of his get, against $112,000 last year. Hindoo's get won $100,000, against $24,000 leet year, and Longfellow's offspring put $82,000 of winninge to his credit as a eire. Since 1876 Glenelg's offspring have won $695,000 for their fortunate owners.

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo Connty, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Yonng Santa Clans, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Clans, record 2:17½
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Yonng Metbonrne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gatiatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trnmpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claos had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The ire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and danghters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Clond, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Yonng Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
San Mateo, Cal.

31de

ANTEVOLO.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st ,1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very-muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29½; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16¼ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¼ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer**.
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32½ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that own[illegible]od mares can afford to avail themselves of his services.

JOS. CA[illegible]PSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER A[illegible]MAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, O[illegible] The latter address where the horse is kept.

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those be got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35¼. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57¼, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care, but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31de Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24¾, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinstie the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15¾ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100**.

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½). by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼:

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 16.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868. recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms. $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Travellar.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $100. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed.

Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja26 **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

I have made arrangements under which I will stand the stallion imp. Mariner for the season ending on or about June 1st, 1888.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

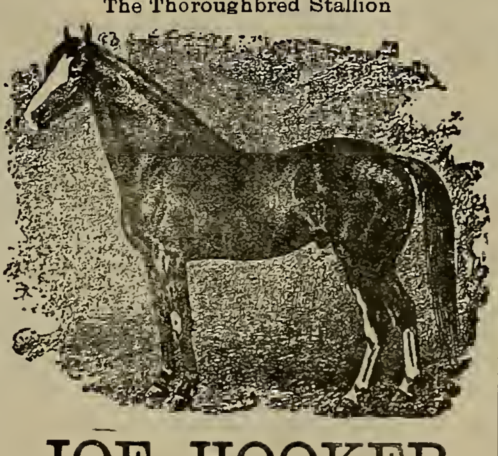
Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

I will, before the middle of January, give notice of the place at which I will have him. It will be within easy distance of San Francisco.

MATT STORN,
7ja **Box 242, Oakland, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower by imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address H. B. BAGWILL,
31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high, weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood. Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to
21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 61; grand sire Omar Pacha g g 326; sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 321.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands, 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A, C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active, a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August, 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. Has stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from Killip & Co., No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track, City.

Notes From The Sporting World.

It is not a little remarkable thet with all our famed American ingenuity and quickness to seize upon and develop chances for improvement, our methods of transporting racehorses by rail are still extremely primitive and costly. Animals worth thousands of dollars are shipped and handled in the same way as ordinary cattle, kept au unconscionable timo in transit, and scercely any precautions are taken for their well being. Gentlemen like Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Cassatt and others who heve their private cars for their stock are comparatively safe, but other owners have to submit to almost every risk, heside heing nhliged to pay absurdly heavy prices. The sickness of Tea Tray, the recent high-priced purchase of the Dwyer Bros., is entirely to he attributed tu an inadequate transportation service, and there is scarcely an owner who has not had experiences similar to that of the Dwyers. Small owners suffer particularly, as they are almost entirely dependent on freight trains. Of course horses must be shipped hy express on ordinary trains, but if a man has only one or two horses travelling it is too expensive to hire a whole car. In England horses are shipped at so much per head per mile in proper horse cars for the purpose, each of which holds three, and they are attached invariably to express trains. A racehorse is to valueble to be kicked nronnd on a freght ritan, and the public shonld demend better accomodation for them without paying exorbitsnt rates to express companies.

Races and Racers.

The promise of a progressive policy on the part of the Americnn Jockey Club, indicated by the recent change nf administration, has been speedily carried ont. For reasons best known to himself, Mr. John A. Morris, who had originelly heen looked upon es the coming tressurer of the club, declined the honor and in her place Mr. F. A. Lovecraft was selected. No hetter selection could have been made. Mr. Lovecraft has been identified with recing interests for years, and as clerk of the scales at Sheepshead Bey and in a measure assistant secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, has gained a prectical and technical insight into racing matters which could not otherwise have heen obtained. Besides that, he is a business man in other ways, a number of lerge interests heing intrusted to him, and thus, while having depth of racing knowledge he has breedth of general experience, and altogether it is difficult to see how a hotter eelection conld have heen made.

In choosing Mr. Charles Wheatley us presiding judge for the race meetings at Jerome Park, the executive committee could not have done hetter, for Mr. Wheetley is not alone one of the most thoroughly informed men on racing law in thie country, but he has also had an amount of practical experience in the management of racing which few men can hoest of. Besides that, he is nuiversally known and looked up to. He is a dispassionate man, and in every respect he combines the qualities essential to a judicial position.

Apropos of the "helf-mile track rule" I understaud that its force ie to he tested in the law courts. It will be remembered that at Mr. Scott's breaking up sale Mr. Timmous hought tbe colt Aftermath, with his engagements. The Coney Island Jockey Club has declined to recognize the transfer of engagements to Mr. Timmone hecause by racing at the half-mile tracks he has outlawed himself from the privileges of the American, Coney Island and Brooklyn Jockey Clubs. As the matter now stands Mr. Scott is responeible for the original forfeits. Of couree in carrying ont the rule to its logic conclusions, no end of complicatione are in store, and it will he intereetihg to watch the conree of turf legislation in fnture anent this subject. How, for instance, will entriee for the Futurity be regarded? Of course this question will come up, bnt till it does come up none of the racing authoritiee oare to express an opinion as to what will or may he done.

The *Sporting World* some weeks ago had the opportunity of announcing the first bet on the Surburhan of 1888, it being 10,000 to 100 abont Hanover. It can now announce the first tip. A certain light weight jockey dropped in at the office yeeterday, and ho imparted the good thing. It seeme that he had a dream on New Year's night and saw the Snrburban run. The gray filly Pomona, oarrying Mr. Scott'e colors, got off in front and made the running at such a pace that there was apparently nothing in the race except her. Turning into the stretch, however, ehe bolted to the outside, and before ehe conld be straightened out again the other horses, who were running in a hunch, paseed her. In the last furlong, however, Dunboyne, managing somehow to squeeze through next the rails, came away and won in a canter.

Now a man might do a great deal worse thsn heck Dunboyne for the Suhnrhen, for on his form last year he certeinly showed himself a high-olass horse. Bat with hie victory eo clearly forecast in a New Year'e night dream backers of omene can herdly help regarding the chance of Mr. Jenning's colt as a cinch.

Talking about dreams, a writer in the *Melbourne Sportsman* relntes a curious instance of e dream fnlfilled regarding the lest race for the Caulfield Cnp. One Joe Haddock, a well-known Australian racing character, died some days before the race was run. A dey or two before his death, when chatting with one of the fow friends who soleced him during his last hours, he remarked in hollow, husky tones, "I have heen dreaming ahout that hoy Gorry ell night; he's been with me all the time, and I dreamt that he said he was bound to win the Caulfield Cnp!"

"I don't think it, Joe," replied his friend, "he'll ride Crossfire, I snppose, and I don't fancy she's got much show."

"Don't know what he'll ride, but he'll win," gasped the dying man.

"Well, I'll put a couple nf pounds on for you, shall I, Jne?"

"Not for me, old man, not for me. I shan't he here then. I'm afraid I'll miss settling day this time; bnt get a hit for yourself, my hoy, get a hit for yourself. You'll see me carried out on the shoulders of four hig men hefore it comes off; but it'll come off right enongh," and poor Joe fell heck exhausted. He died a few days efterward, and Oakleigh, ridden by young Gorry, won the Caulfield Cup.

Charles Shauer hes heen engaged hy Mr. Galway, as chief jockey for tbe Preakness etables for the ensuing seeson. Shaner in his time was one of the hest young men we had in pig skin. He was nnder a clond for a couple of seasons, hut last year recovered form agein. With snch a nnmber of good ones to ride as Mr. Galway will have next year, Shaoer onght speedily to regain his rank.

According to English advices, one of the grandest Steeplechasers that ever looked through a hridle had to he shot the other day. This was no less an eqnine personage than old Liberetor. He had hurt his stifle; his recovery seemed hopeless, and his owner, Mr. Woodland, thonght the kindest thi.g to do with the gallaut old horse was to put him ont of pain. Liberator was certainly a veteren, for when he won the Grend National in 1879, he was aged. He was a wonderinlly hold and safe jumper, hut the extraordinary thing abont him, Mr. Woodland says, was his perfect gentleness, intelligence, and readiness to do just what wes wanted of him. He used to carry Mr. Woodland's little son, a lad of eight, out hunting, and wonld jump very lightly and gently on to a gep in a fence, and over the little ditch the other side, taking the greatest possihle cere of the child on his back.—*Centaur.*

Horsemen wintering ahont Coney Island look forward to the coming racing season with more than usual interest. To them it promises to prove a most profitable one. The general impression prevails among them that they are in a hetter ehape now under existing circumstances than they have ever heen before. Their horees are, ae a rnle, wintering well. The owners have snccessfnlly fought againet the temptation to violate one of the rnles of the jockey clnbs, and they expect in the near future to profit hy their action in the matter.

While some doubt exists in the minde of a few of the horsemen as regards the ability of the jockey clubs to enforce the new rulee, yet a majority of them believe and hope that the clnbe will snceeed. If the jockey clnbe live up to the rules many of these owners anticipate easy victoriee for their horses at the regular tracke. Not in many yeare have a better average lot of horses been wintered at the Island than the present. Under the circumetances it doee not eeem as though their owners were justified in expecting good times in the near futnre. It must be conceded, however, that many of these owners were deprived of winning considerable money hy the restricting rules of the clnbe. Thie money they expect to earn with interest the coming season.

As neerly all the desirable stables at the Brighton track are now occnpied, owners will soon find it a difficult matter to ohtain quarters for their horses at the Island. Many of the private establishments in the vicinity have already been engaged for next seaeon. Dr. William Sheppard, of Ottawe, Ill., has leased the Battersby Farm, on the Neck road, between Sheepshead Bay and the Boulevard. It is his intention to add to the stabling capacity of the place for the accommodation of race-horses. Dr. Sheppard will make a epecialty of caring for eick or disahled horses at his new eetablishment.

In the ordinary conditions of town work and stahle management, it has been observed that the wall of a healthy foot grows down from the coronet at the rate of about one-quarter of an inch per month, and that the entire wall of a medinm-sized hoof bae heen regenerated in from nine to twelve monthe.

A list of the stakes to be rnn at the epring meeting of the Rockeway Association will appear in onr next issue. Besidee the regular events, several new etakes have been added. It ie prohehle that some one of the Hnnt Club Stables will own the crack steeple-chaser the coming season. Both the Hempstead and Qneens County stables have added to their etrings some excellent material for crose conntry work.—*Sporting World.*

Ben Thompson won the five furlongs desh without difficulty, although a stumble in the stretch came near giving the victory to John Alexander, who clung to Askey's gelding all through the race. The fonrth race went to Tunis, and the fifth to Henry B.

Sacramento

COLT STAKES ASSOCIATION.

Trotting and Pacing Stakes for 1888.

No. 1.—The Sacramento Yearling Trotting Stake for 1888.

Free for all foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 October 27, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento October 29, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. The second colt to receive $150, and the third colt $75 from the stake, the first colt to take the balance. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 2.—Special Yearling Trotting Stake.

Open to foals of 1887, owned in Sacramento County.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 5, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

PACING STAKES.

No. 3.—For all pacing yearlings, foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 to be paid November 5, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, the second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 4.—For all Pacing Two-Year-Olds, foals of 1886.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 5, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. One mile and repeat. First colt to receive six-tenths, second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 5.—For all Pacing Three-Year-Olds, foals of 1885.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 5, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. Mile heats 3 in 5. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Entries to all the above stakes to close February 1, 1888, with

WILBER FIELD SMITH, Sec'y.
1615 G Street, Sacramento.
FRANK P. LOWELL, President.

TRADE MARK. H U C B B

CHUBB,

The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, rod trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address.

THOS. H. CHUBB,
41ja Post Mills, Vt.

FOR RENT.

The house of four rooms and basement on 249 Haven St., Oakland, with large stable of eight box stalls.
14jan4 E. STOKES,
In Marble Works, under Galindo Hotel.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St

San Francisco.

The most popular school on the Coast.
P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY. Sec'y.
Send for Circular oct d

FOR SALE.

:o:

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Koscinsko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Pocbe

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information address

W. M. WILLIAMSON,
no27tf San Jose, Cal.

GREAT

Closing-Out Auction Sale

The Largest Ever Held on the Pacific Coast.

BY ORDER OF MR. D. McCARTY,

OF

RUNNING, TROTTING, ROAD, Work and Draft Horses!

Vehicles of Every Description! Harness, Robes, Blankets, Etc.

—AT—

RECORD STABLES,

1129 Market Street, San Francisco,

—ON—

Monday, Jan. 30, 1888,

AT 10 A. M,

Continuing from day to day until concluded. The sale will comprise every animal owned by Mr. McCarty. THOROUGHBREDS, TROTTERS ROADSTERS, SADDLE, DRAFT AND WORK HORSES, BROOD-MARES AND COLTS, TROTTING, THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS, AND SHETLAND PONIES AND OUTFITS.

Among the harness animals will be found horses that have and can trot or pace better than 2:20. The thoroughbreds comprise a number of well-known race-horses, and are all well engaged. They will be sold with their engagements. The vehicles include Top, Open and Business Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Hacks, Road and Park Carts, Breaking carts, Track and Road Sulkies, Skeleton Wagons, etc.

Road, Track and Work Harness, single and double; Robes, Blankets, Whips, Boots, Stable Fixtures, etc.

....ALSO....

Two Iron Safes, Office Fixtures, etc.

☞ Catalogues will be prepared immediately.

TERMS—Sums of $500 or under, cash; over that amount, six months' approved paper, interest 8 per cent.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

☞ The good will of the stable for sale. Full particulars, with number of boarders, may be had upon application to Mr. McCarty. 7ja4

San Joaquin Valley

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

DISTRICT NO. 2, CAL.

Stockton Fair

1888.

PACIFIC COAST TROTTING AND RUNNING STAKES—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination, $25 to be paid June 1st, $40 August 17th. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Trotting for four-year-olds or under, best three in five, 2:25 class, } $250 added to each.
Trotting for three-year-olds or under, best three in five, 2:30 class, } $250 added to each.
Trotting for two-year-old's or under, best two in three, 2:40 class, } $250 added to each.
Running for three-year-olds or over, mile heats, } $250 added to each.
Running for two-year-olds or over, mile dash, } $250 added to each.

Five or more full paid-up entries required to fill; three or more colts to start. Four moneys. If only two colts start, stakes paid in (no added money) may be competed for—two-thirds and one-third. Otherwise full conditions of this Association for 1887 to govern. Entries to above stakes close February 15th, 1888 with the Secretary,

J. M. LA RUE,
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.
L. U. SHIPPEE, President. 7ja6

TO ARRIVE!

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Abont January 21, 1888,

Thoroughbred Clyde and Shire

STALLIONS

From three to five years old.

Our Annual Importation!

CONSIGNMENT OF

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Per Australian Steamer due about January 21, we will be in receipt of our Annual Consignment of Clydesdale and English Shire Stallions, selected with the greatest care by Mr. John Scott. The former importations of Messrs. Bookless & Scott were received with great favor by California Stock Breeders, and we are assured the animals to arrive are fully up to the high standard of those imported during the last five years.

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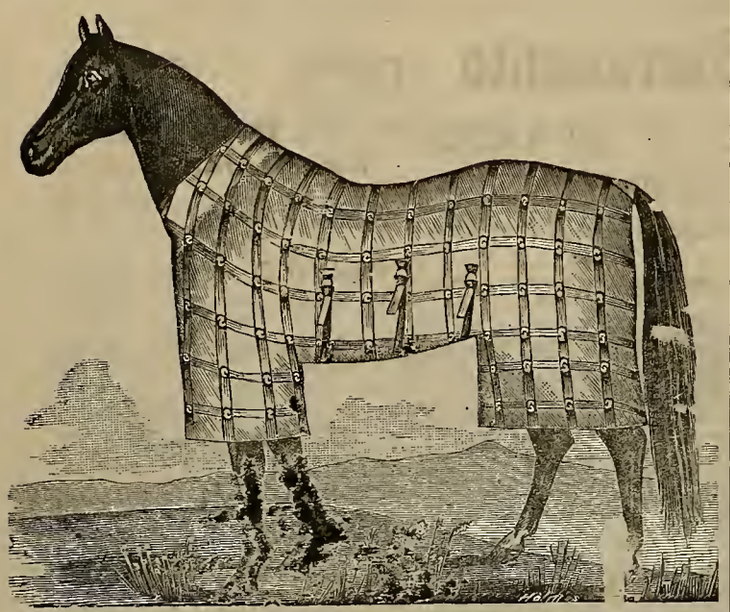

Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing.

....WITH AN APPENDIX ..

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as Shown by Instantaneous Photography.

By Jos. Cairn Simpson, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and he without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $300; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame, I anticipate valuable accession of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (POR)	From Jan. 1, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	" " "	5:10 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax via Livermore	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	11:10 A M
9:30 A M	c Haywards and Niles c	12:40 P M
10:30 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
5:30 P M	" " " c	8:40 P M
*6:00 A M	c Haywards c	*8:10 A M
12:00 M	c " c	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
7:30 A M	Los Angeles, Deming, El	
	Paso and East	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and Mojave	11:10 A M
†8:30 P M	Milton	*5:40 P M
7:00 A M	Ogden and East	8:10 A M
5.00 P M	Ogden and East	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding via Willows	6:10 P M
7:00 A M	Sacramento, via Benicia	8:10 A M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	5:10 P M
8:00 A M	" via Livermore	5:40 P M
5:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
8:30 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:30 A M	" "	‡3:40 P M
12:0 M	c " c	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	" "	9:40 A M
*4:30 P M	" "	
3:30 P M	Santa Barbara	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:30 P M	" via Martinez	11:10 A M
8:30 P M	Siskiyon & Portland	7:40 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00 5:30—8:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:00 P. M., inclusive, also at 7:00—8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE—*5:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:00—10:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*2:00—5:30—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*5:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*5:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30 9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30 1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—8:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO WEST BERKELEY—Same as "To BERKELEY."

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—5:50—7:20—7:50—8:20—8:50—9:20—*10:10—2:40—4:20—4:50—5:20—5:50—6:20—6:50—8:50—10:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:21—5:51—†9:15—*2:38—*3:15.

FROM 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—5:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55 12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—8:25—8:55—7:55—8:55—10:53.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—8:00—9:57—10:57

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:25—5:55—*5:25—6:35—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—8:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*8:25—5:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—5:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—8:55—10:55.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—Same as "From BERKELEY."

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—8:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

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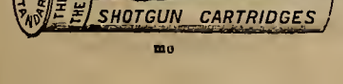

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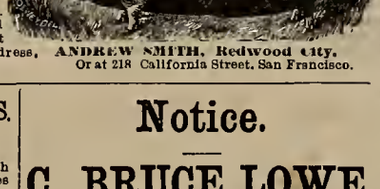

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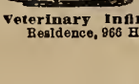

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depo (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect January 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	Cemetery and San Mateo	2:30 P
†7:00 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park	8:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:02 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		†3:30 P
*5:10 P		4:35 P
8:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:46 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose, and Principal Way Stations	9:03 A
10:30 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		4:35 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	Almaden and Way Stations	4:30 P
8:30 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:40 P
8:30 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Capitola) and Santa Cruz	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†5:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	8:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M Train.

Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours. Through rate $8.50.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates—to Gilroy and Paraiso Springs.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Round-trip tickets to the famous Lick Observatory (Mt. Hamilton) can be had at any of the Company's Ticket Offices in San Francisco Rate, $5.50.

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For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates.

Round Trip from San Franc'sco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Lawrences	$1 50	$2 25
Millbrae	.....	65	Santa Clara	1 75	.....
Oak Grove	.....	90	San Jose	1 75	.....
San Mateo	75	1 10	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Hollister	.....	4 50
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains
SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ
IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,
(Broad Gauge)

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILAROITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN ORECORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Ticke will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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Fine Harness

Horse Clothing.

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228, 230 and 232 Ellis Street. - - - - San Francisco.

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CATHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED FINE OLD WHISKIES

of the following brands, namely:

Cranston's Cabinet, Century, A. A. A., Old Stock, Henry Bull, Double B. and Monogram, Very Old and Choice.

Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

Brunswick Club (Pure Old Rye) and **Upper Ten** (Very Old and Choice).

☞ For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported The only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

DICKSON, DeWOLF & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ea24

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the carried blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front-straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,

No. 228 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

A Thoroughbred Bull Bitch..

Apply at 305 Washington St.

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A TREATISE ON CANINE DISEASES.

CONCISE AND PRACTICAL.

Handsomely Bound and Illustrated.

PRICE 50 CENTS, POST-PAID.

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DOG MEDICINES.

Mange Cure, - 50c. Distemper Cure $1.00
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Canker Wash, 50c. Eye Lotion, - 50c.
Diarrhœa Cure, 50c. Cure for Fits, - 50c.
Toule, - - 50c. Liniment, - 50c

Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

ALL DOG DISEASES TREATED

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Animal Portraits.

Domestic Pets, Field Dogs, Horses, Cattle, and all descriptions of Live Stock drawn or painted to order, either from photograph or from life.

Original designs or drawings on stone, wood, etc. for illustration purposes, furnished.

H. BOYD, Artist

9oct **18 Post Stree .**

STUD POINTER.

RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Sensey, in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $30. Rush T. is a dog of good size, good markings, rare form, excellent temper, high courage and marked field instinct. In breeding he has no superior. His sire was a grand fielder and a bench winner. His dam is a winner on the bench and an uncommonly good field performer.

The kennel is breeding Irish red setters of unexceptionable strains. A. B. TRUMAN.

ELCHO KENNELS,

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With Splendid Track and Unequaled Equipment for the Speedy and Safe Transportation of Horses and Live Stock, in its own or in Private Cars, on Passenger or Freight Trains. Commodious Rest, Water and Feed Stations situated at convenient distances all along the line.

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Extra Heavy Broad Breech Ducking Guns A SPECIALTY

It has our Patent Joint Check and our Patent Joint Compensator. Automatic Hammers below the line of sight when cocked. The Strongest Fastening Known

No. 10 Gauge 8 1-2 to 11 lbs.
No. 12 Gauge 7 1-2 to 9 1-2 lbs.
WEIGHTS.

L. C. SMITH,

Manufacturer of both Hammer and Hammerless Guns.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Demonstration of the Shooting Qualities of the "L. C. Smith" Gun.

At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($3,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class it won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class. L. C. SMITH.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. augctf

THE Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Announce the following stakes, to close January 16th, 1888, and to be run at their summer meeting of 1888, beginning Saturday, June 23d and ending Saturday, July 14th.

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1888. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1888. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Boulevard Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $25 each, $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1888 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

The Quickstep Stakes.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), $25 each, $10 forfeit, $750 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

The Dearborn Handicap.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1885), $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. One mile and a furlong.

The Malden Stakes.

For three-year-olds, (foals of 1885), that have not won a race previous to January 1st, 1888; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $750 added, of which $200 to the second horse. Maidens at time of starting allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a furlong.

The Lake View Handicap.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886) $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing the day before the race. Three-quarters of a mile.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary, or at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

A Programme will also be arranged for an Autumn meeting, beginning Sept. 1st, for which Seven Stakes will be advertised in due time, to close in March, 1888.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.

24dec4 **J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary**

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII. No 3.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

So general has the westher topic been that it has absorhed so muoh of the conversatiou of the nast two weeks as to overshadow sll otbers. It would most sssuredly have become nnbearable had it not been that it was so exciting s subject. People who have the interests of California so deeply at heart were fearful that just when the attention of the whole country wss drawn this way, when the Stste had thoussnds of tourists and pleasure seekers within its boundsries, our super-glorious climate was destined to be knocked out by Boreas, old Frost King, snow, hail, thunder and lightning. Bad ss it has been there is little to fesr in that way. When compared with the fesrfully oold waves which bave heen pssslng over the North and East, our weather is enjoyable indeed. Saturday morning of lsst week, and Sunday morning of this, were the two coldest up to thst time, and according to all remembrances I have hesrd uttered, colder thau ever before known. Mr. Tennent "draws his record," however, and shows that memory is not to be depended upon to give s true transcript of what the weather was yesrs ago, than to fix the pedigrees of horses foaled more thau half a centnry ago. As previous cold snsps have not put an end to the glorious climate, it is ssfe to infer that the latest will not prove an exception. Therefore it will he thewisest course to look for a wsrming up, and a long interval before a recurrence. Should a few timid people mske np their minds that they hsve been duped, and that the tsles they have hesrd of perpetual Spring, Summer and Autumn are downright humhuggery, let them hssten back to the country where such a degree of cold as we have passed through would be held phenomenally pleasant for January; there will be plenty to take their places.

The following I cut from the *Daily Call* of last Sunday, but in giving Mr. Teunent's figures the reporter must have misquoted. As will be seen the report credits him with saying that on December 28, 1867, the mercury sand fell to 20 degrees below freezing point, and at four different datee to 27 degrees below freezing point. This would carry the idea that these figures were to he substracted from 32 degrees, whereae the probable intention was to etate that the mercury on these occasions registered 20 and 27 degrees above the zero of Fahrenheit. In a work which I read with a great desl of interest before coming to California, called "The Natural Wealth of California," by Titus Fey Cronise, published in 1868, is this statement. "The record of the climate uf San Francisco, as kept by Doctor Henry Gibbons, extending from the Autumn of 1850 to Jannary, 1868, a period of seventeen years, showed the coldest weather dnring that time to have occnrred in Jannary, 1854, when the mercury fell as low as 25 degreee." The mean of the seventeen years, from the same authority, gave Jauuary 44 degrees, and December 45 degrees, these being the two coldeet monthe in the year. The time was sunrise, the mean at noon being 56 for Jaunary and 55 for December. Admitting that Mr. Teunent's observatione were taken with greater exactness, it is not likely that the mercury wae ever ranged in San Francisco so low as five degrees above zero.

Yesterday was one of the coldest days ever known in San Francisco. All the etagnant water about the city wae frozen over, and was completely covered with delighted younqstere, who cheered between shivers and proclaimed in various other waye their fondness for ice. And more than one adventurous yonngster who had not calculated the thickuese of the ice was obliged to turn reluctantly homeward and face the maternal wrath and don warmer attire.

Dealers in overcoats and gloves were in high glee, and expressed a sincere wish that the cold spell would last forever.

"This is the sort of weather," eaid one, "that sets everything in motion—money and men alike."

In varioue parts of the city water-pipes were frozen, and in many instaucee the houeewives were obliged to call on their neighhore for tho water eupply. The fountains in front of the Mint resemhled the crystals of a fairy cave. Loog icicles were suspended from one fountain to the uther, while the top jet was completely covered by a huge cake of ice. The water-tank on the residence of J. W. Roberts, on Polk street, nesr Sutter, overflowed during the morning, and the water running down over the roof formed icicles 3 and 4 inches in length suspending from the eaves.

On Friday night the mercury registered 21 degs , and yesterday morning at daylight 27 degs. It rose steadily during the forenoon until 12 o'clock, when it marked 47 degs. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon it had reached 49 degs., out from that time on it gradually lowered.

Among the oldest inhabitants it was a much discussed problem as to whether the present was the coldest spell in California. Many olaimed that the mercury had never descended as low ss at the present time, and with a view uf obtaining the true state uf facts a *Call* reporter visited Thomas Tennent, the veteran chronometer-maker.

"Well," ssid Mr. Tennent, huttoning his coat and drswing the chair near the fire, "thie is a pretty cold spell, but we have had one oolder. On December 28, 1867, the mercury sank to 20 degs. below freezing point, which is, as you know, 32 degs. From Jaunary 14, 1882, to February 21st of the same year was a long and severe spell, the mercury during all of that time never registering more than 31 degs. We have had weather just as cold ss at present, the mercury registering 27 degs. below freezing point on Jannary 29, 1864, January 19, 1868, December 17th and 19th, 1872, and December 14, 1878. These computations are accurate, the thermometer being plsced in the open air six feet above ground, having a northern exposure, and heing free from currents."

Saturday and Sunday were emphatically the cold days. From the same paper I copy the temperature from Siskiyou to Los Angeles, and it will be noticed that Oaklaud showed a higher mark than any other portion of California:

The following is a statement of the temperature in the various points throughout the State, up to seven o'clock in the evening, yesterday: San Franoisco 44, Oakland 46, Niles 41, Pleasanton 44, Livermore 40, Tracy 41, Lutbrop 35, Stockton 34, Galt 33, Brighton 36, Sacramento 32, Rocklin 42, Newcastle 40, Auburn 34, Gold Run 33, Colfax 34, Alta 30, Blue Canon 23, Emigrant Gap 26, Cisco 24, Summit 17, Marysville 34, Chico 40, Tehama 37, Red Bluff 40, Redding 36, Delta 21, Sisson 27, Hornbrook 10, Siskiyou 18, Vallejo 40, Napa 30, Calistoga 38, Snisun 43, Elmira 39, Woodlaud 32, Martinez 42, Antioch 42, Modesto 33, Merced 32, Fresno 32, Traver 29, Caliente 25, Tehachapi 24, Majave 36, Santa Barbara 38, Lancaster 42, Newhall 27, Los Angeloe 39, Pomona 42, Yuma 45, Tucson 60, Benson 28, Wilmington 44, Anaheim 34, Santa Anna 38.

Last week I noted three noveltiee in my Californiа experience, and now it can be made four. When Rathhone wae brought on the floor to be harnessed, preparatory to being driven Saturday afternoon, he wae ehivering. Not the dowuright ehske eo often witnessed in the East, though still a palpable ehiver. The harn wae constructed with more regard to ventilation than warmth, and hie stall ie on the north-west corner, with a door opening into the yard. None of the horses wear blankets, and he has a thin coat of hair. He was in great glee, however, and cavorted along the road, and when the track was reached had to be indulged in a gallop of two milee. The gallop was slow, and yet the "terrible cold" did not preclude his sweating quite freely. A linsey worn for an hour, a thorough brushing, when there was an end to the ehivering. This has been the most severe test I have yet experienced of doing away with olothing in the etable. These *fearful* mornings, when the mercury ie from five to ten degrees below the freezing point, is a new experience, though the other horses and colts give no indication of being uncomfortable, and eince that one occasion Rathbone hae ehown no sign of a chill.

Judging from my own feeling, a degree of cold whioh would not he attended with discomfort in the East ie a source of a good deal of grumbling among Californians, und imaginary suffering. It ie true that when the mercury ie below the freezing point the air is somewhat esger and nipping, but to realize what cold really is there must be a minus mark attached to figures in the teens. Zero givee an inkling of what it is to suffer from an ubsence of caloric; twenty thirty degrees below brings a realizatiou which the most cal-lous cannot fail to appreciste. I rode a race when the mercnry marked 20 below when the lsst heat came to an end. It was on the ice, too, and so far from the shore that other shelter than a shanty which an enterprising bsr-keeper had built on the lake could not be obtained. There was a red-hot stove, though a few feet from that was nearly as cold as outside. It was a 3 in 5, and the horse I rode had speed enough, when on his good behavior, to shut out all the others. He was in a grand mood on thst day. Ssddle was his great hold, and when taking the preliminary spin he showed so much steadiness that I made up my mind to end it at once and get out of the cold in a double sense. Each horse had a separate track. The snow had been scraped off, lesving quite a ridge between, and there was no chance for perpetrating a foul, without the animal was qualified to make a hurdle-racer. The tracks were about a mile and a half, and as etraight as the team could be driven which hauled the scraper. This gave room to score, and s chsnce to pull up after pssslng the judges, There were distance judges and flags, and, as I expected. all were behind the 100-yard mark. But ere the judges announced their decision the plea wss made that inssmuch as the horses were trotting on a straight trsck there could not he a distance, as it was evident that it was easier for a horse to beat others a hundred yards than when turns were to be overcome. The orowd joined in the demand, and it took three more heats to hring it to a close.

The horse I rode was Grey Harry, who made one of the tandem team to trot in 2:41¾ so long ago as 1847. The other was Betsey Baker, and Willard Reed, the croak tandem driver of New York, drove them. The match was to trot a mile in 2:50, and the first trisl was in the time given above. But the msre, which wss the slowest uf the two, hroke, and though Harry was pulled hsck promptly, the judges ordered another trisl which wss made in 2:42¾ without a break by either. This was the best on record, und it may be still, as the usual tables do not give tandem performancee. The race on the ice on that frosty afternoon was just thirty-one years ago, ten yeare after the tandem performance.

The first appearance uf Grey Harry in Iowa wae at Muscatine in 1856. The State Fair was held there, and prior to the opening of it there were some races on an improvised track a short way from the town. It wae on a smooth bottom, and all the preparation made was to cut the prairie grass off. There wae not a trotter in Iowa then capable of making a mile much inside of three minutes. The only regular trotting-horse drivers were Frank Webb, located at Muscatine, Bill Robinson at Maquoketa, and R. K. Allen had in hie employ a young man he brought from New Jersey. Frank had a trappy bay gelding and Robineon a big, stylish flag-tailed grey belonging to Mark Beaubien, of Dubuque, named Gray Eddy. The grey heat the bay and the Jackson and Dubuque county folke were in great glee. An old white horse was tied to the fence. An old harnees, an unpainted four-wheelod vehicle in which a calf was laid with its feet bound together completed the picture. The white coat of the horse wae etained with the filth of what muet have heen a very dirty etall, hie mane and tail etuck full of burrs. The owner wae nearly as dilapidated in appearance as the horse and wagon, and when he proffered a match against the victorious grey, provided Eddy would haul a wagon, and some one would loan him a eulky—which he called a gig—there wae unhounded astonishment. Robinson snapped at the hait and wanted to double the bet which the man offered. Old Blackbird was in Robinson's hand en that I was in the stable secrets, and Bill had imparted the information that Zal had timed Grey Eddy in 2:54. But I had seen enough of trotting, and especially quarter-racing, in my boyhood days to be on the lookout, and when I saw that the horse had been fired on both forelegs, was reasonably well assured that he was a "bite." Bill [illegible] better and contrary to my advice closed the match.

The owner of the old white horse stipulated that distance should be barred, and having selected the sulky to borrow he was soon ready for the fray. The horse looked, if anything, worse in the sulky than in his own vehicle, and the driver sat as though he was in fear of falling out. The word was given and away went Grey Eddy in the grandest style, his flag carried in a line with his back, hauling the skeleton over the smooth sod with apparent ease. About midway of the back stretch Bill pulled him back, and the other drew alongside. When the pull was slackened, however, Eddy drew away again and the white broke. It seemed as though he never would "catch." He threw his head down as if he wanted to get it between his forelegs, or turn a somersault, while the efforts of his driver to bring him back to the trot were so supremely ridiculous that there was a roar of laughter and derisive shouts from all the spectators. It was overacted, however, and I noticed that when he threw his head up and struck a trot he came very fast before his driver could take him back. Grey Eddy won by at least a furlong, and Bill was elated. If he was beyond taking advice before the race was made, after securing the heat he was still more deeply wedded to his opinion. The driver of the white horse would not wager any more money. He said the horse was not used to a gig, and that he believed he would trot better to his old wagon. The calf was lifted out, and again I noticed that it was not nearly so heavy as it appeared. The sides and ends of the box were very deep, but being unpainted it was disclosed that the timber was basswood and the boards very thin. The box was attached to the hind axle and the springbar in front, so that the weight of perch was gotten rid of. It was without a dash-board, and the seat was a board of the same lumber held in place by cleats on the ends. At this stage a well-dressed stranger asked the driver of the white horse if he thought he had any show to win, and the answer was that if the horse behaved himself he would go faster than the first heat had been trotted. The stranger at that offered to accommodate Robinson, and Bill was so thoroughly stuck that he betted all the money he had and that he could borrow of his friends The result can be readily foreseen. Harry won without showing his hand, the calf was replaced in the wagon, and the play was ended.

Pleasanton Notes.

On Tuesday, January 3d, Wm. O'Neil shipped to the city a filly by Gibraltar, dam a Norfolk mare, which he brought from Kentucky some time ago.

Thistle, the blk s, one-year-old, by Sydney—Fernleaf, recently purchased by Mr. Salisbury, has been very sick with a cold which ended with pneumonia, and came near ending his career. He was brought around by the careful attendance of the veterinary, Dr. Owens, and is now apparently all right.

J. M. Alviso has had the pacer Fred Ross hitched up, and he shows no signs of his sickness.

The horse business is booming in this vicinity. On last Sunday, January 8th, by actual count there were fourteen owners, breeders and trainers of trotting and running horses in one crowd together at one place in this town, only eight of whom belonged in this vicinity.

Mr. E. S. Culver, of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and Secretary of the P. C. B. H. A., has made several visits to town recently.

On Saturday Mr. Knox brought here the stallion Secretary, 2 years old, by Director, dam a Volunteer mare, the property of Mr. D. S. Frazier, of Petaluma. He goes in Mr. Knox's stable this season.

Mr. W. D. Valentine, of San Francisco, has purchased a piece of land about one and a half miles below town, containing eighty-five acres. He contemplates building a private training track on the place. This ranch contains some of the richest soil in the valley.

The veteran and skillful trainer and reinsman, Andy McDowell, will have the following trotting stable this season, and if present form and actions show the future, he will be found leading the van in many races during the year. The ages of the animals as set down are computed from Jan. 1, 1888:

1.—The great black stallion, Director, whose history and record you all know probably as well as the writer, and of whom one cannot say too much. He is to be in fix to enter that grand stallion race that the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is trying so hard to have given. He is 11 years old, and, as he has not been worked for two years, it is expected that he will stand up on his weak leg, and will be there if the race starts; and if the owners of other fast stallions enter, they will have to go faster than his record (2:17) to beat him, and have to keep going there also, for with the driver he will have behind him he will be a sticker. The horse's past record shows that he don't *quit*, and several of Andy's opponents have found out that he does not *quit* neither. Next on the list comes

2.—Homestake, b g, 6 years old, by Gibraltar, 2:22, dam by Goldsmith's Volunteer. This horse has shown some very fast eighths and quarters.

3.—Roxana, b m, 5 years old, by Gibraltar, 2:22, dam May Day, 2:30. This mare was driven quarters as a three-year-old in 38¾, and was bred to Director. She has not shown yet whether she has her old speed or not.

4.—Maid of Oakes, ch m, 7 years old, by Duke McClellan, dam thoroughbred, record made in 1887 2:23. This mare will be bred to Director and driven to lower her record.

5.—Richmond, gr s, 4 years old, by A. W. Richmond, dam by Crichton. This is one of the coolest and steadiest green ones that the writer ever saw.

6.—Goldleaf, ch filly, 3 years old, by Sydney, 2:28, dam Fernleaf, 2:28. This filly is a pacer, and can already down the record of both her sire and dam.

7.—Black Jug, blk s, 3 years old, by Director, 2:17; dam was the dam of the famous pacer Little Brown Jug, whose record is 2:11¾.

8.—Katie S., blue grey filly, 3 years old, by Monroe Chief, 2:18[illegible], dam a thoroughbred by Norfolk. This filly has frequently shown quarters in :38½ and :39.

9.—L. H. Titus, blk g, 2 years old, by Director, 2:17, dam E[illegible]ra, 2:23¼. This colt is a steady, level goer, and if he proves as good a horse as the man he was named after was a [illegible], he will be a good one.

10.—Margeret S., b filly, 2 years old, by Director, 2:17, dam May Day, 2:30.

11.—Thistle, blk s, 1 year old, by Sydney, 2:28, dam Fernleaf, 2:28. This is a full brother to the pacer Goldleaf, before mentioned. He has been very sick, but is now out of danger and will be worked if he is well enough to stand it.

12.—Direct, blk s, 3 years old, by Director, 2:17, dam Echora, 2:23¼.

13.—Zilophone, b s, 9 years old, by Altamont, 2:24, dam Belle Price. Belle Price by Doble; Doble by Ericsson; Ericsson by Mambrino Chief; Altamont by Almont. This horse has a four-year-old record of 2:35, and will be worked for a record.

Of the two stallions, Black Jug and Direct, I have said nothing, but their breeding speaks volumes. Their present form, gait and general looks are excellent. Their future will be very brilliant, if your writer can judge.

Mr. J. M. Alviso will have in training:

1.—Fred Ross, b g, 7 years old, pacer record 2:22 at San Jose in 1887; breeding unknown.

2.—Ione, b g, 5 years old, breeding unknown, and a green one.

3.—Clown, blk g, 4 years old, by Don Pedro, dam Maud by Nutwood; also a green one.

Mr. J. W. Knox has at present in his stable:

1.—Bay stallion, 2 years old, by Stranger (a son of Goldsmith's Maid), dam by A. J. Gould.

2.—Bay stallion, 2 years old, by Pilot Wilkes, dam by Geo. Wilkes.

3.—Bay filly, 2 years old, by Florida (a son of Rysdyk Hambletonian), dam by Geo. Wilkes.

4.—Bay stallion, 3 years old, by Director, dam by Speculation.

5.—Bay gelding, 5 years old, by Sultan.

6.—Secretary, blk s, 2 years old, by Director, dam by Volunteer. This colt trotted in Petaluma last fall.

Mr. A. A. Miller has the following horses in his stable:

1.—John Carter, s g, 9 years old, pacer, by Capt. Webster, dam by Hercules. It is only a question if he can get this horse steady; he has the speed, action and gait to make a very fast one.

2.—Woodburn Chief, b s, 2 years old, by Monroe Chief, dam by Woodburn.

3.—Last Chance, g g, 4 years old, by Romero, dam by Volunteer.

4.—Joe G., b s, runner, by Joe Daniels, dam by Woodburn. To the surprise of his owner this horse is showing considerable trotting action.

These stables of horses, with some of Mr. Valensin's, are being given light work on the track. Nothing stops work on this track but rain, for after a week's rain, with two-days' run on the track, you can drive a horse at his full speed for nearly three-quarters of the mile with no danger of cupping or of the horse slipping. The balance of the track is cuppy for several days.

On Saturday, the 14th, quite a large crowd assembled at the track to witness the following race:

Sweepstake, $50 a corner, for named buggy horses, owners to drive, to harness, with the following starters:

Fred, s g—A. Schweer	4	*0	1	1	1
Bonny N., br m—A. Nusbaumer	1	4	3	3	2
Tommy, s g—C. J. Putlen	3	*0	2	4	3
Sam, b g—Dr. Bass	2	3	4	2	4

Time, 3:34, *3:30, 3:31, 3:30, 3:21.

*Dead heat.

Judges, Messrs J. W. Knox, H. G. Cox, M. A. Whidden.

Timers, J. M. Alviso, C. L. Crellin.

Pools: Before the first heat Fred was favorite at about $20, with $8 for Bonny N. and $6 for the field.

After the first heat Bonny N. was the favorite for even money. After the second heat there was scarcely any difference between Fred, Tommy and Bonny N., first one selling the choice then the other. On the fifth heat Bonny N. was started to throw down the sure winner, as the talent expected she would, but the result of the heat showed that Fred had more speed and bottom than was expected, as the time will show. In the first four heats the horses were all within twenty-five yards of the score when the winner crossed, but the last was a little too fast for Tommy and Sam. The choice sold from $10 to $20 all the way through.

I will now proceed to fulfill my promise in my last to give a description of

The Valensin Stock Farm.

This place was recently purchased by Mr. Valensin, and is a portion of the Mexican land grant known as the Santa Rita Land Grant. It is situated in about the center of the beautiful Livermore Valley, about one and a half miles from Pleasanton, and contains 150 acres of level, smooth, rich, alluvial soil, capable of producing anything planted in it. Mr. Valensin brought his stable of mares and colts, 63 head in all, and his fine stallions to this ranch. He immediately commenced fencing and building accommodations for his stock, and has under construction two fine stables, already partly finished, and has fenced off the land into six fields at present and contemplates more divisions in the future. There was a very good one-story cottage on the place, surrounded by fruit and shade trees, to which he made some additions and improvements and resides there. Mr. V. has some very fine stock here, of which he may well feel proud. At the head of his stable we may place the stallion Sydney. This horse is a bay, 7 years old, by Santa Claus, 2:17½, dam Sweetness, 2:21¼, by Volunteer. He is a well-built, strongly muscled horse, and his owner predicts that he will show this coming season at least three three-year-olds who will go the mile better than 2:25. Next we may place

Valensin, ch s, 5 years old, by Crown Point, 2:24, dam Nettie Lambert, by John Nelson. This horse has a record of 2:23, fourth best, as a three-year-old, and was getting into condition to beat this record the past season, but a slight lameness prevented his entering the circuit. Next we may place

Shamrock, blk s, 4 years old, by Buccaneer, dam Fernleaf. This horse is a beautifully built and well-made horse, has a record of 2:25 as a two-year-old, which is as yet unbeaten. He is being driven by Mr. John Edgar (Little Jack), and is not in the stud this season.

George V., b s, 2 years old, by Sydney—Flirt. This colt won the yearling stakes at Petaluma and Sacramento in 1887, and is being put in condition for the circuit this season.

We may next look at some of Mr. Valensin's brood-mares.

At the head of the list we will place Fernleaf, record 2:28, by Flaxtail. This mare has proved herself a remarkable producer, and amongst her colts we may name: Ivy, two-year-old trial 2:26; Roseleaf, two-year-old trial 2:35; Shamrock, two-year-old stallion record, 2:25; Goldleaf, belonging to Mr. Salisbury, and who has shown trials faster than the record of her dam; Thistle, recently sold at about 8 months old for $1,250. Fernleaf is in foal to Valensin.

Next we come across

Flirt, 8 yrs old, b m, by Buccaneer, dam by Flaxtail. This mare is the dam of Memo and George V, and is in foal to Valensin.

Flight, br m, two-year-old record 2:48, four-year-old record 2:29; by Buccaneer, dam by Flaxtail. Her first colt was by Crown Point, who, as a three-year-old, showed quarters in 35 secs. Second colt by Sidney, who, with very little handling, showed quarters in 40 secs. Third colt by Sidney, named Fleet, who was thought good enough to be entered in the Stanford and Occident Stakes of 1890. Flight is in foal to Valensin.

Next we see one of the greatest brood-mares of the country, Nettie Lambert, ch m, 13 years old, by John Nelson, son of imp. Trustee. She is the dam of Valensin, Sister V. and Tom V., who is entered in the same stakes as Fleet, before mentioned. Nettie Lambert is in foal to Shamrock.

Next comes Venus, ch m, by Capt. Webster, dam by Kentucky Hunter, two-mile record 5:04. She is the dam of a pacing colt now owned by Mr. O'Rourke of San Francisco, now three years old, who has shown miles in 2:24 or better; and also dam of Cupid, entered in the Stanford and Occident Stakes of 1889. She is in foal to Shamrock.

Next is Lightfoot, b m, a full sister to Fernleaf, and the dam of Pride, who trotted in 2:44½ when driven to beat the yearling record (the same day that Hinda Rose trotted in 2:44). Pride, as a two-year-old, won the Embryo Stakes in 1882, distancing her competitors in 2:32, and could have trotted in 2:25 that day, as she had shown trials in 2:24. Lightfoot is also the dam of Pearl, record 2:30, and is in foal to Valensin.

Next we see Ivy, br m, by Buccaneer—Fernleaf, a full sister to Shamrock. In foal to Valensin.

Last we come across the old bay mare the dam of Allan Roy, 2:17.

There is also in another field a lot of young brood-mares by Nutwood: Abbotsford, Buccaneer, Crown Point, Atherton, Whipple's Hamiltonian, Crichton, Echo, Richmond, Gen. Benton, Sultan. Patchen, Elmo, The Moor, Del Sur and Belle Alta, all out of well-bred mares, who are being bred to Sidney, Shamrock and Valensin. In still another field we find about a dozen weanlings (now yearlings) by Sidney and from good mares, which will be sold at Mr. V.'s annual sale, if not sold previous.

Little Jack is also driving a three-year-old filly by Sidney, dam a Buccaneer mare, whose mother died when she was a few days old, and she was brought up with a bottle, and is, in consequence, very small. She can, however, with only being hitched up a dozen times and barefooted, show a three-minute gait for an eighth of a mile. In the stable there stands a pair of fillies who so closely resemble each other that some of the men on the ranch cannot tell them apart. They are two years old, both by Sidney, one from the dam of Allen Roy the other from a mare by Eugene Casserly. If they are so closely mated in height, color and weight when five-year-olds, and show any gait near equal, they will bring a round sum of money as a buggy team.

Mr. Valensin on Saturday last sold a ch yearling colt by Sidney—Humming Bird. This makes the fourth sale, for big figures each time, in his four weeks' residence here.

More in the future from DON.

Tom Merry.

[In Sunday Mercury].

Lucky B., Kingfish and several other valuable running horses died during 1887, but a mortality among the equines has broken out in California. Now comes from Fresno County, California, the unwelcome intelligence that a disease had broken out among Mr. Porter Ashe's horses at the Maltese Villa. Triboulet, the only surviving son of the great King Ban, died on Sunday after two days' illness, and Geraldine and Snowdrop are not expected to survive. Triboulet was formerly called Safe Ban and ran very unlucky in the colors of our Grant County cattle-man, Mr. Todhunter. He was sold at auction at $1,500, and at once showed symptoms of being a race-horse as soon as he fell into Mr. Ashe's possession. His name was changed to Triboulet, and on his return to California he became a terror. Mr. Ashe won $2,800 in purses with these three horses at the Blood Horse meeting in October, and about $18,000 in pools and bets. Geraldine was by Grinstead, the sire of Volante, and was the fifth best two-year-old in America. She won $8,500 in purses and stakes during the year that just closed, and was considered to have the best chance of any filly in America for the rich Englewood Stakes at Chicago, and other events restricted to mares.

What has become of the Walla Walla trotters? Eight years ago the immediate vicinity of that city produced five trotters where our Willamette Valley produced one, but it all seems to have died out with old Bellfounder. His son, Wonder, as handsome a horse as ever we remember to have seen, stood there for two or three years, but we hear nothing of his get. Milton Medium, Fred Low, Old Judge, Milton, Orange County, and a half a dozen others of less note were kept for general service in that neighborhood, but not a single trotter do we hear of, except Patatina; and Milton Medium did not get her until after he had left there and become a full-fledged webfooter. It seems strange that a region like Walla Walla, which produced in three years such trotters as Ben B. A., Bellflower, Nellie Burns, Sweet Home, Startle, Goldfoil, Billie Nelson, Trumpet, Kitty Lynch, Susy Mack, Billy Glassford and Bellfounder Chief, all with records of 2:38 and better, should in the next ten years produce nothing of note. In 1880 a race was trotted in that place between seven horses, all got by Bellfounder, in which not one was distanced, and in which six obstinately contested heats were trotted, the fastest of which was trotted in 2:34½, and the slowest in 2:38. Considering that Bellfounder got nearly all his best trotters from mares of untraced pedigrees, this was a showing not made elsewhere. We hope that Walla Walla will wake up in this matter and not let the fires go down. Alwood, in particular, should have got some trotters, for he he had all the best of the Bellflower mares for three consecutive years, and while he was no trotter himself he was beyond doubt the best-bred trotting stallion ever brought into the northwest.

Ten thousand dollars has been refused for the trotting horse Ben Starr, 2:23, whose second owner got him for $150, and yet his lineage, like that of Dutchman, whose record of three miles in 7:32½ stood unbeaten for twenty odd years, is one of the so-far-unsolved mysteries. Johnny Goldsmith offered to match Norlaine against Sudie D. for ten thousand dollars a side if he could get the Stanford filly, but the Senator declined to give her up for that purpose. He says he has money enough without matching horses or buying pools. Nautilla J. is one of the Oregon horses greatly admired in California, but we stick to June L, our first love. Capt. Julius Sorenson is driving his pretty chestnut mare Susie S. daily on the road. She is thickening out into a great strapping mare and will be the mother of some mighty trotters. Jay Beach's stock at Vancouver are reported to be wintering well. His Maggie Arnold colts will be heard from during the coming season. The trotter Ben Ali, which lapped out Ansel when he got his first record of 2:28 was sold in April last for $215 at auction. He is by Alaska, son of Electioneer, and will beat 2:20 next season. Menlo, Dawn and Mulvenna, three entire sons of the great Nut-

wood, are all producing a high order of colts in California, and liable to make it tropical for the Palo Alto representatives next year.

Hunting the Wild Horse.

FORT MCKINNEY, Wyo., Dec. 30, 1887.—An immense black stallion lay dying on a hillside. His eyes were fast glazing over with the film of death as his blood slowly ebbed away from a bullet hole in his lungs.

"There," said the old ranchmen, as he stooped over the dying horse, "I guess you won't steal any more of my mares, you old rascal, you," and he contemptuously kicked the carcass. The ranchman was old Steine, a well-known horse-raiser in the Big Horn Mountains.

"What did you kill him for?" I asked.

"What did I kill him for?" said old Steine in astonishment. "For stealing my mares, of course. You didn't suppose I killed him for fun, did ye?"

"I didn't know," I replied, modestly, "but it seems a pity to kill so fine a beast."

"A fine old thief," said Steine, kicking the carcass again. "Why, man, do you know that old cuss has stolen more than a dozen of my mares, and I reckon $1,000 wouldn't pay for the damage he has done in this valley during the past summer."

"Tell me all about it," I said, "for it all seems very strange to me."

"I reckon it wouldn't seem very strange to you, stranger, if you lived up in these parts and were a-trying to raise horses," and the man looked at me contemptuously, as if he thought I was a greenhorn just out from the East.

"See here, old man," I said sharply, "I'll thank you not to take me for a Tenderfoot, for I reckon I have been on the plains about as long as you have, but I never saw anybody kill a horse like that before."

"Guess your experience at horse-raising, then, is rather limited, stranger," said old Steine, "but as you ask me a civil question, and seem to be an honest sort of a chap, I'll tell you all about it."

"Didn't you never hear of wild horses?" he asked suddenly.

"Yes," I said, "I have, of course."

"Well," continued Steine, "that's one of them lying there, and I reckon he was the biggest thief in the whole lot. You see they run in gangs of fifty to a hundred, and the stallions steal our mares and drive them off into the wild lands, and that's the last we ever see of them unless it is with a spy-glass. They just go plum wild and seem worse nor the real wild mares."

I then learned from the old ranchman some curious facts about the wild horses of the plains. Every effort to destroy them has proved futile, and the aid of the Territorial Government is now to be asked to eradicate their hands. They have increased so wonderfully within the past few years that they have become an unbearable nuisance to the stock-growers of the plains. They graze in bands of twenty, fifty, and even one hundred, and are very difficult to approach. An old stallion generally occupies some elevation, and he will trumpet an alarm to the herd if he sees anyone coming. In times of danger from wild beasts the stallions form a circle and the mares and colts are put inside. The colts are often attacked by wolves or Rocky Mountain lions, but they never succeed in killing a colt without a battle with the horses, and often the wolves and lions are kicked and beaten so badly that they have to beat a retreat without securing their prey. The stallions are regular Mormons, and get all the mares they can. They cross and recross the country looking for mares, and even proselyting for horses to enter their band. If cow ponies stray too far from the cattle or camp the first thing they know they are rounded up by an old stallion and driven off into the hills. Often a wild herd will discover a tame band of horses grazing quietly in the valley, with no intention of leaving their range, but the band of wild horses, led on by their stallions, dash down into the valley, capture them and carry them away. The wild stallions are shot without mercy by the ranchmen. If one is seen grazing on a hill he is sneaked up upon and dropped in his tracks. They are very alert and difficult to approach, but like the tame horse are easily killed. A bullet in almost any part of the body will cause the horse to drop on the plain.

The Indians are the best wild horse hunters, but they do not like to be out in stormy weather, and they cannot stand the cold of winter as well as white men. In a storm is the best time to shoot wild horses, for then they bunch and can not see anyone approach until it is too late to get out of the way of the bullets. It is generally useless for a hunter to attempt to run down a wild horse with a tame one. The tame horse, weighted down by the burden of the hunter's body, soon tires, and the wild horse easily escapes. Sometimes the hunters discover the tracks of wild horses near a stream, and they then hunt for their watering-place. The band always waters at the same place, and although right on the stream the horses will go up or down it for a mile or more in order to drink at their accustomed watering-place. Hiding in the brush or crawling to a bluff the hunter lies in wait until the horses come to the water, and then shoots them. It is difficult to catch them, as they seem to know instinctively when hunters are about, and if they even suspect danger they will at once leave the locality. A smoke or anything unusual will stampede them, and they will run forty or fifty miles before letting up. Their sense of smell is very acute, and, on the wind side, shout a mile is as close as a hunter can get before being discovered by his odor, and the horses are off in a jiffy.

The winter is the best season for wild-horse hunting in Wyoming. The animals get discouraged by the deep snows and become hungry and poor. They are apt at such times to bunch in the cottonwood groves, where they eat the bark off the trees and chew up all the small limbs they can reach. In winter, too, the horse-hunters can unite with it the business of "wolfing." Perhaps some people do not know what "wolfing" is. Well, a "wolfer" is simply a wolf-hunter, or a man who kills wolves for their hides and the reward offered for their destruction. In earlier years wolves on the plains were killed only for their pelts, but now they are killed to save the game and sheep as well as for their pelts. Next to man the wolf is the greatest destroyer of game. The gray wolf is dangerous, too, and will attack anything from a chipmunk to a man. They used to hunt in gangs and destroy a great many buffaloes. They would follow an old bull, biting him until they had hamstrung him and then they would kill and eat him. The buffalo being gone, the sheep, cattle and small game of all kinds suffer annually great loss from wolves. Some counties offer as much as $2 per head for wolf scalps. A wolfer goes out into the section of country where the wolves are thickest and builds him a cabin. He will then kill one or two antelopes, skin them and drag the bloody carcass in pieces all about the country. The meat is then poisoned with strychnine and left near his cabin. The wolves get on the bloody trails and follow them up until they come to the meat, of which they eat heartily, and of course that is the last of them. The wolfer has his baits in all parts of the country and goes from one place to another "skinning up." A wolf pelt is worth from $2 to $3, and some large gray wolf-skins bring as much as $4 and $5 apiece. There are many different ways of setting wolf baits, but the poisoned carcass of an antelope, deer, elk or cow is the most popular method. Sometimes wolf bait is set in candles; the wick is pulled out, the hole filled with strychnine, and then the candle is cut up in pieces two or three inches long and the ends sealed or plugged up. This bait is set by putting a bit of stick in the ground; splitting it at the top and putting the piece of candle between the split portions of the stick. A wolf is very fond of candles, and when he comes along he jerks the bait out of the stick and swallows it. When the candle melts in his stomach, which it does in a few minutes, the released strychnine takes hold on the wolf's vitals, and then there is music. The wolf always blames his trouble on his tail, and he will spin round and round trying to catch his tail in his mouth, as I have seen a dog do when at play. He will next stand up on his hind legs and walk about and dance, but it all does no good. His shrieks and cries of pain are terrible to hear, and about the last thing he does is to turn two or three somersaults in the air and fall dead. The strychnine kills them every time. Indians do not like to kill wolves; they think it is "bad medicine," but I never knew an Indian yet to object to helping to "skin up," and they will generally skin a wolf wherever he is found dead and bring the pelt to the wolfers.

The wild-horse hunters are always wolfers, and when they do not find plenty of wild horses they always find plenty of wolves and make a good thing out of the bounty and pelts. I have a boy out with a party of wolfers now, and he says the three of them frequently kill twenty and twenty-five wolves per day, worth for their hides and scalps at least $75. That's pretty good wages for three men, or rather two men and a boy, to make. Although the wolfer has a home cabin where he keeps his pelts he is seldom "at home." He rides and walks all over the country, often camping under a tree and sleeping in the snow or on the cold ground. His only care is to have plenty of matches, keep near timber and look out for "norther."

When the wolfer hunts wolves and horses together he takes two swift ponies, one of which he rides and the other he leads packed with his bedding, grub and traps. He goes over vast tracts of territory, and it is only by hard riding and terrible exposure he can hope to come up to the wild horses. When once upon them he does not attempt to catch them, but kills them, a wild stallion's scalp being worth $25 among the stockmen of the region where he ranges.

Sometimes in the summer time the cowboys make up large parties and go out to hunt wild colts. On such occasions they take their lassoes, some good riding-horses and provisions and hunt for the band. A band sighted, they creep up under cover as near as possible and then, mounting, give chase. The colts, being weak, soon fall behind the band, and are lassoed and choked into submission. The little fellows are not hard to conquer, and when separated from their wild companions domesticate easily, but can never be trusted. A band of cowboys had some colts in camp, and they became so tame they turned them loose with the other horses. They stayed about for a day or two, but one morning they were missing and were never seen again.

A farmer who had a wild colt given to him by a cowboy, put it in a lot by his house and kept it there a long time. It became so tame it would eat sugar out of his hand and let him fondle it. One day he left the bars down by accident and in the evening it was missing. It was seen several miles from home and pursued, but it escaped to the mountains and never came back.

Hunting wild horses is a noble sport and a most rare one in this country. A ranchman tells me he knows where there is a band of seventy-five head of wild horses in a little valley up in the Big Horn Mountains. This valley is only ten miles long, and from a half to one mile wide. It is approached by a narrow canyon that closes in to fifty and sixty feet at places, and the whole valley inside is surrounded by wall rock hundreds of feet high, over which no animal can escape. Not only wild horses, but deer and elk are very fond of seeking such sheltered nooks to winter in. It is proposed to go up early in the spring, wall up the mouth of the valley at its narrowest point, and then go for the band. Old Steine, who killed the black stallion mentioned in the first part of this article, says he knows the band well, and that there are several branded mares and horses with it, stolen from the tame herds, and also ten or a dozen tame unbranded two and three-year-olds. He offers to be one of the party to capture them. When this hunt comes off I will let you know the result of it.—*James S. Brisbin, in N. Y. World.*

Prompt and Effective Action.

Everybody depends upon the tables of the *Monthly* and the Year Book for reliable information, and we, practically, have to depend upon everybody to furnish us that information. Hence the imperative need of the prompt and effective action of all our friends to enable us to meet the demands which they themselves make upon us. You not only ask, but you demand reliable information, and as that information must come from five hundred different and voluntary sources, how can we meet your demand without your assistance?

The pedigrees of performers, as published in the different newspapers are, as a rule, wholly unreliable, and the great mass of them are not worth a pinch of snuff.

Very few of the professional drivers and trainers either know or care anything about the pedigrees of the horses in their charge, and many of them would rather tell a lie than the truth about their breeding.

The official reports to the two trotting associations are no better and no worse than the average talk of the man in the sulky, and nothing can be accepted from that source with any degree of safety.

If you are ready to ask what you can do to help us in this dilemma, we will try to explain just what you can do and how you can do it.

Send promptly to this office all you know of the breeding and history of every horse that has trotted or paced in 2:30 or better in the past year.

Don't defer action a single day, for that may put the information you have beyond the time when it can be used.

Don't assume that we know everything, but rather, like Joe Battell, that we don't know anything.

Don't assume that because you may have seen a pedigree correctly published that it is therefore known to us. How are we to know that that particular pedigree is correct until you tell us?

Don't accept the statements of stallion owners unless you know them to be above suspicion. Claims from this source have given us a world of trouble.

If you know only one thing about a performer—for example, by whom and where he was bred—tell us that one thing, for that alone may put us in the way of getting all we need.

If you know more than one thing, give us all you know, and be careful not to give more than you know. Every performer has a sire and a dam. Tell us what you know about them.

Above all and before all let us hear from you and every one of you promptly. We are dependent upon you, and we acknowledge it. Next month will be too late. Now is the time.—*Wallace's Monthly.*

The Standard Revised.

[Wallace's Monthly.]

Very soon after establishing the *Monthly* in 1875, the necessity for restricting registration in some manner began to manifest itself. "Anything well related to trotting-blood" was the only rule of admission that we had at the beginning, and under this very indefinite formula it soon became evident that the Register would contain as much chaff as wheat. The problem before us was to lead public opinion up to the point where the possibility of establishing a *breed* of trotters could be seen and appreciated. This was no light undertaking, for, as the popular theories then ran, to exclude a running-bred mare from a trotting stud-book would have been looked upon as an unpardonable sacrilege. We opened the battle gently, trusting to the evidence of accumulated experiences, and to sound reasoning from those experiences to win the day. Our idea of restricting registration to animals with certain trotting qualifications was seized upon by some of our Kentucky friends and they were really the first to formulate it in a crude way, but did not perfect it until after the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders had considered and conclusively acted upon it.

The undertaking was a tremendous one, and although it was "backed up" with brains and influence, it is doubtful whether many of its promoters had any very clear conception of the results that would follow—either its success or its failure. It assumed to direct and control the trotting-horse breeding interests of the whole country, and to leave its impress for all time. It required no gift of prophecy to see this as the result of success, and neither did it require any gift of prophecy to foresee that failure would wipe out the work already done on both the Register and the *Monthly*. It was the crucial period in the history of these publications. A misstep or an unwise provision would have brought a disastrous end. To found a breed of horses resting primarily and wholly upon performance and the blood descended directly from performers, or the producers of performers, was something that had never been attempted in the world. The basis was wholly unique, but it commended itself to the public judgment as a just basis and as the only foundation upon which the proposed *breed* could be successfully established. The basis was wisely chosen, and the superstructure erected thereon was equally wise in all its provisions. Never have we known a set of men to work more earnestly nor more unselfishly for the common purpose.

After very careful consideration in a large and intelligent committee, the finished result of the labors of that committee was reported to the association on November 19, 1879, at the Everett House, in this city, and the standard was then and there adopted without so much as a question, and without a voice or a vote being raised against it. Thus the standard was launched in unity and wisdom, and from that day it has gone forward on its mission of educating the people. The *Trotting* Register has done much, and the *Monthly* has done been the special formula through which all these teachings something in the way of education, but the *standard* has have been brought home to the breeder, great and small, in a manner that educates both his mind and his pocket. If we could conceive of the brightest mind directing the most pointed pen for a period of a hundred years in the special department of how to breed the trotting horse, we feel sure he would fail to accomplish so much as this little practical formula, called the standard, has accomplished in eight years.

From the first it was the purpose of the association to advance the requirements of the standard just as soon as the advanced experience of breeding would demand or justify it. Two years ago a movement was made in this direction, but nothing was accomplished. Again it was referred to the executive committee with power to act, and we here submit the revisions that have been unanimously adopted. In order that our readers may see just what changes have been made, we will give the old and the revised standard in parallel columns.

It will be observed that there are no radical changes in this revision. The original lines are preserved and the process of tightening up the requirements has been carried out in a natural and conservative way. The minor qualifications in several instances, as will be seen, have been advanced from 2:40 to 2:35, and "grandsires or grandams" have been stricken out wherever they occur. The center of interest has been in Rule 7, which has been the gateway to standard rank, and we have had a perfect avalanche of protests against its repeal. These protests have come from all parts of the country, but especially from Kentucky. Many of them bore upon their face too plainly the motive which prompted them as purely selfish and narrow. One of them may serve as an example of many, and he insisted that he owned a mare by a standard horse, which he intended, next spring, to breed to a standard horse, and the produce would be standard under Rule 7. To him this was a good and sufficient reason why the great breeding interests of the whole country should stop and wait, at least a year and a half, for his mare to have a foal.

Over and over again we have admonished our readers that this rule would have to go, at least so far as stud colts were concerned, and that they should shape their courses accordingly. As the matter now stands the action on Rules 7 and 8 was practically a compromise, and the exclusion of colts entire from those rules was the exclusion of many dollars from our pockets, but it was right. We favored it, and we favored it because it was right, without regard to the dollars. We saw plainly that the records of pedigrees were being submerged by badly bred colts that were kept for stock purposes merely because they were standard technically. This evil became more apparent in this office than anywhere else, and we resolved to accept our share of the responsibility of cutting it up by the roots. As a matter of course there are some two-cross colts that are individually better than some others with three crosses, but the fact still remains that a colt with 87½ per cent. of standard blood is better than one with 75 per cent. We cannot legislate for individual cases, but only for classes, and these leave results to the "survival of the fittest."

It may seem like contradiction to admit a filly to standard rank and reject her full brother, but it has been the policy and judgment of the association from the beginning to require more and higher proofs of merit from a [illegible] than from a brood-mare. In a crop of colts the [illegible] alone is the equal of all the mares bred to him, [illegible] reason for demanding of him higher qualification

been said that there is no evil without some compeusating good, and it mey he added thet there is no good without some countervsiling evil. The standard has been a great good, but it has also encouraged the keeping of colte for etallions that are utterly unfit for stock purposes.

OLD STANDARD.

In order to define what constitutes a trotting hred horse and to establish a *breed* of trotters on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are edopted to control admisеion to the records of pedigrees. When an animal meets the reqnirements of admiseion and is dnly registered, it shall he accepted as a etandard trotting-hred animal.

First — Any stallion thst has himself a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30) nr better, provided any of his gst has e record of 2:40 or better, or provided his sire or bis dem, his grandsire or his grsndam, ie already a standerd animsl.

Second — Any mare or gelding that has a record of 2:30 or better.

Third—Any horse that is the sire of two animals witb a record of 2:30 or hetter.

Fnurth—Any horse thet is the sire of one animal with a record of 2:30 or better, provided he has either of the fo'lowing additional qualifications: 1. A record himself of 2:40 or hetter. 2 Is tbe eire of two other animels witb a record of 2:40 or better. 3. Has a sire or dam, grandeire or grandam, that is already a standard animal.

Fifth—Any mare that has prounced an animsl with a record of 2:30 or better.

Sixth—The progeny of a standard borse when out of a standerd mare.

Seventh— The progeny of a standard horse out of a mare by a standard horse.

Eighth—The progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whoae dam is a standard mere.

Ninth—Any mere that has a record of 2:40 or better, and whose aire or dam, gaandeire or grandem, ie a etandard animal.

Tenth—A record to wagou of 2:35 or hetter, shall be regarded as equal to a 2:30 record.

NEW STANDARD.

In order to define what constitutes a trotting-breo horse and to establish a *breed* of trotters on e more intelligent basis, the following rules are edopted to control edmission to the records of pedigreee. When an animal meete the requirements of admission and is duly registered, it ehall be accepeod at a standard trotting-hred animal.

First — Any stallion that has himself a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30) or better, provided sny of his get hes a record of 2:35 or better, or provided his sire or his dam is elready a standard animal.

Second — Any mare or gelding that has a record of 2:30 or better.

Third—Any horse tbat is tbe sir e of two animals with a record of 2:30 or better.

Fourth—Any horse that is the sire of one enimal witb a record of 2:30 or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1. A record himself of 2:35 or better. 2. Is the sire of two otber auimels with a record of 2:35 or better. 3. Hes a sire or dam that is already a standard animal.

Fifth—Any mare that has produced an animat with a record of 2:30 or better.

Sixth—The progeny of a stenderd horee when out of a standard mare.

Seventh—The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare by a standard horse.

Eighth—The female progeny of a standard horee when out of a mare whoee dam is a standard mare.

Ninth—Any mare that hes a record of 2:35 or hetter, and whose eire or dam is a etandard animal.

In and In Breeding.

By a careful examination of the pedigrees of our most remarkable horsee, of which I have inserted a eeries of tables at page 286 and following pages, it will he eeen thet in all cases there is eome inbreeding; and in the greater part of tbe most eucceesful a very considerable infusion of it. It is difficult to say what is not to he considered as such, or when to make it commence, for in all ceses there is more or less relationship between the eire and dam of every thoroughbred horse; at leest, I cennot find a eingle exception—thus, for iustence, examining the table of Harkaway at page 291, which is the reeult of one of the most direct crosses in the Stnd Book, we find tbat hie sire and dam are both descended from Eclipse and Herod through three or four streame on each side, as will be seen on referring to the right-band column. The same will apply to Alarm, who also is the result of as direct a crose as ie often seen; and, in fact, whatever pedigree is anelyzed the reeult will he that the bulk of it in the fifth or sixth remove ie made up of Eclipse, Herod and Matchem, or Regulne blood. It is not thet a horse goes back to one of theee etallions in one line only, but through six or seven, and sometimes through neerly all hie progenitors. Hence, it may fairly he aseumed that alt the borses of the preeent day are related, either closely or diatantly; but when we epeak of in-and-in breeding we mean a nearer relationship than thie, euch as a first consin, or, at the moet, one in the second or third degree. Bat I believe it will he found that even thie amount of relationship ie desirable, if not carried too far, and that a vast nnmher of our host modern horees have been hred in thie way.

Examplee of Success From Thie Plen.—The early race-horsee of the 18th century were notoriouely in-hred, of which Mr. Smith, in bie book on breeding for the turf, givee us numerous convincing examples. The two Childers, Eclipeo, Ranthoe, Whiekey, Anvil, Boudrow, and, in fact, almoet all the horses of that dey, were much in-hred; sometimes, as in the case of the dam of Leedee, to an incestnone degree. In the ahove-mentioned treatise tho breeder is aovised to hreed once in, at page 47; and it appeare to me that more valuahle advice wae never offered, except that I think it ie only carried half as far as it ought to he. But, in conesequence of the injurious effects of the aystem of in-breeding in the human family, a prejudice has been reised against it; and the rosult hae been that in trying the opposite plan great miechief hee often eneued. I have already ehown that in natare in-breeding prevails very generally among gregarione animels like tho horse and dog, and I will now endeavor to illu-trate Mr. Smith's argument by modern examples. It may be remembered that he instancee the Herod and Eclipse blood as heving "hit" in a great number of horses, euch ae Whiskey, Waxy, Coriender, Procipitate, Calomel, Overton, Gohanna and Beniahrough, which were ont of Herod maree hy sone of Eclipse. Bat it mnet a'so he known that Eclipse and Merod are both deecended from the Darley Arabian, tho one on the siro'e eide and the other on that of the dam; and th t from this circnmetance it ie not enrprising that a "hit" sh uld follow, if in-breeding ie advantageous. There are two points of view in which in-breeding sbould ho viewed; first, as producing snccoseful runnere; and eecondly, good etallione and brood-mares; hut, though it seeme to anawer in both casee, yet it is in the latter point that I think it is chiefly to he recommended.

Among the horsce of tbe present century the following remarkable instances will illustrate this position, to which great numbers of less illustrious names may be added:

Example 1—In 1827 Matilda won the St. Leger very cleverly, and proved herself a euperior mare hy heating a large field of good horses. She was out of Juliana, who was by Gohanna (son of Mercury and a Herod mare), out of Platina (by Meronry, out of anotber denghter of Herod). Matilda's dam, therefore, wae the produce of BROTHER AND SISTER in blood.

Example 2—Cotherstone (winner of the Derby), and Mowerina (dam of West Australian), are the produce of FIRST COUSINS. (See Table 28.)

Example 3—Touchstone and Verbena, sire and dam of Ithuriel, were SECOND COUSINS, taking from Selim and sister. (See Table 67 A.)

Example 4—Priam is an example of succese by in-breeding, after a series of fsilures in crossing. Cressida, his dam, wae put to Walton, Hanbazard, Orville, Wildfire, Woful, Phantom, Scud, Partisan, Little John and Waterloo without succees. At last, heing served by her consin Emiline (a son of Orville, who bad previously failed, not being related to her), she produced Priam. This horse and Plenipotentiary were both sons of Emilius, the latter being the result of as direct a cross as is often seen; but tbe former was in-bred to Whiskey, wbo was sire of his dam, Cressida, and also great grandsire of Emilius. Now the ahove-mentioned two horses were both extraordinary runners; but whilst Plenipotentiary has scarcely had an average succers as a stallion, Priam, considering the short time he remained with be, hes achieved an imperishable fame. (See Tables 17 and 26.)

Example 5—Bay Middleton was the produce of SECOND COUSINS, descended from Williamson's Ditto and Waltou, own hrothers, whilst Andover, his son, is the second time in with tbe Whalebone blood, as follows:—Web, tbe great grandem of Bay Middleton, is sister to both Whalebone and Whisker, the grandsire and great-grandsire of Soldier'e Joy, dam of Andover. He, therefore, is also the son of cousins, uniting the blood of Selim, on hia sire's side, with tbat of Rubens, brother to Selim, on that of his dam; and thus he is not only in-bred, hnt the produce of an in-hred sire and dem. (See Table 27)

Exemple 6—Stockwell and Retaplen are just as remarkable, being descended in the same degree from Whelehone, Whisker and Web, the very same two hrothers and sister as in Andover's case, with an infusion aleo of Selim blood, through Glencoe, sire of Pocahontas. (See Table 29.)

Example 7—Orlando has a still stronger infusion of Selim h'ood, his dam being a granddaughter of that horse, and great-granddaughter of Castrel (brother to Selim), whilst Touchstone, his sire, is a great-grandson of the last-named horse. Here, then, in-breeding has been carried out to its fullest extent, Vulture having been the produce of FIRST COUSINS, and being put to a SECONN COUSIN derived through tbe same strain; and the result has been, as is well known, the moet remarkable stallion of the day. (See Table 24.)

Example 8—An instance of tbe comparative value of two stallions, one more in-hred than the otber, mey he seen in Van Tromp and Flying Dntchman, both ont of Barhelle. These two horsee are both in-bred to Buzzard; but Flying Dutchman is also deecended from Selim, son of Buzzard on the side of hoth dam and eire, Selim being great-grandsire of Berbelle and grendeire of Bey Middleton. Now, it will not be questioned at present that Van Tromp is comparatively a failure, and tbet the Flying Datchman, as far es his etock have been tried, ie eminently succeesful as a stock-getter; and euch might bave heen expected, becanse his dam unitee the stout blood of Catton and Orville with that of Selim, which last strain, taking with it tho above valuable qualities, hits with the same Selim hlood in Bay Middleton. (See Table 22.)

Exemple 9—Weathergage is another instance of success in this mode of breeding, hie eire and dam both taking from Mulcy and Tramp, end Miss Letty, his grandam, being by Priam, grendson of Orville, eire of Muley, out of a daughter of that horse—and consequently herself much in-bred. Weatherbit, the sire of Weethergage, also reunites the hlood of the two sisters, Eleanor and Cressida. (See Table 26.)

Example 10—I have already adduced some examples of the success of the union of the Whalehone with the Selim blood. and I may, in addition, remark on the case of Pyrrhus I, who is hy Epirns, a grendson of Selim, out of Fortress, a great-granddaughter of Ruhens, hrother to Selim; and also in-hred to Whalehone, his dem being hy Defence, the son, out of Jewese, the granddaugbter of that horse. (See Table 74.)

Exemplo 11—Safeguard is hred almost exactly in the seme way, but a still closer degree of relationship exists hetween hie eire and dam, he heing hy Defence (son of Defiance, hy Rubens), out of a mare hy Selim, hrother to Ruhens, which same mare is eleo descended from the Wellesley Gray Arabian. The etrongest case of euccees from close in-breeding with which I am acquainted is in a son of tbe above horse, the steeplecheeer Vainhope, who is by Safeguard, a grandson of Selim, and great-grandson of Ruhene, out of a mare by Strephon, who wae aleo hy Ruhene. Now his stoutness and eoundneee were too well known to need further comment; and his case alone ie a strong argument in favor of tbe hreeding-in a second time.

Example 12—Almost as strong a case has lately appearod in the Knight nf St. George, who was hy Birdcatcher, son of Sir Hercnlee, out of a granddaughter of thet horee, and with a still farthor infneion of Waxy blood in her grandam. These two last examplee are the etrongeat modern inetaucee of close in-breeding with which I am acquainted; hut as they were neither of them qaite first-class, they do not eo much etrengthen the argument as eome of the previously instanced horses. Nevertheless, being as close ae they are, they ehow that the practice ie not attended by a bad reeult in these particular cnees.

Example 13—The Saddler, who ia remarkable for the stoutnese, if not for the speed, of hie stock, ie the produce of SECOND COUSINS, heing descended on both sides of hie pedigree from Waxy.

Examplo 14—Chatham, is good a horee ae over rau, is by the Colonel, son of Whisker, out of Hester, hy Camel, son of Whalebone, brother to Whieker; and he is therefore the produce of FIRST COUSINS. Both these horses (Examploa 13 and 14) unite the Wexy and Buzzard hlood.

Example 15—Sweetmeat is valuable as a stallion, not only hecause he is in-hred to Waxy, hut hecanse he also possesees eo much of the celebrated Prunella hlood, he being descended from that maro through three several linee—viz., through Parasol, Moses and Waxy Popo.

Examplo 16—Graco Darling (dam of tho Hero, hy Chosterfield) was the produce of SECOND COUSINS, hoth sire and dam heing descended from Waxy. It ie therefore not to be wondered at that she produced so stout a borso ae the Hero, combining the Waxy, Priam, Octavian and Ruheas hlood. Hie sire and dam were aleo third cousins through Coelia as well.

Example 17—Wild Dayrell, epeedy ae he is, may trace hie wonderful powers to a reunion of the hlood of Velocipede, which exists on the side of both sire and dam, and also to his descent from Selim and Ruhens, own hrothers, whn are respectively his paternal and maternal great-grandsires.

Example 18—Cowl, by Bay Middleton, out of Crucifix, is the result of the union of SECOND COUSINS, the sire being descended from Julie, and the dam from Cressida, hoth of tbem sisters to the celebrated mare Eleanor, the winner of tue Derby and Oaks. There is also another cross of Whiskey blood from Emilius, so that Cowl ie in-bred to Whiskey twice. It would he a curious experimeut to put him to some descendant of Muley—euch as Alice Hawthorn or Virginie, and thue unite the *three* sisters in one, making a third infusion of tbis hlood with an interveniug out-cross. It should he horne in mind that Young Giantess, the ancestress of all these mares, and also of Sorcerer, was the produce of second cousins, and each of these second cousins was also tbe produce of second cousins, hoth of their sires and dams having Godolphin as tbeir great-grandeire.

The following brood-maree mey be attentively examined, and their prodnce by neer relations compared with thst hy horses only distantly connected, which I here shown all horsee are in the present day. Thie is a still stronger proof of the advantsge of in-breeding than tbe success of solitary horses as runners.

Example 1—One of the most euccessful brood-mares of late yeara was Decoy, who bred a long list of race-horses to Touchstone end Pantaloon; now the former of these horses was much more enccessful generelly in getting racing stock than tho latter, and yet in this instance was beaten hy him, as proved by comparing Drone, Sleight-of-hand, Van Amharg, and Legerdemain, with Phryne, Thais, Falstaff, and Flatcatcher. Now, why was this? Simply because Touchstone was a more distant relation, end only one line in each was similar —namely, the great-grandsire Waxy; but in tbe case of Pantaloon and Decoy there wae a cousinship in the second degree, each heving Peruvien es a grendfather, and not only that, but Decoy herself was in-hred to Sir Peter, who was grandsire to hotb her dam and sire, so tbat Sleight-of-hand and his hrother and sieter were *twice* in-bred to him. Now, as the Pantaloon and Decoy blood hit, and their produce not only were fast but stout, there was good reason for returning to Pantaloon after the out-cross with Touchstone, which produced Phryne; this mere, when put to him, was successively the dem of Elthiron, Windhound, Miscrrima, Hohhie Noble, the Reiver, and Rambling Katie; thus still farther proving the value of in-breeding, more especially with an interveuing out-cross as in this case.

Example 2—Cyprian, again, is an example of the production of a lot of second-class horses, hy crossing her with various sires not related in blood—as, for instance, Jereed, Velocipede, Voltair, and Hetman Platoff; hut when put to Birdcatcher, a greet-great-grandson of Prunella, and being herself a granddaugbger of the same celebrated mare, she threw a euperior animel in the shape of Songstress.

Example 3—Virginia (see psge 312) bred a series of middling horsee hy Voltair, Hetman Platoff, Emilius, end Birdcatcher, iu all of which there wss a single point in which she was releted, but in all very distantly; neither was the strain, except that of Orville, first-rate; hut when put to Pyrrhus I she produced a Virago, who, as long ae she ramained sound, was very fer the best of her year. On examining and compering the pedigrees of the sire and dam it will be seen that Selim and Ruhens (hrothers) occur on each side once, and Whalehone, whose name is seen twice in the table of Pyrrhus I, ia represented in tbat of Virginia hy Wofnl, his brother, besidee which Young Gientess occurs in each table. These are over and ebove the Hamhletonion relationship, which is the same in thie case as in thet of the result of the cross with Voltair and Hetman Platoff.

Exemple 4—In the present year, after a series of failures, Alice Hawthorn has given to the turf a race-horse in the shepe of Oolston; now if the pedigrees of his sire and dam are examined, it will he seen that Melbourne, the sire, is a grandson of Cervantes, whilst Alice Hawthorn is also a great-granddanghter of the same horse—Cervantes being a grandson of Eclipse and Herod, from which latter horse he also receives two other infnsions, and Alice heing descended from Eclipse, through Orville, Dick Andrews, Mandane and Tramp. A very similar case of in-breeding with the same straine occurred in Sir Tatton Sykes, who was the produce of e mere, great-grat ddenghter of Comus, and also great-great-granddaughter of Cervantes. She was put to Melhourne, a grandson of hoth these horses, producing that extraordinary horse which I am uow adducing as an instance of success in this mode of hreeding. The pedigree of the dam of Sir Tatton Sykes should he carefully analyzed as exhibiting a curious reunion of strains. First, Muley is in-hred to Whiekey, he ie then crossed with an Eleotion maro, producing Margrave; the dam of Muley heing Eleanor, a deughter of Y. Giantess. Next, Margrave, an oat-cross, is put to Patty Primrose, conteining in her pedigree two infusione of Young Gientese through Sorcerer, and one of the Cervantes; and, finally, the Margrave mare, the reenlt of one in-breeding and one out-cross on the side of both her sire and dam, is put to Melhourne, composed of the blood of all three; heiag deecended from Sorcerer, a son of Young Giantess, and also from Corvantes.

If the whole of the pedigrees to which I have here alluded are attentively examined, the hreeder can have no hesitetion in coming to the conclusion that in-breeding, carried out once, or even twice, is not only a bed practice, hut is likely to he attended with good results. Let him aek what horses have heen the most remarkahle of late years ae etaltione, and with very few oxceptions he will find they were considerably in-hred. It has been remarked that the Touchstone and Defence blood almost alwaye hite with the Selim; hat it ie forgotten that the one was already croeeed with that horee, and the other with his brother Rubene. On the other hand the Whisker blood in the Colonel has not succeeded so well, it being mede up of much crossed and more distantly related particles, and therefore not hitting with the Selim and Castrel blood like his cousins, Touchstoue and Defence. It has, however, partially succeeded when in-hred to the Waxy and Buzzard hlood, as in Chatham and Fugleman, who both reunite these three strains. The eamo appties to Coronation, who unitos the Whalobone blood in Sir Hercules with that of Rubens in Ruby; hut as Wexy and Buzzard, the respective anceetors of all theee horses, were hoth grandsons of Herod, and great-grandeons of Snap, it only strengthens the argument in favor of in-breeding. Thie conclusion ia in accordauce with tbo 14th and 15th axiome which embody the state of our preseut knowledge of the theory of genoratiou; and if they are examiued they will be eeen to hear upon the present subject, eo ae to lead ono to avdise the carryiag out of the practice of in-and-in-breeding to the same extent as hae heen found eo successful in the inetances which I have given. Prurity of hlood is intimately counected with the practice, hecause the nearer it is to one standard the more unmixed it ie, and hy conecquonce the more fully it is repreeented in the produce. Hence, it is doubly needful to take care that this pure hlood ie of a good kind; because if bad, it will perpetuate its bad qualitiee juet as closely as it would the good, or perhaps still more so.

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

Last Sunday the quarterly race for the Mayrisch Badge was held over the club course. There was a fair entry, and a good race anticipated. Unfortunately the wind was very light, dying out entirely twice during the race. A good start was effected, and the canoes all kept down the north shore to keep in out of the tide and get as much of the breeze as possible. The Mystic, Flirt and Pirate quickly showed in front. When off the point of marsh near the "Wm. Tabor" it fell perfectly calm and the canoes drifted aimlessly about for about a quarter of an hour. The Mystic and Gypsy, who had drifted toward the Brooklyn wharf then struck a flow of wind and made tracks for the stake, which they were almost round before the others got it. The Mystic finally won by four minutes, Gypsy second, Pirate, Flirt, Whisper, Zoe Mon, etc., in the order named. It was a pity the breeze was so wretched, as the race would have been well contested, and it was no criterion of the sailing merits of the canoes. The annual meeting will be held at the club-house next Saturday. A member of the Rochester Canoe Club is here and visited the clubhouse last Sunday. His canoe will be out this week. A camping trip to Goat Island is contemplated in the near future.

THE GUN.

At Sacramento, on Sunday, January 8th, Mr. William Verity an old and genuine sportsman, died. He had followed the field consistently and persistently, and attributed the strength of his declining years to that source. He was a good hunter, a fine shot, a valuable friend, and a courteous gentleman.

Mr. Thos. Tuadstead; writes, under date, Jan. 4th, the since the last storm there is plenty of water on Staten Island and that ducks are very plenty. The ground is reached via. steamer to Walkers Landing, Bonldin Island. The landing is but one mile from the shooting ground.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

H. W. Peck, Healdsburgh.
American Cultivator, 220 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

The Field Trials.

The meet at Bakersfield this week has been under the universal disadvantage of cold weather, but there has been sport and work nevertheless. The judges were J. M. Bassford, of Vacaville, F. A. Taft, of Truckee, and R. T. Vandevort, of Passadena. The telegraphic report of the result which follows is from the *Examiner*:

The drawing for placea in the Poppy Stakes was as follows: W. S. Kittle's pointer Maid, against W. W. Foote'a setter Dick; C. L. Ecklon's setter Herald, against J. M. Barney's pointer Galatea; G. W. Bassford's pointer Blossom, against J. G. Edward's pointer Hidalgo; W. Demott's setter Haroldine, against L. J. Rose Jr's pointer Point; California Kennel's setter Sunlit, against Charles Kaeding's setter Dottie Shafter. After tha drawing a start was made at 11 o'clock for one of Miller & Lux's ranches.

The first pair, Herald and Galatea, was put down to run at 12:45 o'clock. Clay Chipman hunted over Herald and J. Martin Barney over Galatea. The ground was covered with sagebrush and weeds two feet high. Soon a hevy of quail wes fonnd which rose before the dogs could point them, and flaw into a cottonwood thicket. When followed the brnah wes so high that the work of the dogs could not ha seen well. Galatea showed very great speed and ran in pretty style with head high and not nosing about on scent at rabbits, of which thera were hundreds. Herald ahowad great powar and much bird-sense, but wes not well aqnainted with his handler. He was broken by Mr. Ecklon, who could not attand the trials, and was handled hy a man who had never befora hunted him. Galataa was ahead all the time, and a little reckless, flushing saveral birds before aettling down to systematic work. Herald made the first point and stood steady when the quails rose before him. The birds soattered in high sagebuab, and Galatea soon found one and pointed it prettily. Mr. Barney shot and missed, the dog standing well under the gun. The birds were followed into a thicket, where the dogs could not he seen well. Both showed well, but Galatea was much the better and won, after one hour of sharp work.

The second competition was betwean G. W. Baseford's pointer Blossom and J. G. Edwarde' pointer Hidulgo. Tbey worked for twenty minutea. Hidalgo at first showed very great peca and good atyle, but when birde were fonnd and the guns were fired he showed an intense doaire to olimb into a wagon and quit hunting. He was given a reaeonable time to change his tactics, and failing to do eo waa judged to have too little merit to justify working him longer. and the heat waa awerded to Blossom. The lattar ahowad pretty atyle and worked very close to her handler.

The most intereeting rece of the day was between W. Demott'e setter Haroldine and L. J. Rose Jr.'s pointer Point. Both were very fast and full of the hunting instinct. They were run for one hour and eight minutaa, and then taken up to he run the next day. Both were well broken, and hunted the ground quickly and closely. Haroldina had the best of the pace, and covered the groond more uniformly and closaly. Soon after being started a number of quail was fonnd in good low grass and brnah. The dogs raced ahont through the weeds at great apeed, and made several pointe each. The birde were wild because of the vary cold weather. Haroldine showed the most caution and better bird-aense. She wasted little tima hunting unlikely plecee, but went diroctly from one likely spot to another. Each mada several flushes, which were excusable because of the noise made by the dogs in paaaing through the cracking brneh. Toward the end of the day's work Point fonnd a little hevy of quail in low weeds, and drew up on them in handsome atyle. Haroldina waa sant to back him, but on the way fonnd a rabbit and stood it nicely. Both were steady and showed good breaking. At ten minutes past four work was suspended for the day.

Second Day,

The morning was very cold and a bleck frost covered the grnnd until 10 o'clock. President Edwards ordered tho etart from town at 9:30 o'clook. The same grnnd used on the first day was again nsed. The nnfinished heat between W. Demott's setter Haroldine and L. J. Rose Jr.'s pointer Point was finished first. Both dogs worked finely, Haroldine showing the most speed. Birds were scarce and a two-mile round waa made without finding any quail. The cover was high sagebrush and weeds. Finally each showed signs of scenting, and Haroldine, at high pace, dropped on a point on a hevy of seven birds. Demott walked in and put up the quail but did not shout. Haroldine did not move. The find was meritorious considering the frosty cover and lack of breeze. The dogs scented toward the scattered birds and were worked very close to the handlers. Haroldine constantly ranged wide of her handler, and soon flashed a quail down wind, an act which did not penalize her under the rules. When ordered on Haroldine again flushed a bird down wind. Point was kept very close to Allender, his handler, for some minutes, but when the judgea fonnd that Haroldine persistently ranged widely they ordered both dogs worked out freely, and Point made a wide cast without finding. In going to the dog Allender put up five birds. The dogs were ordered toward the birds last foand and Point took a wide swing and waa called in. While moving toward his handler two birds rose near him and the dog atopped to win and stood steadily when Allender killed one of tha birds. When sent on through high weeds Haroldine pointed a pair of birds which flew a moment after and a few seconds later a bevy flushed wildly near her. Her point was on the bevy and was a good hit of work. The birds scattered into nice, low cover, and the dogs were taken toward the place. Point soon drew up, but moved on without an order, and within a few yards pointed a single quail. The judges stopped at 1 o'clock for consultation, and two minutes later sent the dogs on. Just before the consultation e bevy flushed wildly and covered in weeds. Sent toward the place, each dog scored a point, Demott killing Haroldine's bird, and, the ant breaking shot, Point left his point, and, Allander walking in, put up a quail a few yards from the spot, which he killad, Point being steady and showing good training. At five minutes past 1 o'clock the heat was awarded to Point. The decision did not receive general approval. Both dogs were very fine and showed excellent training, but Haroldine had the best of the race in pace, uniformity and wideness of range, quartering and hunting to the gun. In style they were equal. Point worked much of his ground two and three times, ranging in behind his handler. They were worked two hours and twenty-seven minutes altogather, and in the opinion of several veteran field-trial men Haroldine was ahead at every stage of the race.

The second heat of the day was between the California Kennel's setter Sunlit and Charles Kaeding'a setter Dottie Shafter. The dogs were worked an hour and fifteen minutes, Sunlit showing much the best speed, range, style and nose. Dottie Shafter worked prettily, but not effectively, and Sunlit was a little headstrong, and soon after starting found a bird and pointed it, but broke in when the quail flew. A few yards further on Sunlit again pointed and stood nicely.

Third Day.

The day was much warmer, and an earlier start was made. Instead of going fifteen miles to Section 36, new ground on Section 17, about four miles south of town, was used.

The first beat to-day was between W. S. Kittle'a pointer Maid and W. W. Foota'a setter Dick. Maid showed great speed at first and very pretty style. Dick also ran fast and handsomely. Neither showed much capacity to smell birds, but ran over them and made them fly. When Maid's handler, Allender, shot at a quail Maid quit working and remained close at his heel for the remainder of the heat. After running thirty-two minutes the dogs were judged not to have sufficient merit to warrent prolonging the race and were taken up. Maid was started in opposition to the wish of her handler, who stated that she was tired.

The second was between J. M. Barney's pointer Galatea, and G. W. Bassford's pointer Blossom. The race began in a field of the salt-grass peculiar to alkali ground. It afforded the best of cover, being low and clear. Galatee was very headstrong and wild. Blossom did not range widely, but worked carefully. A few birds had been marked down by spectators, and the dogs were sent towards them, Galatea flushing a pair and being unsteady when they flew. A moment afterward Blossom in a clump of saga got a point, and also proved unsteady. After working fifty-one minutes Blossom was awarded the heat. Neither showed brilliancy, but Galatee's rankness was so marked that the decision was clearly right.

At noon the California Kennel'a setter Sunlit, and L. J. Rose Jr.'s pointer Point, began their contest on an open field of salt-grass. Both worked very far from their handlers, Sunlit especially being disposed to holt, although Point was not much behind. The heat was unsatisfactory as a test of the excellence of the dogs in bringing game to the gun. Sunlit'a handler incessantly trotted ahead in search of his dog, and the other handler was compelled either to move unreasonably fast or to work the ground just passed over by his opponents. Sunlit and her handler flushed a great many birds, and several bevies were found on which little or no work wee done, the birds being put up by the noisa before the dogs could point them. Both showed much animation and great pace. In style Point was best, while in actual work on birds they were about equal. Sunlit constantly broke in when birds rose before her unless her handler was close at hand to stop her. Both are experb animals, but Sunlit needs training badly. The pair were run an hour and five minutes, and Sunlit declared the winner.

The third series was between the California Kennel's setter Sunlit, and G. W. Baseford's pointer Blossom, for first prize in the stake. The race lasted an hour and waa strongly in favor of Sunlit, who outfooted Blossom. Tha dogs were on birds much of the hour and four minutes they were run, but Sunlit was cutting out the work. Blossom was very cautious and appeared slow in comparison with the other. Blossom had been broken to work close to her handler, and the fact militated against her when put down on open ground. Sunlit again showed unsteadiness when birds arose near her, and broke in several times. Blossom behaved nicely under ebot, but the lack of attentiveness in her competitor was more than compensated for by her superiority in other qualities. At ten minutes past 3 Sunlit was given the heat and first money.

Under the rules G. W. Bassford's pointer Blossom, and L. J. Rose Jr.'s pointer Point, were run for second place. Point did some very nice work, being more cautious than before, while Blossom, who had run two hard heats during the day, lost her self-control, and was so heavily penalized for chasing that it was practically impossible for her to win. Both showed fatigue, but Point had the most staying power, and made several very handsome points. They were run thirty-six minutes, and Point was then given the race and second money. The judges selected E. W. Demott'e setter Haroldine to run with Blossom for third prize, but the owners of the dogs decided to divide the money, and the Puppy Stake was finished, the winners being the California Kennel's setter Sunlit first, L. J. Rose Jr.'s pointer Point second, W. Demott's setter Haroldine and G. W. Basaford's pointer Blossom equal third.

Dentition of the Dog.

[By A. E. Buzard, M. R. C. V. S. L.]

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—This is often a very important subject, and one which few authors give satisfactory information on, not even excepting Blaine. The dog, when he is full grown, has forty-two teeth, twenty in the upper and twenty-two in the lower jaw, there being two small supplementary molars in the latter. With the exception of the canine teeth (tushes), all the teeth are provided with a neck, which is covered by the gum, and separates the body of the tooth from the root. The teeth are pointed, and disposed so as to tear and crush the food on which the dog lives. They are of a moderate size, compered with other animals, and are subject to little loss of substance compared with the teeth of the monodactyle. There is, however, in all of them some alteration of form and substance, both in the incisors and the canine teeth; but this depends so much on the kind of food on which the animal lives, and the consequent use of the teeth, that the indication of the age by the altered appearance of the month is not to be depended upon after tha animal is about four years old. The incisor teeth are six in number in each jaw, and are placed opposite to each other. In the upper jaw the corner teeth are much larger than the middle ones, they are farther apart from each other than in the lower jaw, and they terminate in a conical point, somewhat curved inwards and backwards. They gradually assume likewise an angular form from pressing and rubbing against the inferior tushes. In tha lower jaw the central teeth are generally the largest and strongest, and the corner teeth the smallest and weakest. If the teeth of the full-grown dog are whole, and not injured by use, they have a beautiful appearance, their color being perfectly white. Their surface presents, as in the incisors of the ruminants, an anterior or cutting edge, and a hollow or depression within. This edge is toothed; it is divided into three lobes, the central one, the largest and the most projecting, forming the point of the tooth. The two lateral lobes have the appearance of little notches cut on either side of the principal lobe. The interaal notch is tha least distinct; particularly is this the case in the teeth of small dogs. This form of the dental edge constitutes what is known as the *fleur-de-lis*, and which is gradually effaced by the wearing of the teeth. The hollow, like that of the incisor teeth of the ox, faces the cavity of the mouth; it occupies the whole of the internal surface of the tooth, and is perfectly regular and complete as if it had been gouged out with a curved chisel. Laterally, and by the side of the neck of the tooth, it has a projecting edge, from which the lateral lobes are formed and cut. The root of the incisor teeth is flat on its sides, and bent somewbat backwards. When the tooth is young its root presents a large and deep cavity, which encloses a pulpy substance; but this is gradually contracted as the dog advances in age, and at length is diminished to a little round canal, which is prolonged into the interior of the tooth.

The temporary and permanent teeth differ very little except in size; the milk teeth being the smallest, the whitest and tha sharpest, but they continue only a little while after the birth; they fall before the appearance of tha permanent teeth, and several days intervene between tha fall of the first and the protrusion of the second set. The true canine teeth are four in number, two above and two below. These are the instruments by which means the animal most readily bites, seizes his pray, tears it, and draws it into the mouth. They are larger in the upper than in the lower jaw. They are sometimes of very great size, and are nearly of the same form as those of tha horse, and are subject to the same altaration from attrition. They are of a pyramidal shape, curving inwards and backwards, terminating in a point of considerable sharpness, presenting on their internal surface a depression little different from that in the incisors, and surrounded like them by a projecting edge. The upper tush is nearer to the molars than the incisors, and, as it grows, it passes behind the lower one. This last, fixed nearly at the corner of the lower jaw, rubs against the posterior face of the corner tooth or little tush of the upper jew. When the mouth is shut the inferior tush passes between the two in the upper jaw; it lies upon them, and rubs against them, and particularly against the corner tooth, or incisor tush. This overlying of tha teeth well explains the manner in which the dog lacerates his prey where he shakes and drags it after having penetrated it with his tushes.

These are the principel instruments of mischief, for if you deprive the dog of them the bite is comparatively harmless. Sometimes, in old dogs, the smaller upper tushes are bent backwards, and interfere materially with tha motion of the lower jaw, and I have found it necessary sometimes to file down or to pull out the crooked teeth. The milk incisors and tushes pierce the gums before or very soon after the birth, and those in the upper jaw a little before the lower ones. These temporary teeth are very white, small and pointed; they protrude very rapidly, and then speedily detach themselves and are gone. The period of the appearance of the permanent teeth differs in different dogs. It is earliest in large dogs. The mastiff has his permanent teeth complete when he is four or five months old; the spaniel's teething is not always over until he is seven or eight months old. The incisor teeth first appear in the form of sharp points, at some distance from each other. In herbivorous animals the permanant incisors do not appear until the animal has nearly attained his full growth; but the milk teeth of the dog last only a short time, because in a state of nature, and of servitude too, stronger instruments become necessary to him. Of the permanent teeth the pincers always appear first, but they precede the middle teeth only a few days. The corner teeth appear about the fifth month, and the tushes at tha same time, or a few days before tham. All the teeth preserve their whiteness until the animal is about two years old, when the pincers begin to be a little worn and their color tarnished.

The first marks of change appear in the pincers of the lower jaw, next in the middle teeth of the same jaw, and then in the pincers of the upper jew. The tushes do not generally begin to be rounded until all the incisors are more or less changed. The change of the incisor teeth consists in the gradual effacement of the *fleur-de-lis*, or, in other words, the wearing down of the central lobe to a level with the lateral ones. The change is quickened or retarded according to the nature of the food of tha dog. Dogs that are fed on meat or bones must necessarily use their teeth more than others that live on bread and broth. The wearing down of the teeth follows the same order as their appearance, and occurs sooner in the larger than the smaller dog. It should also be borne in mind that in gnawing a bone, or violently shaking and tearing his prey, the teeth of the dog are liable to be broken or even torn out. The wearing begin

anterior border of the tooth, and gradually spreads over the external surface of it.

These circumstances, of continual occurrence, often render it difficult, or almost impossible, to determine the age of a dog with any degree of accuracy, and it is not surprising that some should have affirmed that there is no sure guide after the animal is three years old. I am sure it is a certain fact that large dogs fed on meat and bones always appear older than they really are. I have known dogs at two years old have their pincers and their middle teeth with a perfectly flat surface, and this should not occur until they are from two and a-half to three years old. In these cases the age can only be judged of by the freshness of the tushes. We have appreciated all the more or less frequent variations in the change of the teeth, and are inclined to think that there are indications that may be depended upon beyond the age of three years. The marks indicative of the current year are always less apparent and constant than those which, in the usual course, belong to the preceding year. The natural characters of a three-year-old mouth are always more distinct, and are found in a greater number of animals than those of a four-year-old one. Hence, consequently, the difficulties increase with each succeeding year, and, after a certain period, render it impossible to determine the age at all. The flattening of the sharp edge of the pincers of the upper jaw is not usually affected until the pincers and the middle teeth of the lower jaw have lost their *fleurs-de-lis*, and that is, naturally, at about three years old. In the usual order of things the pincers of the lower jew begin to be worn when the dog is between fifteen or twenty months; or at sixteen months, perhaps, in large dogs, and between twenty and twenty-two months in smaller dogs. Between two years and a half and three years the middle incisors in the lower jaw undergo the same change. The upper edge of the pincers of the top jaw is levelled at between three and four years old, of course varying according to the size of the dog. The central lobe of the corner teeth of the lower jaw disappears about the same time, or a little after, that is to say, at four years. The middle teeth of the upper jaw experience the same process at between four and five years old, varying with the size of the dog. At about the same period the lower incisors begin to be foul and black, and somewhat deteriorated. After five years old the indications of age are not to be depended upon, and the examiner can only approximate to it. In most dogs the superior corner teeth or little tushes begin to become rounded at six years old; but this is not sufficiently regular to be depended upon as a certain indication of the age. The molar teeth of the dog, as connected with his age, are not nearly so interesting as the history of the incisors. So I will merely state that each jaw contains twelve molar teeth, six on the right side and the same number on the left; but besides these there are two little supernumerary molars, placed between the tush and the first of the six true molars in the lower jaw. They appear last of all the molars, and, so far as my experience goes, continue as long as any of them.

Breeding Dogs.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your comments in the kennel column of last week, we have the following: "The California dog Sirius was again put out in the first round at the American Trials." A perfectly competent judge writes 'that he is a good hunting dog, but lacks fire, pace and range.' But the result was anticipated both by his owner and others, although it is regretted. Big dogs stand but little chance as against those of medium weight and racy form." The comment, to my mind, is inconclusive and unsatisfactory. Are we to understand that Sirius was beaten because he was a big dog, or because he lacked fire, pace and range? And are all big dogs wanting in those essential qualities, and do all small dogs possess them? And were the dogs who beat Sirius both small dogs of medium weight and racy form?

The "perfectly competent judge" says, "He is a good hunting dog, but lacks fire, pace and range." That is to say, he is like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted. When you have eliminated from the qualifications of a hunting dog, fire, pace and range, there is nothing left to make a good dog out of. There is nose to be sure, but of what use is that without the other important qualities. I have come to the conclusion with Mr. Buckell that no matter how you breed, whether to this or that celebrated dog, it all depends upon "whether they nick," and that "nicking"—which may not be a very scientific term—cannot be determined until the progeny are at least a year old. If the owner of Sirius had taken him into the field and given him a day's hunt, he could have seen at once whether he had the fire, pace and range sufficient to qualify him for a field trial among the crack dogs of the East, and saved himself both expense and disappointment. Here we have another fact to support Mr. Buckell's theory:

A dog from Sweetheart, who we all know to be a highly bred and beautiful bitch, mated to Sportsman, as good a dog as ever took the field, and both sire and dam inherit the blood of field-trial winners; and yet, the reporter of the Field Trial says: "His range was narrow and his pace slow and heavy;" and the "competent judge" says: "He lacked fire, pace, and range." To be sure, Sirius might have been an exception, for it must not be expected that all the dogs in a litter will be equally good. I contend that as good dogs can be bred from the dogs which we have in this Stake as any that are bred in the East. I have bred a great many English setters and many of them possessed all the fire, range and pace necessary to qualify them to compete with the best dogs in the world, and some, I admit, were slow and heavy, after the style of Sirius, and not worth raising. In fact, one of the great drawbacks to raising dogs for profit is that you find so many that do not come up to the high standard that is expected from the Llewellin breed. In breeding all animals there is a strong tendency to reversion. I don't think that any new blood is required to keep up the excellence of the Llewellin strain, but merely to select the best and keep on breeding. I have made several attempts to introduce new blood from native and Gordon strains, but invariably find the result of the cross anything but beneficial. Writers who profess to have an extra share of wisdom, say: "Breed with judgment." That is about as clear as Launcelot Gobbo's directions to his blind father to find the way to the house of Master Jew: "You first turn to the right hand and then you turn to the left, and then you keep straight on and turn off no hand at all, but turn down indirectly to the Jew's house." We all endeavor to breed with judgment. Mr. Post thought he was breeding with judgment when he went to the expense of sending Sweetheart to Sportsman, and I give him great credit for his enterprise. And what is the result?—Sirius. I say keep on breeding, as Mr. Laverack did, from those which we have, and cull, and select and breed again.

GILROY, January 8. E. LEAVESLEY.

Mr. Leavesley seems disposed to quibble. None can have noted the trial events of the year without noting that winners are dogs under fifty-five pounds in weight, in all-aged stakes, and the winning youngsters dogs that will develop into animals of medium size and weight. There *may be* big setters which are sole dogs and which have the snap, pace and range of Gladstone, Roderigo, Nat Goodwin or Allie James, but if so they are carefully hidden by their owners. Reports say that Sirius lacks fire, pace and range—not that he is entirely without animation, wholly immobile, or utterly indisposed to leave the heel of his handler. A dog may possess a considerable degree of fire and yet not be up to the standard established by the Count Nobles and Gladstones, the former, especially. So also, pace, high enough to suit many, may be shown by a dog which would fail ignominiously in competition with really superior opponents. Range is largely controlled by the views of the handler and the hird sense of the dog, and it is quite possible that Sirius has range enough to make him a good dog on singles, while yet he would not be a good covey dog. Mr. Leavesley loses sight of the fact that a field trial meeting, as compared with the work done by average dogs, is like a stake in which a hundred colts of improved excellence are entered of which only the four or five cracks come to the post. We should be pleased to learn from Mr. Leavesley what dog or dogs of his breeding he considers to have possessed "all the fire, range and pace necessary to qualify them to compete with the best dogs in the world." If we know the standard by which he measures his dogs, we shall know better how to estimate his judgments. We agree with him in thinking that dogs equal or superior to any bred elsewhere should be produced in California, and are pleased to see so vigorous a movement in that direction. Sirius has brothers and sisters much better fitted in form and spirit for a field-trial race than he, but none more level-headed and pleasant-tempered.

ROD.

How Three Members of the Fair Sex Went Fishing.

[By PETRONELLA.]

NO. 3.—A PLAN THAT FAILED, AND ONE UNTRIED.

While the grim fates are dreaming,
Their handmaids unwind the warp stretched by man.

In the good old time there was a belief, still to some extent current, that Friday is an unlucky day. The sportsmen, I imagine, has never sympathized strongly with this superstitious fancy, nor considered any day particularly unlucky, except the fair holiday that found him closely environed by some social or business network that barred the way to field and stream, or some perverse "first of the open season" that sent him home with empty bag or basket.

Certainly Milo Brandt and his friends were not tainted with this old belief, else had they been more careful about returning home on the eventful Friday that found Mrs. Brandt and her friends safely quartered in Cloverdale. To be quite accurate, though, there was not much planning about it. The trip had been undertaken on a blind lead, and kept strictly secret in the hope of an unprecedented catch. But alas for the air castles of man! More deceitful water had never been whipped, and the chief result of several hours' hard work was deep disgust and a few small trout. In this state of affairs one of the fishermen proposed, laughingly, that they go home and join the family circle for Decoration Day. Here was a reasonable and valid excuse for their hasty return, of which, like wise men, they were not slow to avail themselves, only arranging time so darkness would give them a little headway.

As they stepped from the train at Oakland, laden with accessories, and pretty well tired from so hasty and unsatisfactory a trip, Mr. Ralph Holden, who came first, felt consciously increased in girth and stature. Had he not sacrificed his own pleasure for the sake of his wife? So often this question obtruded itself on the homeward route that no one could have persuaded him he would have stayed away had the fishing been of the best. Mr. Brandt, more honest, and less affected with enlarged measurement of self, laughed quietly as he thought how merry Kate would be when he confided the truth to her, and was inwardly rejoiced that no wall of lies, even unconscious lies, lay between their hearts. "And Kate was wise, bless her! No fear of tales from that quarter!" After each little talk of this kind with himself he asked his friend Squib for a light, ever and again reminding him of his promise to go up to the house and "get a snack."

The house, as they came in sight of it, did not present its usual cheery and inviting appearance. The light in the hall was feeble, and the one in the attic room occupied by the girl sickly. Squib's first glance made him wish he had gone to a restaurant, and he was just about to light another cigarette by way of forgetting the unpleasant sensation of emptiness at his stomach when it was discovered that the Holden house opposite was in utter darkness.

"Gone to bed early with the pouts, I suppose," said Ralph to himself, thinking of his sacrifice and beginning to feel cross.

Squib was sure something had gone wrong now, and after hesitating and fingering his wonderful side whiskers for two or three seconds he said to Milo, in a way that aimed at easiness but only reached timidity, "Look here, old fellow, I don't think I'd better go in. It's all right, you know. Some other time—"

"Perhaps you'd like to go home with me?" interrupted Ralph, sarcastically. "Looks inviting over there, doesn't it?"

"No, I'll be hanged now," came determinedly from Milo, as he prepared to ring the bell in preference to using his key. "I invited you both here to eat, and eat you shall, if I have to get in and do the cooking myself! Here goes!" So saying he gave the bell a Brobdingnagian pull and stepped back to await developments.

Soon a sound of cautious footsteps was heard in the hall; then the door opened just enough to permit a glimpse of a young, round, scared face, and a trembling voice asked:

"What is it, please?"

"There's no it, the thing is he."

"Mercy, Mr. Brandt, is that you!"

Strength suddenly came back to the voice, and from the face fright disappeared, but the hands that unfastened the door-chain were still unsteady, and proclaimed to all interested that the nerves of a pretty, young domestic were altogether too delicate for the ordinary purposes of life.

"Yes, I'm here. We're *all* here, just as usual. Come, take off your things, boys. Where's Mrs. Brandt, Nellie?"

"She went away this afternoon, sir."

"Went away this afternoon?" said Milo puzzled and disturbed. "What's become of Kit? Who went with her?"

"She took him, sir, and Mrs. Holden and Miss Staples went too. She said they'd be spendin' some days in the country, and get home by Tuesday."

"Oh, all right! Got any fire? Anything to eat in the house?"

"Plenty, and the fire's easy started."

"Good. Get us a meal of some kind as soon as you can, and light up some gas. The house looks as if there was a funeral in progress."

The girl being as quick as pretty, lost no time in getting about her duties. When she was quite out of the way Milo looked first at Ralph and then at Squib, but did not speak.

"Extraordinarily good joke!" ventured the latter, now at ease concerning something to eat and consequently happy.

"Yes, devilish fine," said Ralph, grimly. "I'd like to know what in thunder I'm to do with these fish I've been lugging round half a day. That's just the way whenever a fellow tries to please a woman!" and he gave the inoffensive basket a kick that sent it flying across the hall.

"Fish?" said Milo, suddenly coming to himself, "hand them right over. Who says we won't have a royal meal? Wait here for me just a few minutes."

While he was gone Ralph passed the time pacing back and forth, stolidly silent, and looking very ill-tempered. He was a handsome little fellow, one of those men who seem born for the express purpose of wearing elegant, well-fitting clothes, and surprisingly small shoes and gloves. No matter how much he hunted or fished, he was ever as neat as a Quaker. His black hair, worn very short because it showed an inclination to curl and thus become rough, formed a striking frame for an oval face, completed by small, handsome features, and his complexion was never anything else but rosy and clear, while the long, curling black mustache that ornamented a very full, straight upper lip always wore an exquisite metallic lustre.

In glaring contrast to this highly spiced human confection was Squib, who had adjusted an eye-glass and become interested in a neat sketch of the prettiest part of the river Doone, thinking the while how he had sat, not so many months ago, on the spot from which the sketch had been made. For Squib, be it whispered low, had spent some time abroad; but as he was only an unknown and financially-crippled journalist, instead of a tuft-hunting exquisite, had brought back nothing but a fancy for English clothes, a queer touch of the accent, and some few inane expressions which served to flatten out his old-time clever conversation. If you care to see him more plainly, imagine a figure 5 feet, 11 inches high, well proportioned and graceful, a good-shaped head, long, straight nose, complexion florid, eyes light blue, and hair and whiskers of the hay-colored order, and you have your man; or, rather, the outside shell of him, for a man is something infinitely more complicated and uncertain than a suit of clothes and a physique.

One quality Squib possessed which made him a thorough favorite with the boys—he was rarely unselfish. This was not due to the fact that he was still unmarried, for, as a rule, the real, dyed-in-the-wool old bachelor is an individual so occupied with his claims to consideration that he sometimes fancies himself the sun, and is mildly curious as to what the earth would do without him. There was nothing of this about Squib. He made no reservations for individual benefit, and was quite ready to take anything (except hunger or a horse-whipping) as it came. Just now he was intensely anxious to say something to Ralph that would mend matters; but when a man is in the white heat of anger against his wife the right words are not easy to find, particularly if something like inborn timidity keeps either deadening the intellect or making it throw off electrical sparks as unsuited to the occasion as a donkey's bray to a funeral. And touching upon a totally extraneous subject, like the beauties of Doone or fishing at Rogie Falls, might have its drawbacks, say lack of interest and perfect disregard of whether Scotland held such waters or not, on the part of the hearer. Ah! Brandt was coming! A way would be found now to straighten things out!

Milo's work in kitchen and pantry had taken the jagged edge off his surprise and restored his normal, brusque good nature.

"Well, you've been kept standing round here in a state of expectancy longer than I intended," he said, looking sharply at Ralph. "Don't you want to go up stairs and reduce the dust a trifle? The dining-room will be ready for us by the time we're through."

Ralph did not thaw out much during the washing and brushing process, but a glass of "Prime old Kentucky" and a glimpse of the inviting board in the dining-room did much to restore his natural complacency. Milo never looked so well anywhere as at the head of his table dispensing good cheer and seasoning it with some odd conceit, or witty tale that seemed part of the full, deep-chested voice whose notes had a music of their own. His broad shoulders and splendid height (he was an inch and one-half taller than Squib), his large hands and powerful arms gave him full command of whatever piece of flesh or fowl found itself on the platter; and all the time his broad, mirthful face flashed with a generous happiness that gave it a magnetic charm alike independent of shape or feature. In fair truth Milo's features were of the roughest and plainest, except the eyes, which had unusual beauty and power. They were long, full, and of a clear gray, not yellow enough to be treacherous, nor white enough to be cold, nor violet enough to be over-loving, but just that wonderful combination of all three which reveals intelligence and strength. Nature had set them well under straight black eye-brows, in fine contrast to dark brown hair and beard. On the whole the face was mathematical rather than imaginative, and you felt instinctively that here was a person whose enmity it would not be well to gain. Much it would take to do that, for trifles never roused him. The man of fierce passions pays too dear a price for their fury to indulge them often.

A plate of hot soup after the "whisk" set the party talking, and when the trout came on, brown to crisp deliciousness, Squib grew unusually reckless, and proceeded to tell how his advice had resulted in Ralph getting such a good basket. "For if he'd stayed where he was first he'd surely come in without a fin. The fishing was confoundedly poor, you know."

"Yes, I know all about it," said Ralph, taking Squib's bait with beautiful unconsciousness, "but I stayed right where I was all the same."

"Ha! ha! that's a good one on you, old fellow!"

"Squib," said Milo, laughing and sending the fish-knife under some more of the trout for Ralph, "Squib, it seems to me you were unnaturally venturesome just then. Put me in mind of a story I once heard about a poor, blind old woman. She had two boys as fond of shooting as she was of eating game. One day they went out and had bad luck, only brought in one poor partridge. They gave it to their mother, who was cooking a pot of soup in the fire-place. She dressed it carefully and tossed it, as she supposed, into the soup, but in reality behind the back-log. When dinner was in progress she tasted of her soup, then clasped her hands and said impressively: 'La! boys! who'd a thought one little bird would ha' made such a difference in a big pot of soup!' See?"

"Oh, yes," said Squib, growing a little more florid, but evidently not much disturbed. "Let's drink your health by way of thanks. You're getting uncommonly clever."

"By Jove!" said Ralph as he emptied his claret glass in response to the health.

A cold fowl, rounded off with strawberries and creem, a cnp of delicions hlack coffee and some fregrant cigars finished an impromptn meel that could not have been more thoronghly enjoyed had a week heen spent in preperation. Bnt although everything so far had gone well, Squib, qnick to perceive, noticed that neither of his companions appeared quite netural. Not that they were aware of it; Ralph, especially, would have reseuted such an essertion in a moment, end Milo, though he might have looked snddenly conscions, woutd scarcely heve confessed in words. Poor Squih felt that the absent were the canse of this strangeness, end in his efforts not to mention them, which in spite of himself he seemed alweys on the noint ot doing, he flonndered into another snhject his friends had long since tabooed.

"Don't you know," he said, settling down in a deep, leather chair and puffing rings of smoke over his head, "don't yon know, this is en awfully pretty room, Holden. Qnite equal to anything I sew ebroad. That finish of grape leaves and clusters, now, so graceful, so like—"

"Yes, first rate," seid Ralph absently. He did not in the least believe thet Gertrnde had accompanied Mrs. Brendt. On the contrary he was snre she had gone to her mother's, and wes thinking what a generel family unpleesantness there wonld he in consequence.

"And that hit of painting on the side yonder, Brendt," went on Squih, desperately; "the trees end water. That's extraordinarily well done, yon know; reminds me of the erbutns trees in—"

"Yes, yes," said Milo, impatiently, "that was painted by young Mintnrn. My wife (Squih pulled his whiskers excitedly, 'What a stupid ass I am to he snre,' was his thonght,) my wife took a great fancy to him. He's the fellow who nsed to call her Inspiration. You mnst have met him here."

"Oh, yes, yes, to be sure," said Squib, at a galloping rate. "A tall, thin young man. The artists in Rome reminded me of him."

"I dare say. And now, Ralph, if yon and Squib will chat while I attend to some matters npstairs, I'll be greatly obliged."

He scarcely waited to hear the "Certainly, old fellow," that came quickly from both, but made his way with long strides through the hall end up the stairway, saying over and over to himself, "There must be a note from Kate." In all their nine years of married life he could remember no occasion similar to this, and it cnt him deeply. Anne and she had often gone away together, bnt never without his knowledge and assistance. "Was she in the habit of stealing off like this when he was absent? Had not some one beside Anne and Mrs. Holden gone too?"

Slowly he opened the door of the "Nest," lighted the gas and looked all aronnd. Everything spoke so plainly of her here, although the room helonged to both. There, on the side where she elways sat, were her books, with their ribbon marks, her writing table and stand of ferns; the bronze busts of Dante and Shakespeare, and fifty other things that whispered Kate! Kate! until the air seemed to hum with her name. He picked up one or two of the pretty ornaments on the table as if seeking something, then suddenly drew his hands away, telling himself he was as ont of place among his wife's things as an elephant in a flower-bed. Previous to marriage Milo's acquaintance with the opposite sex was limited to his mother, two sisters, a meiden aunt and three or four hoydenish girls, who made fnn of his awkward appearance, and so generally distracted him that he was well nigh conceiving a strong dislike for the whole sex. This resulted somewhat in his favor by removing temptation and permitting him to proceed without too many interruptions. His first meeting with Kate was like going from the full glare of noon into the wave of some sacred edifice. Such an impression could not die, and for him his wife had never loat the sweet, mysterious charm that made her so attractive dnring the early days of their love. Not thet he underatood why any one need call her "Inspiretion," for, he told himself, a man should always know what he wanted to do without requiring to be stirred up to it. (The probable price we wonld pay for inhahiting the snn would be to lose ell knowledge of its life-giving power.) Neither could it be said that he fully comprehended her thoughts and desires, hnt his love declered her atmosphere more bne and spiritnal than his own. Perhaps the rest could he spared. It was this feeling that made the misplacement of objects which represented the unknown pert of her seem a desecration. But though his hands might be idle, his eyes kept up diligent aearch, and finally spied a small, heart-shaped box on one of the shelves of the wooden mantel. Instantly he reached it down, slipped off the cover, and saw within, as he had hoped, a piece of white paper inscribed with his name. He unfolded it and read:

SPORTSMAN DEARIE:—I thought, "just for fun," I would steal away, hut at the last moment my heart misgives me and I leave a word in the old place. Mrs. Holden, dear Anne, Alcibiades, and yonr little midge will spend three days at Eton Lodge, and see Oakland again some time Tuesday, P. M. If you get home before then, set Nellie to work and be happy. Yonrs (as little Ruby would say) with a great big kiss,

THE NEST, Friday P. M. KITTEN.

Milo read the note twice, smiling and frowning successively, then thrust it in his pocket, turned ont the gas and went down atairs. He found his friends with fly-hooks apread out on the table, arguing abont duns and gravel-beds, and growing enthusiastic over some recently acquired English gut.

Squib was jnst saying "uncommonly fine" for the sixth time, when Milo walked np to the table, pulling his beard, and looking as important as a Chinese Mandarin.

"Hello," said Ralph, "yon're just the man I want. Now is'nt the dun best for——?"

"No, I've got something that beats it," said Milo, drawing up a chair. "I've fonnd out where the runaways are."

"No!" said Squib adjnsting his eye-glass afresh, and thinking of Miss Anne with whom he was rather fond of talking.

"I'm snre I don't care where they are," snapped Ralph, banging his fly-hook together and getting up. *It was* rather hard on him. Just as he had everything nicely arranged to suit himself, and thought the opportunity for which he had so long been waiting to tell his mother-in-law his full opinion of her was at hand, to have it—bnt wait, perhaps—

"Where are they?" he asked sharply.

"At Eton Lodge."

"Eton Lodge! What in thunder would take three women to such a place as that?"

This "what in thunder" of Ralph'a and some strooger expressions require explanation. They were not natural, hnt had come from a jovial captain with whom he had once taken a sea-voyage for the benefit of his lnngs. The captain told him he would never be well till he could carry full sail in talk and learn to "rig" a atory with a "strong one." Ralph called these expressions his "sea-legs," and promised to get them off some day; but as usual in such ceaes the "some day" was long in coming, and every excitement made his speech stagger for a while and then calm down.

Milo knew the calm was neer. It came soon in a very quiet

"Is there anything to be done?"

"Yes," seid Sqnib, with sudden energy and a new adjustment of his eye-glass. "We'll go up there and snrprise them. 'Twill be royel sport, you know, royal."

"Squih, yonr head's immense!" exclaimed Milo, adding in a lower tone "when yon don't send it ahroad."

A generel laugh at this warmed each one up to the project on hand. Sqnih's plan wes very simple. They were to fit themselves out as Indians, with blankets and feethers in place of coats and hats, and false faces to more closely imitate the gallent the breves. To-morrow's afternoon train would take them to Cloverdale in time to arrange for saddle horses, and it could be maneged so the cabin would be reached about 11:30 P. M.

"And then for an explosion!" said Ralph. "I don't know ebont either of the others, but my wife can beat the world at screaming."

"Well, I think Kate will stend up pretty well, and the old gentleman in bleck couldn't frighten Anne."

"No; in fact, if she should happen to have a pistol about her it might be rather unpleesant for the rest of us. Eh?" said Squih.

"Oh, well, a little shaking up will do us all good. I suppose rods are in order?" and Milo looked as though he wished the moment for starting hed come.

"Yes, sir," said Sqnib. "And now about coming home. I must be back on Tnesday night surely, or a chair in the office of the *Morning News* will be to let and that would be deucedly nasty, you know."

"Tnesday night! Great Stars!" burst out Ralph. "If I'm not in the bank sharp Tuesday A. M. the peter will want to know if he isn't through apporting me in idleness yet."

"See him to-morrow morning and talk it over. The depositors won't all notice your absence and leeve in one day," said Milo.

"That's so. I forgot we were to he regular to-morrow morning. I'll tell him business is very brisk on the ontside. That always brings him. Well, I snppose I might as well pick up my haggage and attack the berracks over yonder. Oh! Who's to see ahont the paraphernalia?"

"I'll attend to that," said Milo, "it will he proper, yon can wager. Look here! Why not both turn in with me to-night? There's plenty of room, and the larder of this house was never known to fail."

"I've no querrel with thet propoaition. Have yon Sqnib?"

"Well, no; qnite the contrary, my boy. I propose to embrace it."

"Good! So do I."

This mnch decided, they depoaited themselves afresh in easy chairs, lighted their cigars, and talked until close upon midnight. Again fly-books were opened, and flies, from the tiny midge to the impoaing salmon butcher, discnssed. And attached to each fly was such a tale of aport that even the nnnch glesses seemed to assume a listening attitude.

Sqnih had a most wonderful record of a day's fishing on the River of Alders to nnfold, and Ralph, not to he utterly heaten, told an old tar'a yarn of an experience on board a whaler, eesily substituting himself for the hero, and lying straight through every blood-curdling incident with a graceful composnre that bespoke familiarity with the habit. His hearers expressed no donhts and did not appear to he astonished or overcome. It may he that thonght was hnsy with like delinquencies. Bnt nothing affected their slumhers that night or their appetites the next day. And those who saw them calmly awaiting the Tiburon ferry boat on the following afternoon would never heve guessed that each had jeopardized his aonl not twenty-four honrs before.

ATHLETICS.

Mr. Gns Sachs of New York has at last devised a scheme whereby his generosity in taking athletes to England to compete for championship honors will not he imposed npon. Heretofore he has, without exercising much jndgment as to the athletic ahilities of those whom he selected as compared with the athletes on the other side, taken, with a aingle exception or two, men of every ordinary caliher, who, although being accredited champions on this aide could not hold their own against the foreigners. In this, of conrse, his own jndgment wes at fault, and he has felt the sting of disappointment in seeing his champions, one after another, fell beneath the victorions accomplishments of their English opponents. Mr. Sachs himself is deserving of much consideration and thanks for displaying so much enthnaiasm in such a practical way. To obviate the possibility of taking inferior men ahroad the Manhattan Clnh has framed a set of standards for the various chempionship competitions, and any competitor reaching one of them in practice at any of the specialties prior to May 1st will be taken abroad to compete at the English championshipa in Jnne. The standarda, aa will be seen hy carefnlly pernsing them, are difficult ones, and it is safe to say that they will only be reached hy superior excellence.

The following are the standards adopted: 100 yards run, 10 2-5 seconds; 440 yards run, 50 seconds; 880 yards run, 1 minute 58 4-5 seconds; 1 mile run, 4 minutes 27 seconds; 120 yards hnrdle, 16 2-5 seconds; 7 mile walk, 56 minntes; 4 mile run, 19½ minutes; 10 mile run, 52 minntes, Putting the shot, 41 feet; running high jnmp, 6 feet; running hroad jnmp, 22½ feet; 220 yards run, 22 3-5 seconds.

It is an old familiar saying among athletes that the New York Athletic Clnb never does anything by halves. The most recent demonstration of that quality of completeness in details so characteristic of the leading athletic organization in the world was in deciding to purchaae the new tract of ground hordering on the Sound, which the Ground Committee selected as a desirable spot for an athletic inclosore. It will be remembered that the conditions of acqniring the property stipulated that it could be aecnred for a ten years' rental with the privilege of purchasing it at a figure named at $70,000. The thoughtfnl minds of the gentlemen who have piloted the clnb from the time of its inception throngh an almost never ending series of vicissitudes and placed it to-day without a rival in its sphere, decided to abandon the idea of paying even the ten years' rental, and devised a plan whereby this may he obviated. At the recent meeting of the Governing Committee of the clnh, presided over hy Mr. A. V. de Gricuria, a resolntion was passed, whereby life memberships to the nnmber of 200 would he issued hy the clnb, each to he secnred npon the payment of $550. This would more than give the clnb the requisite amount of money to purchaae Sedgmere, as it will be called, and of an additional surplns to enable the committee to make the necessary changes and improvements. It is almost needless to say that as the time draws near for renewing their yearly memberships the old clnb standbys, who see a brilliant and auspicious future for the pioneer Athletic Clnh, are anbstituting their annual subscription by securing the additional honors of life membership.

THE RIFLE.

Revolver Notes.

A few notes of interest to revolver-shooters, deducted from a long series of experiments, by the government at Springfield, some time ago:

Thet a conaiderable escape of gas is noticeable in front of the chambers of the revolvers, much powder being thrown out unconsnmed. This holds good for small charges as well as for large.

Less rifle (or qnick-burning) powder, fine grain, is thrown ont then of the course powder; also that recoil *per se* does not affect the accuracy of fire.

It is practically shown, and mey be theoretically demonstreted as follows: That the hall passes through the bore at the rete of five hundred feet or six thonsand inches per second—a mean of initial velocity and zero velocity et eeat of charge.

The length of bore is for Colt's revolver. .44 or .45 calihre. seven and one-helf inches. The time of passege of the ball throngh the hore is thirteen-ten thousandths of a second.

The ratio of weight of hall to that of revolver is es nnit to seventy-six, and, therefore, the quentity of motion or recoil of the revolver in the infinitely small time thet the system remains connected, does not exceed one-tenth of an inch. The revolver may, therefore, he anapended hy a tight thread, and, being snbject to no extraneous deviating canses, will shoot as well with the greatest possible charge as with a limited one.

The fact being established practically, and demonstrated theoretically, the accurecy may he said to be improved as the cherge of powder is increased np to within practical limits.

Less "drop" at long range and consequent greater flatness of trajectory are incident to high velocity. In off-hand practice there is a tendency to shoot high, and this error is generally charged against recoil.

This inaccuracy is dne to the natural tendency to bring the front sight alone into line with the eye and the object, and in proportion as the eye is above the revolver, to the same extent is the line of fire elevated.

The pull npon the trigger somewhat elevates, but it has been found generally to cause deviation from the centre of impact to the right.

The drift, which is dne to the usnal mode of rifling, carries the centre of impect in the seme direction; hence it has been found advisahle hy some makers to rifle the herrel with the twist from right one to the left, causing the drift to the left to counterac the influence of the trigger pull.

Owing to the short length of barrel of revolvers and escape of gas in front of the chambers, a thirty-grain charge from a revolver develops the effects dne to hut twenty grains in a rifle, both as regards velocity and recoil.—*The Rifle.*

Mr. J. J. Meyrick writes from Dnblin, Ireland, a few notes ahont the rifle hest anited for game shooting, which appear in *The Rifle*. He is not alone in fancying the spherical ball for hunting. He says:

For shooting in thick wooda up to about 100 yards, the large spherical ball is probably quite aa good es an Express, taking it all in all. Judging hy my own feelings at the shoulder, I would say that a .45 Express, with 2½0-grain hulleta end 125 grains of powder, gives about the same recoil at 8½ lhs. weight as a 16-gange spherical-hall rifle at 9 lbs., nsing the same powder charge and a hullet of 466 grains. Both can he fired quite comfortably at those weights. With proper sighting, the 1fi gange can be fired up to 100 yards without the least allowance for the curve of the hullet, the highest pert of the trajectory being ahont 2¾ inches, or 3 at the ntmost. The .45 makes the same curve up to ahont 140 yards. When hitting deer of ordinary size nicely behind the ahoulder it drops them, as a rule, rather more quickly than the spherical ball, if the hutlets with the usual large hollow be nsed; hnt these are very apt to fail when fired at large animals in plecea snch es the point of the shoulder, where great penetration is required. If the hollow be reduced ao as to give plenty of penetretion, I donht if the bullet kills more quickly than a large apherical, and that is qnite quickly enough in most cases. The conical with the hollow is liable to glence out of its course when striking twigs, and in some instances, where they are thick, will even break in pieces amongst them. When striking the game it usually causes very little external bleeding, hnt most animals hit anywhere in the fore part of the lnngs generally drop ao quickly that this is of little conseqnence. When, however, they run out of sight, tracking may he very difficult. The spherical hall, with plenty of powder, rarely, if ever, glances, hnt cnts its way straight through twigs, and passes completely through the largest animals in any position, causing such a flow of hlood that, if they do rnn, tracking is qnite easy. Fired cerefully from a rest, the .45 Express will pnt several snccessive balls into a 4½ inch sqnare at 100 yards. The 1fi gange, nnder the same circumstances, will put its bullets into a fi-inch squere, and either rifle will occasionally do hetter than this.

These are, so far as I know, the advantages and disadvantages of the two weapons. I have used each of them at large game for several years, and for all-round shooting wonld prefer an Express; hut for work in a thick, bushy country, am even now undecided.

It is generally supposed that a rear peep-hole on military rifles is a modern innovation. We were recently invited to inspect an ancient English military flint-lock rifle, said to be a relic of Bnnker Hill, which was fitted with two rear fotding leaf-sights at a point on the barrel near the eye, both of which had a peep-hole or aperture. Our attention is often called to what is snpposed to he modern inventions on ancient arms, which seems to indicate that there must have been a period in England's history where she not only made a halt in her march of improvements in fire-arms, hnt lost trace of what her armorers had previously accomplished.—*The Rifle.*

Mr. Eogene Bogardns, the eldest son of Capt. A. H. Bogardns, a well-known professional rifle-shot, died at Elkhart, Ill., Dec. 19, aged 23 years. His premature death was caused by gangne Texas fever, contracted while travelling with his father, two months ago, in an engagement with the Doris show. Eugene was an inveterate smoker of cigarettes, and the disease having once fastened itself npon him the excessive use of cigarettes began to show its deadly effects and is thought to have hastened his death. Eugene started out shooting quite young, and accompanied his fa[illegible] England in 1878, and at that time vanqnished som[illegible] best marksmen in England. He was the best rif[illegible] the shooting tournament several years ago at Leeds

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 45 Murray Street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

San Francieco, - - Saturday, Jan. 21, 1888.

NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, eo well known on this Coast, is the traveling agen: solicitor and correepondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Removal Notice.

Tbs office of the BREEOER AND SPORTSMAN has bsea removed to No. 313 Bnsh Strsst, abovs Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correepondente.

Lsttsrs intended for pnblication shonld resch this offics not lstsr thsn Wednesday of each week, to sscnre a place in the issne of ths following Sstnrdsy.

Don't Fail to Write.

Shonld this pspsr bs rscsived by any snbscribsr who doss not want it, or *beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, lst him not fail to writs ns *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing ons csnt only) will snffics. We will not knowingly ssnd ths papsr to anyous who doss not wish it, bnt if it is continnsd, through ths fsilnrs of tbe snbscribsr to notify ns to discontinne it, or some irrssponsible party reqnsstsd to stop it, we shall positivsly demand paymsnt for the time it is ssnt. **Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.**

Complimentary Samplee.

Persons rsceiviog tbis paper marked ars requested to exsmios its contsnts, tsrms of subscriptioo, and give it tbeir own patronags, and, ss far as practicable, aid in circnlating tbs jonrnal, and making its valne more widsly known to othsrs, and extsnding its inflnsnce in ths canss it fsitbfnlly serves. Suhscription rats, $5 psr year. Extra copies msilsd for 10 csnts if ordersd soon enough. If already a snbscriber, please show the psper to othsrs.

Sacramento Colt Stakee.

The Sacramento Association, organized for the purpose of enconraging colt trotting and in that way materially aiding breeding interests, offer tbeir nsual programme with novel additions.

There is a free for all stakes, for foals of 1887, to be trotted October 29th of this year, and one of the same tenor confined to Sacramento County colts.

The novel features are stakes for young pacsrs; yearlings, two and three-year-olds are provided for, aud this is a new departure, to the best of our recollection. To a person who is not np in what has been done in the way of producing pacers, it would appear tbat young lateral-motiou candidates are so scarce that nominations mnst bs limited, but as "Wilbur" is tboroughly acquainted with tbe situation, it is probable that enougb are in sigbt to warrant tbe offsr. It is a matter of fact that pacers are increasing, and these—at least a large proportion of the fastest—from trotting families. Some time ago we advanced a reason for the prevalence of this class, and have become still more firm in the belief that it has a bearing. That was tbat in working young colts there is nearly an inevitable tendency to strike tbe hind feet, pasterns, ankles and skins with the front, technically termed "scalping," "speedy cutting," or some analogons name. The animal, to escape the injury, "changes it gait." Some single-foot, some pace, some gallop; and whsn tbere appears to bs a peculiar adaptation, or rathsr the capacity to pace fast, they are indulged in the propensity. In our experience it is rare, indeed, to find a colt which goes square during even a few months of training. There are many chances to one that a colt will get mixed in some way, and though single-footing is more frequsntly indulged in than a square pace, the latter gait is more adapted for speed, and, in order to comply with ths demands of his tutor, the colt acquires the power to movo fast, a side at a time.

We trust that there will be a full entry list in all of these stakes. The advertisement gives full particulars, although it mnst be borne in mind that the closing day is February 1st, one week from next Wednesday.

The National Trotting Stallion Stake.

There has been more talk over the Stallion Stakes than any race that has been proposed for years. As a rule every person we have met, who talkel horse at all, had something to say in relation to it, and every one commended the project in the highest terms. That it will be a big stake is already assured; that the aggregate will be a large amount of money is reasonably certain. The home stallions will make the greatest field of trotters ever seen in one race in this country, and which have besu rarely equalled on any trotting track. No less than five stallions owned in California which have records inside of 2:18. Guy Wilkes 2:15¼, Anteeo 2:16¼, Director 2:17, Pisdmont 2:17¼, Stamboul 2:17½. Then with Woodnut, Dawn and Antevolo inside of 2:20, Ansel and Albert W. just in that notch, Palo Alto only one-quarter of a second outside, and Mt. Vernon and Menlo close up, not to bring into the calculation horses which are "mighty" liable to join in the dance, there is little hazard in make ing the rosiest kind of predictions.

The owner of Phallas, we understand has made a large purchase of land in Marin County, so that he may have determined to change his residence from Racine to California. Should that be the *case*, unquestionably Phallas and his other horses will be brought here, and the great son of Dictator could not have a better introduction than to make his first bow to an Occidental assemblage, than as a participator in the coming race. Let ns do some cyphering. Eight can be safely calculated upon to come in, there may be a dozen. It is uearly certain that six will start, so that there will be $7,000 posted by the horses. Five thousand dollars is a not-out-of-the-way figure with six starters, and should there be an Eastern crack or two in, twice that sum will be realized from the various sources. This may appear over-sanguine expectations, but if due attention be given to the probabilities it will appear reasonable. In the first place it will not require any guarantee that all the horses will be "sent for all tbat in is them." There will be a struggle from first to last to get a good place in every heat. Reputation is at stake, and while the winner will secure the largest share, it may be that each of the contestants will perform so well as to gain higher honors tban adjudged before. It will be a good idea to appoint timers outside of the usual trio, to take the time that each horse makes in every heat. In this way it is possible that a horse which is technically inferior may show the best. For instance a horse might have a better average when all of the heats were considered than one which beats him once and is behind in all the others. The rules give a better place to a horse which trots second, although the last in all the other heats, over another which has been third iu every heat. This can be made more plain by an ideal

SUMMARY.

Great Stallion Stake of $1,000 each, California, Oct. 20, 1888, heats of a mile, best 3 in 5, in harness.

A	5	2	1	1	1
B	1	1	2	2	2
C	2	6	6	6	5
D	3	3	3	3	3
E	4	4	4	4	4
F	6	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:15, 2:15, 2:14, 2:15½, 2:15.

Time of eecond horse	2:16	2:15	2:14½	2:15¾	2:15
Time of third horse	2:15½	2:18	2:18¼	2:19	2:20
Time of fourth horee	2:17	2:15	2:14¾	2:16	2:15
Time of fifth horse	2:17¼	2:15¼	2:15	2:16¼	2:15
Time of sixth horse	2:18	2:15	2:16¼	2:16½	2:17

All other things being equal a breeder would certainly prefer the fourtb, fifth and sixth horses in a race like tbat than the one which got third money, and it might easily happen tbat the horse which was a technical second was in reality inferior to those placed. Suppose that after winning first and second heats B bad fallen back and D trotted second, to A in third, fourth and fifth beats, and in tbe time which is credited to B in tbe above summary, with A out of the racs, in that cass D would be the winner, and justly so, as long as heats ars trotted.

And, by the way, it appears as tbough there could be an improvement on the rule for placing horses in heat races. Though somewbat cumbersome, a rule embracing provisions that would reward continued merit, to give positions to horses which were *actually* best in the race is no hardship, and tbough it would still be advisable to reward wiuners of heats in order to encourage "trying to get to the front," in other cases there would be no injustice.

But better than interpolating arguments for amendments to existing rules in articles anent the stallion stake, the topic is worthy of separate consideration.

We have learned, since writing the above, of another stallion, now in California, which is likely to be named, and our informant stated that his owner told him that if be showed as wsll tbis spring as he did last fall, he would make the engagement. He is well enough bred, being by a son of Harold, from a mare by Green's Bashaw.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Coast Blood Horso Association, held last Thursday, the dates of the Spring Meeting were fixed ou April 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th.

The Morgan Horse.

Last week we published a letter from M. G. Grattan on Morgan horses, aud he makes a strong argument in their favor, albeit it is mostly in praise of one branch. We like to see a man proud of his own horses, and regard the most fervent eulogies as appropriate so long as he does not decry others. This Mr. Grattan avoids, and, while extolling Herod, does not try to heigbten his fame by casting slurs on otbers. There is a disposition among very many owners of horses in that direction. Some go so far that they are offended when praise is awarded to other stock, apparently heing impressed with the idea that enconiums of horses in which they are not interested is derogatory to their own. It is well known that the owner of Rysdyk's Hambletonian could not endure hearing a son of that horse praised, provided his location was at all contiguous to Chester, and his opposition did not arise entirely from pecuniary influence, as the antagonism continued after Hambletonian had more to do than he could accomplish.

Some twenty-five years ago we had little admiration for ths Morgans. At that time they were all the rage in the "West," Illinois, Wincousin and Iowa being overrun with stallions of the breed. Ths deoiand induced the breeders of the East to retain a very large proportion of colts of that blood eutire, and the consequence was that a large percentage were so small as to be fairly entitled to the appellation of ponies, prompt, trappy little fellows, and with such action as Mr. Thompson describes. That the blood has proved a potent mixture in fast trotting pedigrees every candid observer must admit. The *Horseman* article which Mr. Grattan copies from is in error in calling Geo. Wilkes a black pony, and though correct in the statemeut that "when Wilkes was twenty years old he had not a single trotter to his credit," he got one fast one before leaving New York State.

According to our recollection he was brown and the reverss of "pony-built," and he was the sire of May Bird, record 2:21, saddle record 2:19¾, bred ou Long Island, and eleven years younger than her sire. It was somewhat remarkable that more of his Eastern get did not prove fast trotters, for, though his stud business wss limited before bis removal to Kentucky, quite a number of his colts were trained, and, if our memory be correct in the matter, Billy Borst had several at work at Flestwood track in 1871. Wbile, of course, it will be satisfactory to have the breeding of Old Pacing Pilot definitely settled, it really makes little differeuce what it was.

The dam of Pilot Jr, is entitled to the greatest credit for this branch, as noue of Pilot's other sons approach tbe sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See. Better to say, perhaps, that it proved a "happy nick," and that hoth parents are entitled to the bonor.

Stallions Advertised.

Already there is quite an array of stallious advertised in tbis paper, and from applications now made tbere will bs the largest list which has ever appeared in a California journal.

We take a great deal of pride in "our stallions." We feel nearly as mucb interest in those wbich are a part of the noted stock of California as our own. It can be truthfully said that the stallions of this Coast will compare favorably with the pick of the Orient. Furthermore, it is within bounds to claim that no one State can make as good a showing, especially in the harness division. There are few tboroughbreds which have been in the stud long enough to show their procreative abilities, but those wbich have had a chance stand high. Norfolk, Joe Hooker, Monday, Wildidle, Grinstead, Flood, Rutherford and some others have got winners on the great race courses of ths East, as well as at home, and when the progeny of sires brought here in the last few years are old enougb to start, there will be a decided augmentation of the wearers of brackets.

The trotting stallions are in the sams situation. Electioneer, from comparatively a short stud service, has gained a reputation which extends over the trotting world. Guy Wilkes, iu his five years in California, has tbe proud place of being the sire of the champion three-year-old, and tbat by a big margin. Gensral Benton has shown prodigies of speed, aud others are falling rapidly into lins.

When the season fairly commences we will have a good deal to say in regard to those which appear in the advertising columns, and there will be such a brilliant gathering as to be well worthy of the highest encomiums.

Wallace'e Monthly.

When the above monthly makes its appearance, it is safe to expect that it will contain many articles which will be acceptable to our readers. Those who are also subscribers to the magazine will not grumble at having duplicates, and those who do not receive it will be pleased at the opportunity for perusal.

Ridicule.

Last week was copied from *The Chicago Horseman* an interview with a Mr. McGill, in which he states that he gave up the training of trotters on account of the ridicule his methods awakened. Laughter, that kind of unmeaning joviality which cackles at what is beyond the cacchinator's understanding, may he evidence of an empty hrain, and yet it is a potent force. The man who can endure this kind of an attack without heing moved has more courage than a majority of borse-trainers possess, and, as a rule, meu engaged in the business are susceptihle in a supreme degree. The idle talk of stahle hoys will sway some of them, and the criticisms of people who know little or nothing of what they are talking ahout occasion them discomfort. It is not at all suprising that a man who suffers keenly should withdraw from an occupation which renders him liable to hostile attacks, and chose some otker line of business in which he will be freer from aunoyance. Downright hostility is not so aggravating as jokes and jibes. The former can be repelled, if attention he given the latter it increases the tendency to indulge in fresh volleys of nousensical harangues. We would advise all who are something in the same situation as Mr. McGill to give no heed to ridicule, which will then fall harmless.

"The Clays."

Now that the Clays have admirers in all countries where fast trotters are appreciated, it seems rather surprising that our correspondent, Randolph Huntington, of Rochester, N. Y., should have any trouhle in disposing of his stock. Not long ago he sent us a list of the Clay horses and mares from which they have descended, and there is no question of their merit. The list is too long for publication, and the whole is so good that it cannot well be curtailed without injury. Should any of our readers desire to ohtain some of this popular hlood they ought to he ahle to suit their fancy to a nicety, and as Mr. Huntington is a prompt correspondent, letters of inquiry will receive immediate attention. Mr. H. has hattled for this family when supporters were few, and there is scarcely a question of him heing hetter posted in respect to the Clays—from the founder to the present day—than any man living. Wbile the Clay seems to mix kindly with all other strains, that and the lines which flow from Mambrino appear to coalesce in the happiest manner.

Del Mar nee Colton.

From Palo Alto comes the intelligence that the duplication of names in the Stanford Stake no longer exists, as the colt by Electioneer, from Sontag Dixie, has heen named, Del Mar heing the suhstitute. This, we are pleased to learn, as the sponsor for the other Colton was a lady, and so the colt is permitted to retain her selection. The list of nominations in the Stanford was republished in order to correct some errors which were due to the nurry of transcribing in time for the paper of that week. The dam of Colton hy Electioneer was printed Sontag Mohawk and the correction overlooked. It is rather surpriing that duplication of names do not occur oftener than they do, especially when there is a sort of cue from the parentage. On the large hreeding farms it is quite a task to select names, and even when the nnmher is limited it is somewhat trouhlesome to pick those which are new as well as appropriate.

Correction in 2.30 List.

In the list of new comers in the 2:30 list for 1887, puhlished last week, there was an error in the time of Alhan. It was given 2:28, whereas it should have heen 2:24. The chesnut colt Carlisle, foaled 1884, hy Piedmont, his dam Idahelle, was omitted. He trotted in 2:28¾, which gives Palo Alto another youngster to "heat thirty." Unless we are very much mistaken, Palo Alto will drop so many in this year that it will he one of the surprises of 1888.

Nominations in the Occident Stake.

As will he learned from the list puhlished this week thero are fifty-three nominations in the Occident Stake, to be trotted in 1890. Twenty-two have made second payment in that to he decided in 1889, and twelve have paid the third instalment in the stake for this year. This is a good showing all through. The numbers are greater than in preceding years, and the quality—measured by hreeding—will stand the test, no matter how high the standard.

The thoroughhred stallion Three Cheers will make the season of 1888 at Santa Rosa. The advertisement will appear next week.

Foals of 1888.

At Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara. Property of H. C. Judson.

Jannary 10th, hay colt hy Wildidle, dam Nettio Brown hy Rifleman, from Kate by imp. Sovereign.

Entries to the Occident Stake.

The following is a complete list of entries to the Occident Stake of 1890, which closed on the 1st inst.:

J. D. Carr's b c Gabilan hy Ansel, dam Gabilan Maid.
E. H. Miller Jr.'s blk c Thavol hy Antevolo, dam Thalia.
Wilber F. Smith's b c Calahar hy Gny Wilkes, dam Rosedale by Sultan.
M. W. Hick's br c Crown Princs by Sterling, dam Empress by Flaxtail.
Palo Alto's b c Eugene hy Electioneer, dam Lady Ellen by Carr's Mambrino.
Palo Alto's b f Katrina by Nephew, dam Fanny by Patchen Vernon.
Palo Alto's h c Paola hy Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie by Planet.
Palo Alto's br c Liela hy Electioneer, dam Lizzie Collins by Stansifer's Woefnl.
Palo Alto's b f Wild May by Elec'ioneer, dam May by Wildidle.
Palo Alto's h c Del Mar hy Electioneer, dam Sontag Dixie hy Toronto Sontag.
Palo Alto's g c Conductor by Electioneer, dam Sontag Mohawk by Mohawk Chief.
Palo Alto's h c Bernal by Electioneer, dam Rebecca hy Gen. Benton.
Palo Alto's b c Warren by Electioneer, dam Waxana by Gen. Benton.
Palo Alto's hr f Clarissa hy Electioneer, dam Clarabel by Abdallah Star.
Palo Alto's b c Coral by Electioneer, dam Colnmhine by A. W. Richmond.
Palo Alto's b f Lolita M. by Ansel, dam Abbie by Almont.
Palo Alto's br f Clarion hy Ausel, dam Consolation hy Dictator.
Palo Alto's b c Monica by Ansel, dam Mecca hy Mohawk Chief.
Palo Alto's br f Nettie B. hy Ansel, dam Nettie Benton hy Gen. Benton.
Palo Alto's ch c Norris hy Ansel, dam Norma by Alexander's Norman.
Palo Alto's ch c Florin hy Piedmont, dam Flower Girl by Electioneer.
Palo Alto's b c Free Gift by Piedmont, dam Miss Gift by Wildidle.
Palo Alto's b c Collector by Piedmont, dam Mischief hy Electioneer.
Palo Alto's b f Wildmont by Piedmont, dam Wildflower by Electioneer.
Palo Alto's ch c Langton by Alfred, dam Lanra C. by Electioneer.
Palo Alto's b f Albina by Alhan, dam Violet by Electioneer.
Palo Alto's blk f Baden by Clay, dam Barbara Maid by A. W. Richmond.
P. W. Bellingall'e b c Sirocco by Antevolo, dam nnknown.
Jos. Cairn Simpson's b or hr c Praevolo by Antevolo, dam Lady Viva hy Three Cheers.
Jos. Cairn Simpson's bf f A. hy Antevolo, dam Lady Del Snr by Del Snr.
W. R. Merrill's b c Clarence Wilkes by Gny Wilkes, dam Belle A. by Tilton Almont.
Ben E. Harris' br or hlk f Lorena hy Jim Mnlvenna, dam Elmorene by Elmo.
L. Whitmore's hr c Bookkeeper by Caliph, dam Jnle.
L. D. Slocnm's h f Moss Rose hy Anteeo, dam Lnella by Nntwood.
L. J. Rose's b c Kafir by Alcazar, dam Flower Girl by Arthnrton.
L. J. Rose's b f Mista by Alcazar, dam hy Cal. Dexter.
L. J. Rose's b c Mnsoat by Stamhonl, dam Minnehaha.
L. J. Rose's b f Ramona by Stamboul, dam Lady Graves by Nutwood.
G. W. Trahern's h f Bessie Lee by Nephew, dam Belle Mahone by Norfolk.
H. H. Helman's b c Richmond Chief by Mnnroe Chief, dam Ela by A. W. Richmond.
H. H. Helman'e b f Malinda by Pasha, dam Miss Thomas by A. W. Richmond.
H. H. Helman's Matilda by Pasha, dam Lizzie by Hock-Hocking.
G. Valensin's blk f Fleet by Sidnsy dam Flight by Buccaneer.
G. Valensin's ch c Tom V by Sidney, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson.
P. Fitzgerald's h c Killross, hy Killarney, dam by Cal. Dextsr.
Hoppin Bros.' b f Maud H. by Cnbit, dam Winnie hy Dietz' St. Clair.
Hoppin Bros.' blk c Bloesom by Cnbit, dam Bessie by Billy Camphell.
Hoppin Bros.' blk c Cnbit Jr. by Cnbit, dam by Dietz' St. Clair.
Hoppin Bros.' b c Arthur F. by Cubit, dam by Alexander.
Wm. Corbitt's blk f Atlanta Wilkee by Gny Wilkes, dam Atlanta by The Moor.
Wm. Corbitt'e b f Roseina Wilkes by Gny Wilkes, dam Sable hy The Moor.
Wm. Corhitt'e b f Ruby Wilkes by Gny Wilkee, dam Ruby by Snltan.
J. F. Magnire's br f Appolline by Mnnroe Chisf or Sidney, dam Lizzie.

Occident Stake of 1889.

Second payments have been made as follows:
Palo Alto's Coin, Good Gift, Norlaine, Sunol, Niles, Will Florence and Isonomy.
Ben E. Harris' Storm.
L. J. Rose'e Sachra and Vesolia.
Chas. O. Thornquest's Cupid.
Wm. Corbitt's Guy Wilkes—Sable filly, Gny Wilkes—Blanche filly and Gny Wilkes—Alice Clay filly.
La Siesta Ranch's Holstein Milk.
Jos. Martin's Directress.
H. W. Meek's Brilliant.
C. R. Lewis' Athenian.
D. S. Frasier'e Secretary.
W. H. Hammond's Electeeo.
D. E. Knight's Zinfandel.

Occident Stake of 1888.

Third payments have been made as follows:
Palo Alto'e Monteith and Georgiana.
L. J. Rose's Nehnshta.
Jos. Cairn Simpson'e Anteire and Antaces.
H. S. Hogoboom'e Waldstein.
Wm. Corbitt'e Gny Wilkee—Blanche filly, and Guy Wilkes—Sable colt.
A. Lathrop'e Grace Lee.
S. Solomon'e Gny Wilkes—Flora Langtree colt.
F. L. Duncan's Signal Wilkee.
A. McFadyen'e Redwood.

Mr. W. H. Wilson of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., informs us that he has sold at private sale, in November, horses to the amount of $27,025.

Fairlawn.

Advices from Gen. Withers, nnder date of the 11th inst., are that the season of 1887 was an nnnsnally good one, the sales for that year amounting to $66,350. Since December 10th, 1887, the following sales have heen made:

Dec. 10.—Solitaire 5859, bay stallion, foaled 1886, sired by Grandmont, sire of Almont. First dam Bloom by Hitchcock's Ashland; second dam Lady Brant by Toronto Chief. Sold to Jno. A. McKillop, West Lorne, Canada; price $1,000.

Dec. 10.—Ormond 2154, bay stallion, foaled 1882, sired hy Happy Medium. First dam Queen Lizzie by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Crusader; third dam by Hancock's Hambletonian. Ormond could show 2:30 when he left Fairlawn, and with training will make a fast mark in 1888. Sold to W. S. Webh, New York City; price $2,500.

Dec. 10.—Wizard 4188, hay stallion, foaled 1885, sired by Happy Medium. First dam The Witch by Almont; second to eighteenth dam thoroughbred. Sold to A. M. Christie, a prominent breeder, of Hagerstown, Maryland; price $1,000.

Dec. 14.—Louise Medium, bay filly, foaled 1885, sired hy Happy Medium. First dam Bettie Downs by Homer; second dam Jennie Miller by Jim Mnnroe. Sold to A. C. Hulse, Carlinville, Ill.; price $1,500.

Dec. 16.—Felos, bay filly, foaled 1885, sired by Almont. First dam Maggie Keene (the grandam of Irma, two-year-old record 2:24½), hy Mambrino Hatcher, son of Mambrino Patchen; second dam Laura Fair (dam of Keene Jim, 2:19¾), by Rattlers, etc. Sold to Dr. S. C. Schwarz, Dayton, Ohio; price $1,750. To same party, foal *in utero*, sired by Happy Medium, dam Maggie Keene, as above; price $1,000.

Dec. 17.—Hokulele 4184, bay stallion foaled 1885, sired by Happy Medium. First dam Lnku (full sister to Alta, 2:32) by American Clay; second dam Lady Turner (grandam of Clemmie G., 2:15½; Mambrino Wilkes, 2:26½; Post Boy, 2:23; Alice Stoner, 2:24½, and Mystery, 2:25½), hy Mambrino Chief; third dam by Grsy Eagle, etc. Sold to Irhy Boyd, Memphis, Tenn.; price $1,000.

Dec. 27.—Country Medium, bay stallion, foaled 1884, sired by Happy Medium. First dam Country Maiden by Country Gentleman; second dam hy Brown Chief; third dam hy Bellfonnder Jr. Sold to Chas. M. Smith, Earlville, Ill.; price $1,400.

Dec. 27.—Festus 3482, ch s, foaled 1883, sired by Aberdeen. First dam hy Alcalde; second dam by a Morgan horse. Sold to R. A. Mead, Paw Paw, Ill.; price $750.

Dec. 27.—Tecoma 7271, h s, foaled 1884, sired by Alecto, son of Almont. First dam Sally Jenkins hy Gent Knox; second dam by Witherell Messenger. Sold to Matt Hntchinson, Veedershnrg, Indiana; price $1,750.

Jan. 5—Union Medinm, b s, foaled 1885, sired by Happy Medinm. First dam Camilla by C. M. Clay Jr. 22; second dam Allie Gano hy Almont; third dam Norma hy Norman, etc. Sold to Tnrney & Son, Red Oak, Iowa; price $1,500.

Jan. 7.—Lynette, h f, foaled 1886, sired by Happy Medinm. First dam Bel Air by Wm. Welch; second dam hy Mamhrino Chief; third dam hy Mason's Whip. Sold to W. E. Henderson, Sardis, Miss.; price $1,250.

Jan. 9.—Fayette Medinm 4183, gr s, foaled 1885, sired by Happy Medium. First dam Elsie by Alex's Abdallah; second dam Grey Bacchanti hy Downing's Bay Messenger; third dam (dam of Cliftou Pilot) hy Whip Comet. Sold to C. Q. Woolnongh, Lexington, Ky.; price $1,200.

Jan. 9.—Parthenon 3495, b s, foaled 1884, sired by Aberdeen. First dam Maggie Dnnn by Bourbon Chief; second dam by Gill's Vermont; third dam hy Grey Eagle. Sold to E. F. Hutchinson, Plattsburg, N. Y.; price $1,500.

Jan. 11.—Leopold, h s, foaled 1885, sired hy Aberdeen. First dam Yonng Winnie by Woodford Mambrino; second dam Winnie by Alex's Abdallah; third dam hy Herr's Cœnr de Lion. Sold to Dr. C. A. Warner, Kankakee, Illinois; price $2,500.

All the Happy Medinm stallions have been sold except eight that are older than yearlings, and these will most likely sold soon.

January Races.

Althongh the year is yet in ite infancy, the dryness of ths air last week pnt the tracks in fine shape that the temptation to have a little eport was stronger than the dispoeition to cultivate the near acquaintance of stovee and grates. At the Bay District on Saturday there were two races, a run and a trot. The harness race was a roadster conteet for an inside stake, and was won in etraight heats by Brown Jim, piloted by Dan Curran, well known to all the habitnes of the track as Shed Dan.

January 17th—Sweepstakes of $50 each.

Brown Jim—D. Curran	1	1	1
Dixey—E. Bowman	3	3	2
Jerome—Capt. Mathews	4	2	3
American Girl—E. Decourtiex	2	4	5
Big Jim—Geo. Bayliss	5	5	4

Time, 2:58, 2:43¾, 2:46½.

Between heats a match was run between Norton and Joe Chamberlain, which resulted as follows:

Same Day—Match for $—. One-quarter of a mile.
H. Stover's ch g Norton, 5, by Bayswater, dam unknown, 135 lbs. ..... Stover 1
B. W. Leven's cb g Joe Chamberlain, aged, by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk, 123 lbs ..... Hazlitt
Time, :24.

Foals of 1888.

The foals of the year are boginning to make their appearance. The hrst reported is from Henry C. Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, a bay brother to Carmen.

At Mr. Haggin's Rancho del Paso the first arrival came on the 15th, a bay colt by John Happy, dam Snsan by Warwick, from Folly by Planet.

At Palo Alto, on the 16th, the first of the season came, a bay filly by Piedmont, dam Violet by Electioneer, from Viotress by Belmont (Williamson's).

Eureka Jockey Club.

At the annnal meeting of the Eureka Jockey Clnb, held on the 4th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Daniel Murphy (re-elected by acclamation); vice-President, T. F. Ricks; Secretary, Harry Cohn; Treasurer, C. G. Taylor. Directors, Daniel Murphy, T. F. Ricks, Dr. R. Gross, S. F. Pine, Wyman Murphy and J. A. Sinclair. The clnb ie in a flonrishing condition, with $2,500 in the treasury, and nnder the new regime the boom will continne and he inteneified. The new mile track will be finished this spring and the club will christen the gronnds on Fonrth of July week, when they propose to hang np $7,000 in stakes and purses.

W. H. Wilson, Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., on Decem, ber 30th, 1887, sold to Mr. Thomae Welch of Paw Paw, Mich., his bay stallion Bay Wilkes, foaled 1874 by George Wilkee. First dam Kate Smith, s t b, by Red [illegible]son of Boston. Second dam hy Revenne, son of imp.

Some of the Winning Trotters and Pacers.

Harry Wilkes, 2:13¾, bay gelding, by George Wilkes. During the season he started in eight races, twice against time, winning three and was second in five, his winnings being.... $10,600

Patron, 2:14¼, bay horse, by Pancoast. During the season he started in eight races, winning five and was second in three, his winnings being.... 9,375

Chimes, 2:20¼, bay horse, by Electioneer. During the season he started in four stake events, winning them all, the value of one not given, his winnings being.... 7,510

Clingstone, 2:14, bay gelding, by Rysdyk. During the season he started in two races, winning both, his winnings being.... 7,250

Garnet, 2:19, chestnut gelding, by Young Jim. During the season he started in eight races, one being a walk-over, winning four and was third in four, his winnings being.... 6,545

Johnston, 2:06¾, b g, by Joe Bassett. During the season he started in eight races, winning six and was second in one; also took part in two hippodromes, his winnings being.... 5,800

Prince Wilkes, 2:16, chestnut gelding, by Red Wilkes. During the season he started in seven races, winning six and was second in one, his winnings being.... 5,300

Loretta F., 2:19, bay mare, by Hamlet. During the season she started in ten races, winning five, was second in two, third in two, and fourth in one, her winnings being.... 4,845

Arab, 2:16½, bay gelding, by Arthurton. During the season he started in ten races, winning seven and was second in three; he also won a team race with Conde, value not given, his winnings being.... 4,675

Amie King, 2:22½, chestnut mare, by Mambrino King. During the season she started in fifteen races, winning six, was second in four, fourth in one and unplaced in three, her winnings being.... 3,418

Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾, bay mare, by Hamlin's Almont Jr. During the season she started in six races, one being against time for a cup, winning five and was second in one, her winnings being.... 3,250

Favonia, 2:19, bay mare, by Wedgewood. During the season she started in eleven races, winning seven and was fourth in four, her winnings, exclusive of two specials, being.... 3,220

Judge Davis, 2:18¾, bay gelding, by Joe Brown. During the season he started in twenty races, winning nine, was second in four, third in three, and fourth in four, his winnings being.... 3,010

L. C. Lee, 2:15, brown horse, by Walker's Elmo. During the season he started in ten races, winning nine and was unplaced in one, his winnings being.... 2,865

Rosaline Wilkes, 2:18¼, bay mare, by Conn's Harry Wilkes. During the season she started in ten races, winning three, was second in one, third in four, and unplaced in two, her winnings being 2,865

Arrow, 4 years, 2:14, bay gelding, by A. W. Richmond. During the season he started in nine races, winning them all, his winnings being.... 2,740

Valkyr, 2:24½, bay mare, by Volunteer Star. During the season she started in fifteen races, winning five, was second in four, third in two, fourth in one, and unplaced in three, her winnings being.. 2,587

J. Q., 2:17½, black gelding, by Kentucky Prince Jr. During the present season he started in ten races, winning three, was second in three, third in three and fourth in one, his winnings being.... 2,525

Kitefoot, 2:17¼, brown mare, by Landmark. During the season she started in ten races, winning six, was second in one, third in one and fourth in two, her winnings being.... 2,520

Jane L., 2:19¼, bay mare, by Hambletonian Mambrino. During the season she started in sixteen races, one of them being a team race, winning nine, second in two, third in three and unplaced in one, her winnings being.... 2,465

Ed. Annan, 2:17¼, bay gelding, by Dauntless. During the season he started in five races, winning four and was fourth in one, his winnings being.... 2,450

Lowland Girl, 2:19½, black mare, by Legal Tender Jr. During the season she started in eleven races, winning eight, was second in two and unplaced in one, her winnings being.... 2,440

Lot Slocum, 2:17½, bay gelding, by Electioneer. During the season he started in nine races, winning six, was second in one and third in one, his winnings being.... 2,415

Misty Morning, 2:21, bay mare, by Marksman. During the season she started in ten races, winning five, was second in one, third in two and unplaced in one, her winnings being.... 2,415

White Socks, 2:20½, chestnut gelding, by Alcantara. During the season he started in eleven races, winning six, was second in two and third in three, his winnings being.... 2,405

Charley Friel, 2:16½, chestnut gelding, by Allie West. During the season he started in nine races, winning six, was second in one and third in two, his winnings being.... 2,275

Charley Hogan, 2:18¾, bay gelding, by Virgo Hambletonian. During the season he started in six races, winning three and was second in three. He also won two specials and two exhibitions with running mate, value not given, his winnings being.... 2,275

Ben Star, 2:21¾, bay gelding, by Tom Hazard. During the season he started in ten races, winning three, was second in three, third in three, and was unplaced in one, his winnings being.... 2,195

Gossip Jr., 2:14, bay gelding, by Gossip. During the season he started in eight races, winning three and was second in five, his winnings being.... 2,075

Domestic, 2:20¼, bay horse, by Volunteer. During the season he started in six races, winning all of them, his winnings being.... 2,058

McLeod, 2:19½, chestnut horse, by Saturn. During the season he started in eleven races, winning five, was second in one, third in one, fourth in two, and unplaced in two, his earnings being.... 2,045

Sarah B., 2:20¾, bay mare, by Almonarch. During the season she started in seven races, winning four, was second in two and unplaced in one, her winnings being.... 2,040

Williams, 2:21, bay horse, by Combat. During the season he started in thirteen races, winning eleven, one being a stake, value not given, was second in one and third in one, his winnings being.... 1,940

Jessie, 2:21, chestnut mare, by Vernol's Black Hawk. During the season she started in eight races, winning four, was second in one, third in two and unplaced in one, her winnings being.... 1,835

David L., 2:19½, black gelding, by Fuller's Wilkes. During the season he started in ten races, winning three, was second in three, fourth in two and unplaced in two, his winnings being.... 1,790

Billy Freer, 2:24¼, gray gelding, by Western Fearnaught. During the season he started in six races, winning two and was second in four, his winnings being.... 1,725

Belle Ogle, 2:21½, bay mare, by Hall's Mohawk Jr. During the season she started in nineteen races, winning eight, was second in three, third in two, fourth in four and unplaced in two, her winnings being.... 1,705

Mike Wilkes, 2:15¾, bay gelding, by George Wilkes. During the season he started in six races, winning two, and was second in four, his winnings being.. 1,690

Governor Hill, 2:20, bay gelding, by Star Edmund. During the season he started in six races, winning four, was third in one, and fourth in one, his winnings being.... 1,540

Sally Cossack, 2:28¾, bay mare, by Don Cossack. During the season she started in five races, two being stakes, value not given, winning them all, her winnings being.... 1,500

Joe L., 2:15, bay gelding, by Harlequin. During the season he started in six races, winning four and was unplaced in two, his winnings being.... 1,460

James G., 2:20½, chestnut horse, by Royal Chief. During the season he started in ten races, winning six, was second in one and unplaced in one, his winnings being.... 1,445

Argyle, 2:14¾, gray gelding, by Baker Horse. During the season he started in eight races, winning three, was second in one, third in one, and unplaced in three, his winnings being.... 1,425

Col. Wood 2:22½, bay gelding, by Billy Patterson. During the season he started in six races, winning five, and was second in one, his winnings being.... 1,418

Duplex, 2:17¼, bay horse, by Bay Tom Jr. During the season he started in nine races, winning four, was second in four, and third in one, his winnings being.... 1,410

Woodnut, 2:19¼, bay gelding, by Nutwood. During the season he started in six races, winning three, and was second in three, his winnings being.... 1,410

Earl McGregor, 2:24¼, chestnut horse, by Robert McGregor. During the season he started in eight races, winning seven, and was second in one, his winnings being.... 1,370

First Love, 2:22½, bay mare, by Happy Medium. During the season she started in three races, winning two and was unplaced in one, her winnings being, 1,350

Astral, 2:18, bay mare, by August Belmont. During the season she started in nine races without winning, was second in five, third in one and fourth in three, her winnings being.... 1,300

Class Leader, 2:22¼, gray gelding, by Warwick Boy. During the season he started in four races, winning one, was second in one and third in two, his winnings being.... 1,300

Marlowe, 2:15, bay gelding, by Standard Bearer. During the season he started in six races, winning three, was second in two and unplaced in one, his winnings being.... 1,300

Stamboul, 2:17½, bay horse, by Sultan. During the season he started in six races, winning three, was second in two, and unplaced in one, his winnings being.... 1,230

Atlantic, 2:21, black horse, by Almont. During the season he started in ten races, winning three, was second in two, fourth in two and unplaced in three, his winnings being.... 1,225

Tom Rogers, 2:20, black horse, by George Wilkes. During the season he started in ten races, winning one, was second in four, third in one, fourth in three, and unplaced in one, his winnings being... 1,220

Chanter, 2:20¾, bay gelding, by Cuyler. During the season he started in seven races, winning four, was fourth in one and unplaced in two, his winnings being.... 1,210

Edwin C., bay gelding, by Cuyler. During the season he started in four races, winning two, was second in one and third in one, his winnings being.... 1,190

Elmwood Chief, 2:22¼, brown gelding, by Black Ranger. During the season he started in nine races, winning five, was second in three, and third in one, his winnings being.... 1,180

Alto, 2:26, bay horse, by Altoona. During the season he started in five races, winning three, was second in one, third in one, his winnings being.... 1,125

Edith, 2:22¼, bay mare, by Happy Medium. During the season she started in sixteen races, winning two, was second in seven, third in one, fourth in two, and unplaced in four, her winnings being... 1,107

Joe Howe, 2:23¼, chestnut horse, by Tom Thumb. During the season he started in thirteen races, winning six, was second in four, third in one, fourth in one, and unplaced in one, his winnings being.... 1,065

Fiction, 2:26¼, bay mare, by Argyle. During the season she started in fifteen races, winning six, was second in four, third in three, fourth in one, and unplaced in one, her winnings being.... 1,023

Skylight-Pilot, 2:19, bay mare, by Strathmore. During the season she started in nine races, winning three, was second in three, third in two, and unplaced in one, her winnings being.... 1,018

Flossie G., 2:22¾, chestnut mare, by Antar. During the season she started in five races, winning three, was second in one and unplaced in one, her winnings being.... 1,015

Frank Champ, 2:16¼, black gelding, by Allie West. During the season he started in eleven races, winning four, was second in two, third in two and fourth in three, his winnings being.... 1,010

Sister, 2:19¼, bay mare, by Admiral. During the season she started in twelve races, winning three, was second in three, third in five and fourth in one, her winnings being.... 1,010

Lady Kensett, 2:21¼, bay mare, by Kinsett. During the season she started in thirteen races, winning seven, was second in one, third in two, fourth in one and unplaced in two, her winnings being.... 975

Centella, 2:21, bay mare, by Sam Kirkwood. During the season she started in nine races, winning five, and was third in four, her winnings being.... 970

Dr. West, 2:24½, chestnut horse, by Star Hambletonian. During the season he started in nine races, winning one, was second in five, third in one and fourth in two, his winnings being.... 960

Eph, 2:25¼, bay gelding by Jack Wilkes. During the season he started in ten races, winning six, was third in one, fourth in one and unplaced in two, his winnings being.... 955

Ilderim, 2:23½, bay gelding, by Wade Hampton. During the season he started in five races, winning one, was third in three and fourth in one, his winnings being.... 950

Little Mack, 2:13¾, brown gelding, by Kentucky Dan. During the season he started in five races, winning one, was second in one, third in two and fourth in one, his winnings being.... 940

Puritan, 2:16, brown gelding, by Almont. During the season he started in thirteen races, winning four, was second in two, third in three and unplaced in four, his winnings being.... 935

Alroy, 2:23, bay gelding, by Peacemaker. During the season he started in sixteen races, winning three, was second in seven, third in ten, fourth in two and unplaced in two, his winnings being.... 923

Black Diamond, 2:20, black gelding, by Mambrino Diamond. During the season he started in twelve races, winning five, was second in one, third in one, fourth in two and unplaced in three, his winnings being.... 925

Charley Boy, 2:25¾, chestnut gelding, by I. J. During the season he started in nine races, winning five, was second in three and third in one, his winnings being.... 915

Spofford, 2:19¼, black gelding, by Kentucky Prince. During the season he started in seven races, winning one, was second in one value not given, third in four and fourth in one, his winnings being.... 915

Conde, 2:20, chestnut gelding, by Abbotsford. During the season he started in seven races, winning four, one being a team race with Arab value not given, was second in one and third in two, his winnings being.... 905

Alfred S., 2:22¼, bay gelding, by Elmo. During the season he started in six races, winning five, and was unplaced in one, his winnings being.... 900

J. B. Richardson, 2:26, bay gelding, by George Wilkes. During the season he started in nine races, winning six, was third in one and fourth in one, his winnings being.... 900

Little Nell, 2:22¼, bay mare, by Jefferson Prince. During the season she started in seven races, winning three, was second in three and third in one, her winnings being.... 897

Doctor Almont, 2:21¾, chestnut gelding, by Almont Boy. During the season he started in six races, winning three, was second in two and fourth in one, his winnings being.... 895

Alcryon, 2:23½, gray horse, by Alcyone. During the season he started in five races, winning two, was second in two and unplaced in one, his winnings being.... 880

Can, 2:27¾, chestnut horse, by Bayonne Prince. During the season he started in seven races, winning five, was second in one and unplaced in one, his winnings being.... 875

Hy Wilkes, 2:20, black gelding, by Ambassador. During the season he started in eleven races, winning seven, was second in two and third in two, his winnings being.... 860

Johnny Wood, 2:23¼, bay gelding, by Shoo Fly. During the season he started in six races, winning three, was second in two and fourth in one, his winnings being.... 860

Charley Hilton, 2:17½, bay gelding, by Louis Napoleon. During the season he started in twelve races, winning two, was second in five, third in one and unplaced in four, his winnings being.... 850

Galbraith Maid, 2:27, black mare, by Galbraith Knox. During the season she was ringing under the name of Belle Kidder and Fanny, and was started in ten races, winning five, was second in three, fourth in one and unplaced in one, her winnings being... 820

Little Ida, 2:19¼, bay mare, by Tom Hunter. During season she was started in twelve races, winning seven, was second in one, third in one and unplaced in three, her winnings being.... 820

Anteeo, 2:16¼, bay horse, by Electioneer. During the season he was started in two races, winning both, his winnings being.... 800

Chimes E., 2:17¼, gray gelding, by Chimes. During the season he started in three races, winning them all, his winnings being.... 800

Greylight, 2:27¾, gray gelding, by Starlight. During the season he started in eight races, winning four, was second in three, and third in one, his winnings being.... 800

Menlo, 2:21½, bay horse, by Nutwood. During the season he started in seven races, winning one, was second in two, third in two, and fourth in two, his winnings being.... 782

George Hait Jr., 2:29¼, bay gelding, breeding unknown; supposed to be a ringer. During the season he started in eleven races, winning eight, was second in two and third in one, his winnings being 773

Eminence, 2:29¼, bay mare, by Empire. During the season she started in six races, winning five, four being stakes, value not given, and was second in one, her winnings being.... 765

Jenny Lind, 2:18¼, brown mare, by Longstrider. During the season she started in seven races, winning one, was second in two, third in two, and fourth in two, her winnings being.... 765

Old Nick, 2:23, bay gelding, by Electioneer. During the season he started in six races, winning three, was second in two, and third in one, his winnings being.... 765

Jack, 2:29¼, gray gelding, by Pilot Medium. During the season he started in nine races, winning eight, four of which were stakes, value not given, and was second in one, his winnings being.... 755

Screwdriver, 2:24¼, roan gelding, by Tibbet's Patchen. During the season he started in thirteen races, winning two, was second in six and third in five, his winnings being.... 745

T. T. S., 2:21¼, chestnut gelding, by Melrose. During the season he was started in four races, winning two, was second in one, and unplaced in one, his winnings being.... 739

Camille, 2:25, bay mare, by Happy Medium. During the season she started in fifteen races, winning six, was second in three, third in two, fourth in one, and unplaced in three, her winnings being.... 735

Lady Wilkins, 2:20, black mare, by Ambassador. During the season she started in seven races, winning three, was second in two, fourth in one, and unplaced in one, her winnings being 730

Bessie, 2:17½, chestnut mare, by Blue Bull. During the season she started in seven races, winning two, was second in two, fourth in two, and unplaced in one, her winnings being........................ 720

Lucille's Baby, 2:27¼, bay mare, by Princeps. During the season she started in nine races, winning six, was second in one, fourth in one, and unplaced in one, her winnings being........................ 710

Lady Whitefoot, 2:24½, bay mare, by William M. Rysdyk. During the season she started in eight races, winning five, was unplaced in three, her winnings being.............................. 705

Delegate, 2:27¾, bay gelding, by Dictator. During the season he started in eleven races, winning five, was second in three and third in three, his winnings being.............................. 700

Thornless, 2:22, bay gelding, by Dauntless. During the season he started in two races, winning both, his winnings being.............................. 709

Luella, 2:22¼, dun mare, by Chickamauga. During the season she started in ten races, winning one, was second in five and third in four, her winnings being.............................. 697

English Racing Notes.

[Land and Water.]

It is only fitting that the stallion that sired the Derby winner and the Oaks heroine should figure at the head of the list of the winning stallions of the season. The position of Hampton at the stud has been gradually improving, and at the close of last year his prospects for the season just past augured well, as Reve d'Or was far and away the best filly of her age, while the neat Grandison, who had run a dead heat with Panzerschiff in the Champagne Stakes, was expected to do him further service. The latter colt has turned out a complete failure; but to counterbalance this one of his sons rivalled the feat of Blair Athol by carrying off the blue ribbon of the turf the first time he ever ran in public. Merry Hampton had, of course, to sustain the fire of criticism in the paddock at Epsom, nor can we say that his appearance created any enthusiasm, though we know a good judge who backed him on account of his resemblance to his half-brother, Gay Hermit. Handsome is, however, as handsome does, and no one will deny that this son of Hampton and Doll Tearsheet has the gift of going. We think little of his failure in the Grand Prix, as the journey across the Channel may easily account for it, for some of our best animals have run many pounds below their proper form in that contest. His success in the St. Leger, after the accident, certified to by a competent authority, would have created a great sensation; and yet, as the race was run, many think he ought to have won. He ran forward enough, at any rate, to show that the Derby was no fluke; and with ordinary luck we shall expect him to play an important part in the contests he starts for next year. Next season, three-year-olds will turn out vastly superior to their immediate predecessors, and Ayrshire bids fair to hold no undistinguished place among them. The Duke of Portland's colt is a thorough racer in appearance, and improved every time he ran. Friar's Balsam would have probably proved his superiority to this son of Hampton had the pair met in October, but he would have had more trouble to do so than he experienced in June. Ayrshire may not prove equal to securing any of our classic contests next season, but we shall be surprised if he fails to train on into a first-rate racer. Hampton's rising two-year-olds should hold their own, among them being an own sister to Merry Hampton, fillies out of Land's End (dam of St. Michael), Belle of Bury (dam of Belinda and Grandison), Ray (dam of Radius) and Feronia (dam of April Fool), and colts out of Donzella (dam of Stetchworth and Maidenhead) and Lady Lucas (dam of Borneo). With a very handsome total to his name last year, whilst this season his stock have won over £31,000 in stakes, it is not surprising to find that Hampton's subscription list for 1888, even at the increased fee of 150 gs., has already filled. Although Hermit's progeny have never equalled, in one season, the immense sum won by the scions of Stockwell in 1866, his consistent success through so many seasons is, we believe, unparalleled in our breeding history. It without any exaggeration marvellous how all his stock race. Take, for instance, Friar's Balsam, the premier juvenile of the season just concluded. His dam, Flower of Dorset, has never thrown anything of any note since she was put to the stud in 1879, her best foal being the plating filly Pampas Grass, by See-Saw; but the first time she is mated with the champion sire she foals the undefeated winner of the last Middle Park Plate. Hermit's career, both on the race course and at the stud has been truly sensational, nor does age seem to impair his power of imparting his own excellence to his sons and daughters. His unexpected victory in the Derby of 1867 put a large sum of money into the pocket of his owner, who has been, moreover, reaping a handsome annuity from him for many years. None of his sons or daughters have as yet been successful in the St. Leger, but every other of our important races has fallen to them, and it is not improbable that by this time next year Friar's Balsam may have completed the tale by the addition of the big event at Doncaster. In addition to Friar's Balsam, we may mention his son Hazlehatch, who has suffered defeat at the hands of no youngster except his half-brother; whilst Cardinal Mai showed first-rate handicap form. With these youngsters, and Timothy, Gay Hermit and others, to fight for him next year, it seems pretty certain that he will sustain his present wonderful average. None of his rising two-year-olds are likely to turn out such a smasher as Friar's Balsam; but there is plenty of material in his foals of 1886, including colts out of Fusee (dam of St. Blaise and Candlemas), Wifey (dam of Satiety), Atalanta (dam of Ayrshire), Ma Belle (dam of Child of the Mist), and Lady Blanche (dam of Whitefriar), and fillies out of Stray Shot (dam of Shotover), old Boundary (who has thrown many good racers), and Belle Agnes (dam of Sir Reuben and Dame Agnes). It is, of course, necessary now greatly to curtail the number of Hermit's mares, and, besides those of his owner's, his service next season are to be confined to five mares only. The fee charged is the unprecedented one of 250 gs.; but, nevertheless, he is already full, and the owner could probably get any number of subscriptions he liked at the same figure. Bendigo has now joined Hermit and Galopin at Blankney, and this stud-farm promises to shelter worthy successors to Hermit when that stallion's services are no longer available.

In the Jockey Club notice, relating to jockeys' licenses in the current *Calendar*, there appears a new and very important paragraph, which reads as follows:—"Any person knowingly acting in the capacity of part-owner or trainer of any horse in which a jockey possesses any interest, or making any bet with or on behalf of any jockey, or otherwise aiding or abetting in any breach of the orders of the Stewards, will be warned off Newmarket Heath." We suppose that this new clause does not apply to a person who acts as part-owner of a horse in which a jockey possesses an interest in cases where such jockey has been granted special leave to own one or more horses, and the horse in question is trained in that jockey's stable. Amongst those jockeys who received such special permission in 1886 was the late Frederick J. Archer, on the ground that he was in partnership with Mat. Dawson, and it transpired subsequently to his death that this famous horseman had an interest in (among other animals) Crafton, who won the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood and other races last year. Although, however, it was perfectly legitimate for the late jockey to have an interest in a race-horse, it was only so in cases where each race-horse was trained in his own stable, and Crafton was not trained by Matthew Dawson, but by Jewitt. The Rules of racing order that all partnerships, and the name of every person having any interest in a horse, must be entered at the Registry Office before a horse which is a joint property can start for any race. We cannot imagine, however, that Crafton, before starting for the said Stewards' Cup was so registered, as it would have been the duty of Messrs. Weatherby to have refused the registration of a partnership which infringed the regulations of the Jockey Club; but, even if such a registration had been inadvertently allowed by the club agents, such wrongful registration would not have purged the offense against the Jockey Club rules; and an objection against Crafton, on the ground mentioned above, could indubitably have been sustained. The truth is that no licensed jockeys, under any circumstances, should be allowed to be owners, or part-owners of any race-horse. The two positions are not compatible. A jockey ought to be devoted to the interests of the masters who pay him, and this is not possible when a jockey is training and running a number of his own horses. We doubt, indeed, whether a jockey who is also a trainer, ought to be allowed to ride any horses except those trained by himself. However far above suspicion a man may be, it is an invidious position for a jockey to be riding against an animal trained by himself, and even an angel in such a case would hardly escape the breath of calumny. The Jockey Club mean well, but are too conservative to let affairs run along in the old grooves when it is manifest that many drastic changes are necessary. We are confident that everybody who gives his mind to the subject will agree with us that it is incompatible for a man to be concurrently a licensed jockey and an owner and runner of race-horses, and we do trust that the stewards will in future never grant permission to any jockey to own or have any interest in race-horses under any circumstances whatsoever.

On cold days the cracks in the stable floor may cause great suffering. The animals can't be comfortable with cold currents flowing all around them. Both the roof and the floor of a stable should be made tight.

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm. Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by Imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

Terms $100. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed.

Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.

14ja26

Valensin Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

Sidney, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17½, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35½. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31½.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57½, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

Valensin, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, throughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 to cart, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

Terms $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care, but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

31de

Mr. E. Stokes advertises a house to rent in a good location in Oakland, which is particularly suitable for a horseman, since there is on the premises a large stable, with eight good box stalls. Mr. Stokes may be found at the marble works under the Galindo Hotel.

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam Imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races, defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16½ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
San Mateo, Cal.

31de

ANTEVOLO.

This celebrated trotting stallion will make the ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by O. B. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16½ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer**.
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16½, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, Breeder and Sportsm[an], San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. [illegible] address where the horse is kept.

National Trotting Stallion Stake.

Stakes for Trotting Stallions.

A sweepstakes for all trotting stallions, of $1,000 each, with forfeits as hereinafter described; heats of a mile, best 3 in 5 in harness. Five or more nominations to fill, to name and close on Thursday, the first day of March next, with the Treasurer. Two hundred dollars to be paid at that date which **must accompany the nomination;** $300 on Saturday, the first day of September next, and the final payment of $500 on Wednesday, the 17th of October next. The race to be trotted on Saturday, the 20th of October next, provided day and track are good on that day, and in case the selected day and track are not favorable the race to be postponed until the first good day and good track thereafter; but if said postponement be more than ten days, then each subscriber to have the right to withdraw his last payment, proper notice having been given the Treasurer of his intention to withdraw when the ten days have expired, and a failure to give said notice will hold the whole stake until the race is decided. Said race to be trotted on one of the following named tracks: San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Sacramento or Stockton, it being optional with the Treasurer which of these is selected, using his judgment in regard to selecting the track which will yield the most money to be added to the stake. This added money shall consist of all the accruing profits, after the necessary expenses are liquidated. The Treasurer may advertise for proposals from the proprietors of the tracks named, soliciting bids for a certain amount of money or such other offers as he shall designate. The Treasurer shall have full power to conduct all the business pertaining to the stake, appoint Secretary, judges of the race, and fill any other offices or stations necessary to a proper management.

Should, from any cause, the Treasurer be incapacitated from attending to the business, then the subscribers who at the time are eligible to start in the race shall elect his successor, who will be invested with the powers first granted.

The rules to govern said stake shall be those of the association in which the track selected holds membership, though it is imperative that the track shall be a member of the American Trotting Association or the National Trotting Association, and should the Treasurer deem it expedient he is empowered to apply for membership in either or both of the above-named associations.

The stakes and added money shall be apportioned as follows: If four or more horses start, the first or winning horse shall receive fifty per cent. of the whole amount of stakes and added money, the second in the race twenty-five per cent., the third in the race fifteen per cent., and the fourth in the race ten per cent. If three start the division shall be, the winner sixty per cent., the second twenty-five per cent., and the third fifteen per cent. If two start the winner shall receive seventy per cent., the second thirty per cent. Should there be a "walk-over," the horse making it shall receive all the stakes and forfeits less the necessary expenses. A failure to pay at the stipulated time will incur a loss of previous payments.

Address nominations to **N. T. Smith**, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

N. T. SMITH.
Treasurer of National Trotting Stallion Stake.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

I have made arrangements under which I will stand the stallion imp. Mariner for the season ending on or about June 1st, 1888.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

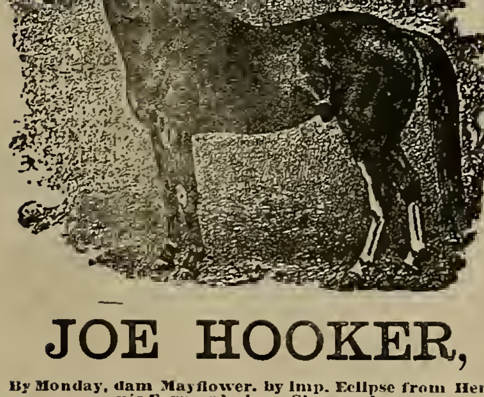
Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

I will, before the middle of January, give notice of the place at which I will have him. It will be within easy distance of San Francisco.

7ja **MATT STORN.**
Box 242, Oakland, Cal.

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Sky-light-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:.5.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½.

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 16.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.
Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868, recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, ggggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high, weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood, Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to
21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of Imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec 1886.

By Candidate 61; grand sire Omar Pacha g g 326; sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands, 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active, a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August, 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Princo of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 68, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KILLIP & CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track, City.

In and In.

So long as horses are bred so long there will be differences of opinion regarding many points at issue. In-breeding and out-crossing will be one of the most prominent grounds for divergent ideas, and as noted performers come out partisans of each side will lay a great deal of stress on the proof adduced. That good animals will be produced hereafter as they have been heretofore from in-breeding and out-crossing is beyond question, and at different periods there will be different results.

With the lapse of years there will be better opportunities to come to a definite conclusion. In this number some instances of successful in-breeding are given. These are what may be termed old examples, which will be followed by illustrations of successful out-crossing for the same period, and hereafter those of latter date. We have long been favorably impressed with the policy of in-breeding, when judiciously pursued. Though leaning in that direction, we shall endeavor not to be governed by former bias.

Effects of the Cold.

The late cold snap, among other effects, has caused more dullness in horse affairs than we have known since our residence in California. For nearly a month there has been a cessation of the usual winter trots, and little done in the way of training. Thursday there came a favorable change, and quite a number of horses were at exercise on the Oakland track. It was in admirable condition for "working" horses, the rains having done it a "heap" of good. There was less road-work when the track was wet, the cold having also the effect of keeping a majority of trainers indoors. In many instances this may have been advantageous to the horses.

Why You Should Curry Your Horses.

A correspondent of an exchange furnishes some good ideas in the following in regard to currying horses: The skin of animals is a very active excretory organ, supplied with an almost indefinite number of pores, each one of which is the opening of a small spiral duct, through which there is a continual discharge of watery fluid, and such other useless matter as is carried there by the blood. Besides these, there are numberless small glands which secrete an oily fluid. This oily substance keeps the skin soft and flexible, and furnishes the hair with the requisite amount of nourishment, and keeps it soft and glossy, as each hair has one or more of these glands attached to its bulb. The superficial layer of the skin is continually wearing away, and is replaced by a new growth, or by the deeper layer.

The wear or waste, which comes off in the shape of small flakes and constitutes scurf, must be removed with a curry-comb and brush. When a horse is worked hard the secretion of watery fluid is heavier than when idle, and comes to the surface in the form of sweat. Perspiration goes on incessantly, even when the horse is idle, but it does not become apparent, as it is evaporated as fast as it comes to the surface. If the sweat is allowed to dry on the skin quantities of dust will accumulate and mix with it, filling up the pores, and consequently prevent perspiration. This gives rise to many evil consequences. It may, and often does, cause inflammation of the numberless glands and tubes which form a network just beneath the surface of the deeper layer of the skin, and since perspiration is obstructed the skin becomes dry, rough, hard and diseased. The impurities which cannot escape through the skin accumulate in different places, and give rise to blisters, boils, etc.; if these are not removed there is danger of blood poisoning, or may develop other diseases of a serious character. Not only the skin becomes diseased, but the whole system is more or less deranged, as the functions performed by the skin necessarily devolve upon the other excretory organs of the body, consequently over-taxing them with work.

All this may be prevented by a regular and judicious application of the curry-comb and brush, and by frequently washing the animal. Since prevention is better than cure, all horse-owners should use every precaution to prevent the many evils which may come about consequent upon carelessness and neglect of keeping the animal clean.

It is not necessary to state further that it is of equal importance that the stable in which horses are kept should also be kept clean, for the man who loves his animals and keeps them clean will not overlook this important point, and others must not.

The black pacing gelding Rowdy Boy, 2:13¾, by Legal Tender, dam by Copperbottom, died recently in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1880 Sleepy Tom, 2:12¼; Mattie Hunter, 2:12¾; Rowdy Boy, 2:13¾, and Lucy, 2:14, composed the great sidewheel quartet.

J. R. Shedd, Lexington, Ky., has sold to C. C. Seamen, San Diego, Cal., the two-year-old chestnut filly Jessie S., by Hogan's Administrator, dam by Hogan's Abdallah, and a colt by Stranger, dam by American Star.

St. Louis Turfmen to Fight the Kentucky Enemy.

Mr. Charles Green, President of the St. Louis Jockey Club and Fair Association, was seen yesterday on the subject of the clash of dates with Latonia and Kansas City. He is very emphatic indeed on the situation, and has made up his mind to the bitterest kind of fight.

"St. Louis will take no back seat," he said. "She will not stand treatment such as Kentucky has offered her. Breeders from that State have been coming here for years and taking thousands of dollars in stakes and purses at our running races, at our trots and in premiums at our fairs. They have also taken thousands of dollars from our purchasers of their stock. We gave their racing association backbone by forming the congress, the unwritten rules of which they have violated by taking our dates, but they have reckoned without their host on this occasion, and they will find our club a pretty hard one to buck against."

There is no question that Mr. Green has loaded both broadsides and will pour shot into Kentucky and Kansas City alike until St. Louis gets her just rights. In the old days of sea fighting no battle-ship ever demeaned itself by pouring a whole broadside into a frigate, and on this principle Mr. Green will probably not bother himself much about Kansas City unless the Waldo Park people bid a good deal higher for owners than they have done—and they have been very liberal it must be confessed—but all owners now in the West, South and Southwest will do well to hold back their entrances for other meetings until Monday next. The revised and increated attractions of a very much extended St. Louis meeting will be given to the American racing world to telegraph to-morrow or on Sunday, and owners not yet committed to a circuit should wait until they have studied the same. The executive committee of the jockey club will be in session within a few hours, and will take every care of our interest. At present it may pretty safely be said that in all probability we shall begin racing on the same day that Latonia commences, and that we shall race day for day with her, giving larger stakes and purses all through our meeting than she does.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Lot trotting is not regarded by some as much of a test of the value of the individual or the sire. And yet Mr. McDowell tells us that when Dictator was first in Kentucky his season was unprofitable, but he and the late Col. West bred some good mares to him. The immature colts showed great trotting action in the lot, so that Col. West formed an immense opinion of Dictator. Those lot trotters turned out to be Jay-Eye-See, Phallas and Director.

The total number of races run in the United States in 1887 is 3,741, of which 121 were steeplechases and 71 hurdle races, leaving 3,549 flat races. In 1886 the number was 3,342, of which 3,146 were on the flat and 196 by jumpers; showing for 1887 an increase of 403 races on the flat and a decrease of 4 for jumpers.

The fact of the famous race-horse Parole having been brought to Jerome Park not long ago gave rise to the report that the old fellow was to be put in training again, but this is denied by his owner, Mr. Pierre Lorillard Jr., who says that Parole was sent to the track so that he could have the best of accommodations.

The Jewell Park Track, Denver, Col., will be made very attractive early the coming spring. The grand stand will be raised to the east side of the track and a fine clubhouse built in connection with it. Money will not be spared to make the Jewell Park a fashionable resort.

A Cuban party recently offered Mr C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, N. Y., $30,000 for his famous trotting mare Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾, which was declined. Trainer Brown feels confident the fleet-footed daughter of Hamlin's Almont Jr. will materially reduce her record next season.

Beaconsfield has not been retired from the turf as has been reported. He will be worked for a campaign the present year. If he does not break down in his preparation much will be expected of him.

George Gaugh, trainer for L. & G. Straus, died at Lexington, Ky., January 6th, of consumption. He was known to most horsemen in Kentucky, was thirty-four years old and unmarried.

FOR SALE.

—:o:—

No 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881. by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Pocbs.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information address

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AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
DISTRICT NO. 2, CAL.
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1888.

PACIFIC COAST TROTTING AND RUNNING STAKES—$75 entrance, of which $10 MUST accompany nomination, $25 to be paid June 1st, $40 August 17th. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Trotting for four-year-olds or under, best three in five, 2:25 class,
Trotting for three-year-olds or under, best three in five, 2:30 class,
Trotting for two-year-olds or under, best two in three, 2:40 class,
} $250 added to each.

Running for three-year-olds or over, mile heats,
Running for two-year-olds or over, mile dash,
} $250 added to each.

Five or more full paid-up entries required to fill; three or more colts to start. Four moneys. If only two colts start, stakes paid in (no added money) may be competed for—two-thirds and one-third. Otherwise full conditions of this Association for 1887 to govern. Entries to above stakes close February 15th, 1888 with the Secretary,

J. M. LA RUE,
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.
L. U. SHIPPEE, President. 7ja6

CHUBB,
The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, rod trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address.

THOS. H. CHUBB,
41ja Post Mills, Vt.

FOR SALE.
SAM,

A gelded stallion, six years old, dark bay with black points, 17 hands high, weight 1,650 lbs. Sired by a Norman stallion; his dam was by Old Sam a horse imported from Australia.

Sam has never stood for mares excepting for my own use. The reason I want to sell him is because he is related to nearly all of my mares. For further particulars inquire of

A. LEWIS
21ja4 Gilroy, Cal.

Sacramento
COLT STAKES
ASSOCIATION.
Trotting and Pacing Stakes for 1888.

No. 1.—The Sacramento Yearling Trotting Stake for 1888.

Free for all foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 October 27, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento October 29, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. The second colt to receive $150, and the third colt $75 from the stake, the first colt to take the balance. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 2—Special Yearling Trotting Stake

Open to foals of 1887, owned in Sacramento County.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 3, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

PACING STAKES.

No. 3.—For all pacing yearlings, foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 to be paid November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, the second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake.

Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 4.—For all Pacing Two-Year-Olds, foals of 1886.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 3, 188-. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. One mile and repeat. First colt to receive six-tenths, second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake.

Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 5.—For all Pacing Three-Year-Olds, foals of 1885.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. Mile heats 3 in 5. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake.

Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Entries to all the above stakes to close February 1 1888, with

WILBER FIELD SMITH, Sec'y.
1615 G Street, Sacramento.
FRANK P. LOWELL, President. ja14

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Among the harness animals will be found horses that have and can trot or pace better than 2:20. The thoroughbreds comprise a number of well-known race-horses, and are all well engaged. They will be sold with their engagements. The vehicles include Top, Open and Business Buggies, Rockaways, Phætons, Hacks, Road and Park Carts, Breaking carts, Track and Road Sulkies, Skeleton Wagons, etc.

Road, Track and Work Harness, single and double; Robes, Blankets, Whips, Boots, Stable Fixtures, etc.

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☞ The good will of the stable for sale. Full particulars, with number of boarders, may be had upon application to Mr. McCarty. 7ja4

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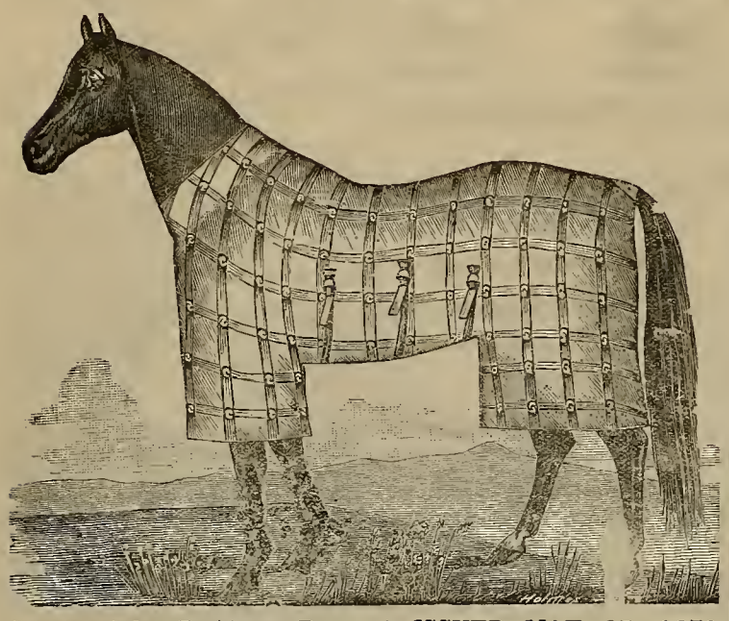

Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent seenring-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights, A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Tos and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclustons or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by author which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of *the genuineness* of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:03½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $300; second money at Stockton, $253; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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Southern Pacific Co.
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Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Jan. 1, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	....Calistoga and Napa....	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	..... " "	5:10 P M
8:00 A M	.....Colfax via Livermore	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	.....Galt via Martinez.....	11:10 A M
9:30 A M	C....Haywards and Niles..... .. c	12:40 P M
10:30 A M	..... " " "	3:40 P M
5:30 P M	C.. " " " c	8:40 P M
*5:00 A M	C. .Haywards c	*8:10 A M
12:00 M	C.... " c	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*8:40 A M
7:30 A M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El.....	
	.... Paso and East	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	11:10 A M
†3:30 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:40 P M
7:00 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	8:10 A M
5:00 P M	.. ..Ogden and East.....	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	6:10 P M
7:00 A M	.....Sacramento, via Benicia.....	8:10 A M
8:00 A M	..... " via Benicia	6:10 P M
8:00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	6:40 P M
5:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:40 A M
4:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	7:40 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*5:00 A M
8:00 A M	.....San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‖10:30 A M	..... " "	†3:40 P M
12:30 M	C.... " c	8:40 P M
8:00 P M	..... "	9:40 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	
3:30 P M	.....Santa Barbara.....	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore..	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland.....	7:40 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:00 P. M., inclusive, also at 7:00—8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—5:00—8:00—10:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*2:00—6:30—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*5:00—*5:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‖10:30—11:00—‖11:30—12:00—‖12:30—1:00—‖1:30—2:00—‖2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—5:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*5:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‖10:30—11:00—‖11:30—12:00—‖12:30—1:00—‖1:30—2:00—‖2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO WEST BERKELEY—Same as "To BERKELEY."

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—5:50—7:20—7:50—8:20—8:50—9:20—*10:19—2:49—4:20—4:50—5:20—5:50—6:20—8:50—8:50—10:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:21—5:51—‖9:15—*2:38—*3:15.

FROM 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—6:05—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—10:55.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—5:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:25—5:55—*8:25—8:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—‖10:25—10:55—‖11:25—11:55—‖12:25—12:55—‖1:25—1:55—‖2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—8:25—5:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—*8:55—‖10:25—10:55—‖11:25—11:55—‖12:25—12:55—‖1:25—1:55—‖2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—Same as "FROM BERKELEY."

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
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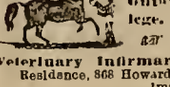

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TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depo (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect January 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Matco.....	2:30 P
†7:00 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	8:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		8:23 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P	.....Menlo Park	†3:20 P
*5:10 P		4:36 P
8:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and.....	9:03 A
10:30 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....Principal Way Stations.....	4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
8:30 A	..... Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville,.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Hollistar and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	†6:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	6:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
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Oak Grove.....	.....	90	San Jose	1 75	.....
San Mateo.....	75	1 10	Gilroy	2 76	4 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Hollister	.....	4 50
Redwood..	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks.....	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta...	.....	.....
Menlo Park ...	1 25	1 60	Soquel.....	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz.....	.....	6 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Monterey	.....	5 00

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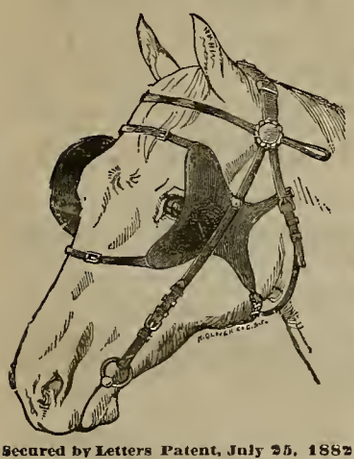
Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thne described my iuvention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as bercin described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheekpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, end in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable frontstrepe or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the subject, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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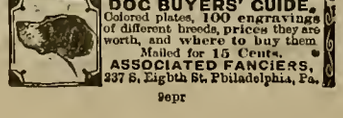

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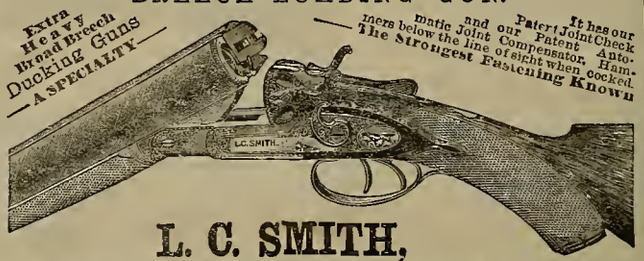

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SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. augt4

THE Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Announce the following stakes, to close January 16th, 1888, and to be run at their summer meeting of 1888, beginning Saturday, June 23d and ending Saturday, July 14th.

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1888. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $300 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1888. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Boulevard Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $25 each, $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1888 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

The Quickstep Stakes.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), $25 each, $10 forfeit, $750 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

The Dearborn Handicap.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1885), $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. One mile and a furlong.

The Maiden Stakes.

For three-year-olds, (foals of 1885), that have not won a race previous to January 1st, 1888; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $750 added, of which $200 to the second horse. Maidens at time of starting allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a furlong.

The Lake View Handicap.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886) $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing the day before the race. Three-quarters of a mile.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary, or at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

A Programme will also be arranged for an Autumn meeting, beginning Sept. 1st, for which Seven Stakes will be advertised in due time, to close in March, 1888.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.

24de4 **J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary**

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII. No 4.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

The break in the weather was hailed with general acclamation. The rain came and the frogs are merry. What became of them when the frost held sway is beyond my knowledge. The California frogs, at least that branch of the tribe which dwell in our part of Oakland, are a mystery. Judging by their music there must be thousands within a few blocks, though in all the years I have listened to their melody not one has been seen. The first decided rainfall opens the concert. For months previous there has not been a puddle, and they must hibernate during the summer and autumn, burrowing deeply to get to moisture. "Back home" the piping was a token that spring was near at hand, welcome music. "Three times frozen" up and then warmth and blossoms, green fields and verdant prairies. There will be green hills now, and the fowls which have made their appearance will soon get the benefit of milk which has the aroma of alfillerilla, and before long the richness which wild oats impart. It is a great pity that the native California grasses will not stand the tramping of many feet. Like buffalos, elk, beaver and other animals which fade away as what we call civilization encroaches, it will not be long until there is only a remembrance of the best feed in the world for horses. None other which can take its place. Peculiarly adapted for the climate, rapid of growth, it only needed the usual warm weather which prevails after the first soaking rains to present a good bite in a short space. When spring was just opening in the States wild oats were in bloom here, and the burr-clover a thick mish of stalks, leaves and blossoms; alfillerilla covering the ground, and though the oats hid the others, in most parts of the country all were found growing on the same land. Wild oats predominated on the hills, the slopes and the levels better adapted for growth of "fillaree" and clover. Horses would not eat the clover when green if there was plenty of the others to be got, but when ripened it was taken with avidity, and so nutritious that condition would be retained when a stranger would imagine that there was nothing for horses to live on.

When the wild oats got so far advanced as to be what farmers term in the "dough," it had remarkable fattening qualities. Succulent when young it was grand feed for brood-mares, and in the old days of California there was enough surplus of grasses over the number to eat it that as it ripened the heads were all that were eaten. When thoroughly ripened, unlike cultivated oats or other grains, the seeds were held in the husk, and the straw curing in the dry atmosphere there were hay-mows and granarys on every hill. But burr-clover strikes an Eastern visitor with the most surprise. I landed here April 10th, the horses arriving some days after. There were eleven of them in one car, and the men in charge had not taken them off excepting at Ogden, and then only for a few hours. There was plenty of the native grasses at that time on the Oakland Trotting Park, and much to my surprise when the horses were led to a patch of fine looking clover they refused to touch it, and were ravenous for what looked like weeds. I told the boys not to let them eat as it might be poisonous, but an old race-horse trainer, Willis Hull, enlightened me with the information that it was "fillaree," and highly valued as food for horses. While burr-clover has the same shaped leaf as Eastern clover, there is a marked difference. There are more leaves, and it does not grow so rank as red clover, though quite thick on the ground. There are small flowers, and the seed is held in twisted capsules about the size of a shoe button. The grains are small and contain a quantity of oil which accounts for them being so fattening. When the dried stalks and leaves become exhausted, the ground is covered with the seed held in the covering, and being nearly of the same shade as the soil, at a little distance away the observer would conclude that there was nothing edible left. The capsules are gathered with tongue and lipe, and a small piece of land will carry quite a large stock of horses or cattle.

The Oakland Trotting Park track is laid out on the regulation plan. There is a stream running across it which takes up some ground, and when I came there was an inside track, so that at the most there could not have been more than thirty-five acres within the enclosure. April, May and June there were from forty to fifty horses and a few cows running on it. Luxuriant as was the herbage when I first saw it on that bright April morning, it seemed that so many grazing it could not last to exceed a month. There was scarcely any diminution until some time after the spring rains, and during the whole summer there was stock enough to have "starved to death" on the best blue-grass field of like size. But the most severe test was five years ago. A mare was turned in in the spring of 1883, and never taken out only for a few minutes at a time for seventeen months. She was "skin-poor" when put in; she got fat before the summer was ended, kept in good condition during the winter, reared a colt the following summer, and went away in much better order than when she came. She was seventeen years old when put into the field, and it had been folly as heavily stocked as in the year mentioned, 1874.

Alfalfa will support such a large number as to appear incredible to an Eastern farmer, especially when it can be irrigated, and for mares that are suckling is unquestionably valuable. In fact, colts can be reared upon it without other food, and grown into large, fine-looking horses. But when taken from alfalfa and put to work they will melt away to skin and bone, unless carefully handled. It promotes a great flow of milk, although I am doubtful of the propriety of depending upon it entirely in rearing racing or trotting colts. The native herbage gave periods of grass and grain, or, rather, grass, hay and grain. Two months when the plants were green, three months with shadings from early growth to maturity, from three to five months when everything was ripe, but preserved by the dryness of the climate. Alfalfa can be kept perennially green cut for hay, or if pastured to its capacity there is a continual succession of new growth. In lands adapted to its culture immense returns result without irrigation. The main root is bound to reach moisture if it has to go twenty feet straight down to reach it. In this way it feeds on a store which other plants could not reach. That it extracts fat-forming material is shown by all animals which eat it, hogs being ready for the butcher without other food. That it is a promoter of size in horses is also well established. Of the large number of horses from Mr. Haggin's Kern County rancho I have seen at least nine-tenths of them are above the average size of the families to which they belong. The problem to solve is: How shall we combine the advantages there surely is in grazing alfalfa and those which result from liberal rations of grain? There must be restriction in the amount of green feed, so that there will be a hearty appetite to oats, and greater powers of assimilation than to have the stomach distended to an undue degree. It is well established that green food is of vast benefit to horses in training. Fifty years ago it was held to be detrimental, and this came from the knowledge that horses lost "condition" by a "run at grass." That result came from a lack of the nutriment they had been accustomed to, and had there been a limit to the time spent at grass, and a continuation of a portion of the grain rations, condition would not have been entirely lost. Condition is rather an indefinite term. Racing condition means that a horse is in a shape to be capable of performing a certain task to the full extent of his ability. A horse in the best possible form to run one mile at his greatest speed might not be in shape to go farther. But there must be good health in order to be fit for any purpose. In the olden times trainers held it necessary to give medicines to secure health, just as it was the custom to take physic in the spring, and many thought that the lancet was a potent force in keeping up the vigor and a powerful ally to guard against disease. Long after old-time customs were discontinued in human practice, those who had charge of horses clung with exceeding tenacity to ancient notions. Purges, the more violent the better, balls, cordials, medicaments without number were thought essential to insure health, and in keeping with turning the animal into a drug receptacle was the treatment all through. Hot stables, with a rigid exclusion of fresh air, heavy clothing, virulent blisters for slight ailments, the furthest possible departure from Nature being held the proper course. Deeming that physic had marvellous recuperative qualities that was the best power in the hands of the trainer, and where a laxative was thought necessary medicated mashes were in order. Green food is by far the best corrective of ailments consequent on fast work, and at the present time there are few trainers who do not realize its importance. Good as it is when placed before the horse in the stable, still better when the animal can gather it for itself. When allowed to make its own selection the choice is different from what the attendant would make. Rank, luxurious growth is forsaken for a short bite, and not unfrequently the animal will prefer to eat the soil than the most tempting herbage.

I have drifted away from the alfalfa topic, and in resuming the consideration of that wonderful plant and its adaptation for feeding brood-mares and young colts, I have to depend on what I have learned from those who have given it a trial. There is a material difference of opinion regarding the effects following its use, though even the widest discrepancies can be reconciled. Many years ago Mr. McDonald, of Marysville, informed me that he turned some horses he used in livery on an alfalfa pasture field. They were taken up in good flesh but ran down amazingly when put to work, and mouths were required to bring them into as good condition as when first given the run. No matter what plant was selected if the whole sustenance came from it in the early stages of growth that result would follow. Mr. Apperley, who gained so much celebrity as a writer over the signature of Nimrod, nearly half a century ago, proved that the practice of sommering hunters which prevailed in England was sure to result in the same drawback as Mr. McDonald adduced, and his remedy was to feed plentifully of grain, if circumstances forbade regular exercise, and shelter in the fields where the animals ran. That green food is of vast benefit to foals and weanlings is settled beyond question, and this is one of the wants of California. If alfalfa can be utilized that want will be in a great measure overcome. A few paddocks set in alfalfa will supply quite a stock, and the paddock system, while it restricts the opportunity for extended gallops, is the best adapted for alfalfa grazing.

If the whole area be in one field, it will not carry one-half the stock it can keep when divided. When gnawed to bareness so that there is scarcely a green leaf to be seen, if the stock is taken off a very short time is sufficient to cover the ground with a thick growth. When four crops of hay can be cut in a year, running from two to three tons to the acre at each cutting, its marvellous rapidity of production can be understood. Then the paddock system will permit of regulating the quantity eaten of alfalfa and make the feeding of grain easier to accomplish. A few mares in one small enclosure is better than to have a big drove in a big field. The curtailment of the distance for the colts to gallop over can, in a measure, be obviated by extending the length of the paddock, though that will increase the expense of fencing. To fence a square paddock of two acres rather less than seventy-two rods of fencing is required to make it an oblong which would give a chance to gallop; a quarter of 168 rods will be the length of the boundary lines. There would be other advantages, however, as with square paddocks more lanes are required, as it is almost an absolute necessity that each should have entrance and exit without going through

tbe otber paddocks. A sqosre contsining sixteen two-scre paddocks would require two lanes, sssoming thst one side was boonded hy a road. This wonld tske 858 rode of fencing, while parallelograms of two acres eacb, laid in tbe square of sixteen scres wonld take 1,356 rode of fencing, bnt without lanes, tbe road giving ingress to each.

Tbere would be otber advantages in tbe "ohlong-sqnare" ehape, beside giving a longer stretch for tbe yonngsters to gallop over. If fed in tbe paddocks tbe labor of conveying the food wonld he lessened, and the stock woold be easier to control. The width of each paddock wonld be 77¾ feet, so that however difficult to catch a mare might be, she would he easily cornered. From the information ohtained, I am of the opinion that thirty-two acres of alfalfa would keep twenty mares with their foals. That is, provide tbem with all the green food that wonld he necessary. Better tban a parallelogram, on some acconnts, wonld be paddocks with lines converging to a common centre. Tbis will economize ground and still further lessen the lahor of taking care of mares and colts. Either the ohlong or "kite-sbaped" will lessen the expense of conveying water to each paddock, and in tbis country where artificial methods of supplying water so largely prevaile, this is an important faotor, and wonld make some amends for tbe additional expense in fencing. In paddocks with converging lines tbe base shonld he a segment of a circle, and tbe apex cnt off far enongh from the point to give room for entrance gates and hox stall. A quadrant, if not a large oircle, wonld afford room for a nnmber of paddooks, and hy increasing the size these could be mnltiplied indefinitely. All tbe otber adjoncts of a breeding farm conld he arranged on the circnlar plan, bringing the whole bnsiness into compact limits and facilitating all of the work.

The most notable exemplification of tho necessity for green food to mares which are snckling, and to young colts, in the experience of Theo. Winters, Rancho del Arroyo, was situate on tbe rich plains of Putah Creek, not very far from where the stream breaks through the Coast Range. Althongb almost on a dead level, the drainage was ample. The creek has cnt a deep channel so that in ordinary stages of water, the top of the banks must be at least fifteen feet above the surface of tbe creek. While there were numerous paddocks, there were also large fields in which mares and colts ran, and if anything tbere was an excess of grain feeding. Rancho del Rio is on tbe East bank of the Sacramento, and while the surface may be termed rolling, it cannot he called hilly. But near tbe river and in swales between the elevations there is green feed tbe "year ronnd," this heing the only pronounced differenoe hetween the two places. The eame stallions, and with a few exceptions the same brood-mares, while many fine race-horses were bred and reared on the former place, tbe most notable heing Mollie McCartby and Duchess of Norfolk, there has been an improvement in speed, or, it may he hetter to state, more nniformly of excellonce. There has been a snrprising advance in size, and to prove that there is an increasing tendency to larger growth tbe foals of 1886 and 1887 are larger than ony which bave preceded them. There is alfalfa in places on Rancho del Rio, though near the river are native grasses wbich keep green.

That the good qnalities of alfalfa can he made available for the production of race-horses and fast trotters is heyond reasonable denial. A plant, which will grow horses helonging to families of an average height of 15½ hands, to over 16 hands, with a proportionate increase in otber measnrements, wbich will fatten cattle, and especially hogs without other food, must possess properties favorahle for the development of a bigher grade of stock. The problem is to secnre the advantages of increased hulk without losing qnality. Mnscle which is of the hest kind for human food may not possess tbe "snap" necessary to propel tbe enlarged frame at a rapid pace. There may be an increase in the size of hones and a lack of density. The muscnlar tissue may resemble basewood more tban the hickory spring of the blood horse, and, in place of bone which rivals ivory in textnre, that deposited from alfalfa may he porons and altogether inferior to that which has good oats, California herbage, or blne grass to eliminate the frame-work of the rapidly-moving eqnine machine. Rapidity of growth is not inimical to tonghness, tbough many hold that it is. "Early maturity, early decay" has been accepted os an axiom without analysis. The toughest hickory is that which shows the widest annual rings, and some hirds which reach their fnll development in a few montbs ontlive mankind.

If tbe position he correct that alfalfa pasturage is a promoter of size, and also accepting the prevailing idea tbat it indnces "softness," when that is the only food there must certainly he eome way of securing the good results without entailing what is detrimental. Should that he correct it will be o great boon to California hreeders. Wherever alfalfa cen he grown, large ranges will not he o *sine qua non* even when there is n large number of animals. In all probability a greater use is made of alfolfa at Rancho dol Paso than on any of onr hreeding farms, and I hear glowing accounts of the youngsters which are natives of that great hreeding farm. Some time ago tbere were fifteen hundred acres of it, and since then tbe area has beon increased. I am without personal knowledge to depend npon, the only experiment having been made with alfalfa hay, and that a recent test. A filly by Joe Hooker was sickly from birth. She had o good appetite, eating as much hay and oats as the others, hnt did not thrive. A rnn of several months at grass did not prove the remedy anticipated, and nntil three months ago it did not seem that she would ever have size enough to be of any account. Ae one of the chsracteristice of the Hookers is size, the lack of it could not he an inheritance on the psternsl side, aud on the msternal tbere were foir proportione. Noticing alfslfs hay in s feed store a few hsles were ohtsined. Ae mnoh was dampened twelve honrs previons to feeding as wonld be used st one time, and when a conple of hales hsd heen fed to tbis filly snd three otber colts, there wss manifest improvement. Now sbe is in good flesh and fnll of life, snd thougb in all prohahility the backeet can never be entirely overcome, she is a different animal. While it may be that a favorahle change wonld have taken place withont alfalfa, it is reasonable to give it the credit. The otber colts have done well, and one of them hsd a violent attack of distemper, from which he still snffered when tbe Incerne was introduced.

Records and Ages.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman.—It ie always interesting, eveu thongh it may not please, to reap to the foll tbe wish of tbe Scottish poet, and occasionally see onrselves as otbers see ns. As be saye it will from mauy an orror free ns, and foolish notion. I am inspired to those remarks by reading your editorial "Grateful Acknowledgments." You say truly that California leads the world in young trotters. Although we do not lead tbe world, in yonug trotters, we can felicitate ourselves that we can heat Canada for the same reason that California can beat ns, namely tbat on onr side "there has heen good fortnne, as well as good management." Canada has ebown hy her contribntion of Pilot, Corbeau, St. Lawrence, Royal George and Colomhns stock, that she too, is not withont good canse for self-gratulation, and for regret tbat she is not like Cnlifornia and tbe Eastern States, a little nearer to the equator. It would be hardly the tbing, in view of the hlood lines that bave achieved sneccess in California, to claim that the superiority lay in the bloon that was sent from within a few miles of where the speaker writes. California owes to Western New York a large deht for the Clay hlood of Sahle Wilkes, and to eastern New York for the Clay, Hambletonian and Mambrino blood thot conrses in the veins of the Palo Alto yonngsters. Tbe some hlood is here yet, and it seeme to me a demonstration as simple as the first of Euclid that California's superiority lies in her beantiful olimate, and in nothing else. Sbe has, instead of tbree montbs that can with good fortune be relied on in tbe East, at least nine that may be used with reasonable certainty for training pnrposes. I remember standing on the Rochester track on the second day of October, 1878, overcoat tnrned ahont my ears, to see Elaine try to beat the four-year record. I forget whether she snceeeded or not, but remembered that the day was nnfavorable for speed. It is brought back to me hy the reminder that her danghter, Norlaine, trotted to tbe best yearling record a month and ten days later. Tbe resident of California who has never been east of the Rockies will hetter appreciate the choracter of November as a racing month in the Esst when I say that two years ago, on tbe 12th of November, the lakes of western New York were covered hy a foot of ice, and teams were drawing two ton loads of freight of various kinds across them. The season that is generally relied on for training in the East is from tbe middle of June to the middle of September. After this time the weather alternates between cold rains, sleet, cold winds, with an occasional day or two of pleasant weather. This year a stallion was sent to Buffalo on the 20th of September to reduce bie record. The conditions were favorable for a day or two, then came cold rains which covered the roads with ice, and the owners of the horse were compelled to await the thawing of the ice to retnrn without their record. After this time Sudie D., and later on Norlaine, made her record, snd the owner of Sndie D. was tbe maddest man in the East. I am not sure thnt he conld have heaten the record of Marvin's little filly, hut Bowerman thought he conld, aud for all the tantalizing purposes thie answered tbe pnrpose.

Tbe superiority of tbe California yonugstere is, moreover, a preeminence due as mnch to tecbnical division of the breeding yesr as it is to the greater length of available time for training and racing. The breeding year commences on the 1st of Jannary, and terminates on the 31st of December.

This division of the year is an arrangement merely arbitrary and does not represent tbe actnal state of the case. A montb's training when a yearling is fit to receive it accomplishes as mnch ae a year's training to one whose ednoation is deferred to five or six years. The two or three montbs possessed by the Californis trainers, after the training season bas terminated in the Esst, almost eqnals the total available time in New York State. To prove that the snperiority of the California youngsters is one merely technical and not real, it is only necessary to point out the faot, wbich Californians have overlooked, tbat their yonngsters havo not heaten Eastern-bred young ones of the same age, and tbat the fastest records for their respective ages are still held by Sudie D., yearling; Mamie Wood, two-year-old; Patron and Honri, three years old, and Elvira, fonr-year-old. I demonstrate it thns:

	Foaled.	Made Record.	Age.
Sudie D., 2:35¾	April 9, 1886	Oct. 15, 1887	18 mo 6 ds.
Hinda Rose, 2:36½	Feb. 27, 1880	Nov. 14, 1881	20 mo. 18 ds.
Norlaine, 2:31½	Feb. 15, 1886	Nov. 12, 1887	20 mo, 28 ds.
OVER TWO YEARS OLD AND UNDER THREE.			
Mamie Wood, 2:27¼	May 9, 1884	Sept. 9, 1886	28 mo.
Wildflower, 2:21	March 5, 1879	Oct. 22, 1881	31 mo. 17 ds.
Bonita, 2:24½	May 21, 1879	Nov. 24, 1881	29 mo. 28 ds.
Fred. Crocker, 2:25½	Mar. 23, 1878	Nov. 20, 1880	31 mo. 26 ds.
Bell Boy, 2:26	Mar. 25, 1885	Oct. 13, 1887	30 mo. 18 ds.
OVER THREE YEARS AND UNDER FOUR.			
Patron, 2:19½	June 28, 1882	Oct. 19, 1884	30 mo. 21 ds.
Houri, 2:19¾	May 19, 1884	Aug. 14, 1887	38 mo. 26 ds.
Hinda Rose, 2:19½	Feb. 27, 1880	Oct. 10, 1883	43 mo. 13 ds.
Sable Wilkes, 2:18	Mar. 24, 1884	Oct. 29, 1887	43 mo. 2 ds
OVER FOUR YEARS AND UNDER FIVE.			
Elvira, 2:18½	May 28, 1880	Sept. 26, 1884	51 mo. 20 ds.
Manzanita, 2:16	Feb. 25, 1882	Sept. 3, 1886	51 mo. 5 ds.
Sallie Benton, 2:17¾	Mar. 27, 1880	Dec. 13, 1884	56 mo. 16 ds.

It will be easily seen, from the above table, that once you take away tbe ideal fiction that nll horses horn between the first of January and the thirty-first of December are of the same age the superiority of the California-bred yonnsters vanishes at once. There is no common hasis of oomparison hetween Sudie D. and Norlaino, two montbs and twenty-two days her superior.

It should he horne in mind, in this connection, that the snperiority of California is strictly confined to that orena in whioh she has every condition in her favor. When her oolts and fillies approoch that age when o few mouths in a horse's age offers no moterial advantoge, she is content to take her plaoe further down in the olass. I would aek, therefore, that if the California yearlings are snperior in a general sense to Esstern yonngstere, how comee it tbat their enperiority hss vanished at five? The fact of the mstter, demonstrated on many hattle fields, is, they are not snperior, se a clsss. The superiority is extrinsic to the animals themselves, and consists partly in tbe grester length of the sesson and partly in tbat technical trnth that a horse born on the 31st of December becomes a yearling the next day. If the colts aged from the first of October, it wonld be fairer for the East, so fsr as tbe end of the year is concerned, but California wonld still bave the additional time in tbe spring. I have long been of the belief tbat colt performances were of no real value to the hreeding pnhlio. They teach no lessons, and the fact tbat not one in fifty of tbe grest csmpaigners tbat bave won twenty-five or more races bave ever started as three-year-olds or yonnger, sbonld teach hreeders that the old adage, tanght twenty years ago, that early development meant early decay, has not ceased to he trne. Indeed a greoter nnmber of tbe eighty or thereahonts that bave made their marks as compoigners have won their maiden races much nearer eight than five or yonnger. Still, if thore is any glory in tbe infant prodigy hneiness, it shonld he jnstly rated and awarded according to its merit, and when it is doly weighed it will be fonnd that, notwithstanding the handicaps under which the East has to snffer, the bolance in favor of California need not discourage anyone.

There is no desire here to nnderestimate the marvellons progress tbat bas been made in California, or to ahate one atom from tbe merit dne California yonngsters. That they are snperior with vastly greater advsntages, that tbey would he snperior npon eqnal terms, there is nothing in their breeding or hietory to warrant us in claiming. Whenever tbe California stock has come against Eastern stock on eqnal terms, tbere has heen no general victory for California. This is shown in yonr list of thirteen etallions owned in California, the fastest by record heing the Kentncky-hred stallion Guy Wilkes. There is no stallion in tbe list that has demonstrated his ability to beat Patron, 2:14¼, or Phallss, 2:13¾. There is not a gelding in California that can beat or approach tbe five-year record of Jay-Eye-See, and there is no pretenee that California has produced one yet to equal tbe 2:14 of Goldsmith Maid, to make no reckoning of tbe several others hetween her and Mand S. No California horse of any age has approacbed St. Julien's time or quality. To he snre California's claim is npon her yoongsters, not npon aged horses, but I mention those to hring to mind the fact tbat no superiority has been demonstrated in California breeding, hot only in California advantages. Aurelius.

Union Springs, N. Y.

Where the Money Was Given.

[N. Y. World.]

A week ago we gave tables of the races run at all dietancee in the United Statee as compared with 1886. At the same time the amonnt of money given by associations in pursea and added money was printed. Since tben there has heen some increase made, wbicb, with corrected addition, shows that the total money raced for, not inclnding owners' atakes, entrance to purses, money in matches and snrplus in selling races, amonnts to $1,398,203.50. An extended story conld he made telling whence tbis money came. Bnt the following table shows all racing centres where two thoneand dollars or more was raced for, with the number of race days and total races rnn:

Place.	No. of days.	No. of races.	Amount given.
Monmouth Park	25	163	$169,500
Sheepshead Bay	23	134	128,200
Brooklyn	22	132	108,610
Clifton	83	413	86,400
Jerome Park	18	109	78,850
Saratoga	29	145	71,760
Chicago—Washington Park	17	104	70,950
Chicago—West Side Park	47	238	60,350
Latonia	25	132	60,050
Guttenburg	66	268	47,200
Brighton Beach	20	183	46,760
Washington	17	85	44,550
New Orleans	65	226	41,575
Louisville	19	94	39,900
St. Louis	10	50	32,800
Baltimore	9	44	32,400
Nashville	15	62	24,200
Lexington	16	65	23,600
Niagara	16	73	21,260
Memphis	11	44	17,200
Kansas City	6	31	16,800
Buffalo	9	41	9,250
Dallas, Tex	10	21	6,470
Atlanta, Ga	6	18	4,400
Helena, Mon	6	15	4,350
Denver, Col	10	18	4,325
Butte, Mon	6	13	3,360
Salt Lake, Utah	5	8	2,350
Pueblo, Col	4	9	2,100

CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC COAST.

The total amount reported from the Pacifio Coast is $54,700, of which $49,000 was given in California, viz.:

Place.	No. of days.	No. of races.	Amount given.
San Francisco	14	58	$20,000
Sacramento	6	28	6,550
Oakland	7	16	5,245
Los Angeles	13	24	3,665
Susanville	5	11	2,716
Stockton	5	6	2,100
Eureka	6	10	1,675
Marysville	4	6	1,200
Petaluma	5	5	1,200
Santa Rosa	5	6	1,050
Glenbrook	3	5	900
San Jose	2	4	800
Vallejo	2	2	550
Six smaller places	14	23	1,350
OREGON.			
Salem	5	8	1,000
Portland	2	4	1,000
Hillsboro	2	2	400
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Walla Walla	8	8	1,550
Colfax	4	6	800

Many of tbe above meetings are "mixed" affaire, with trotting aud pacing in the programmes, and under the management of the agricultural associotions.

The "hont clnh" meetings also materially helped to ewell tho showing for the year. The money given, however, does not begin to show the total amount oontributed, for n majority of the races run are for gentlemen riders, to whom the consideration takes the shape of silver plate. The races open to professionals are for money, and the results as follows:

Club.	No. of days.	No of races.	Amount given.
Rockaway—Cedarhurst	8	53	$17,100
Country—Boston	6	29	4,160
City Troop—Philadelphia	3	15	2,300
Country—Pelham	2	10	1,200
Baltimore	1	4	375

To all of the ahove mnst be added tho enormooe number of "ohicken-feed" races run at emall fairs, where the total ronged all the way down from $1,850 at Milwaukee to $10, the total of whioh ie 157 plaoes, 340 daye, 460 racee and $58,898.50.

Hints to Beginners.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Some two weeks ago a young breeder and reader asked me to write an article for your paper. I replied I would try, and, precious as my time is, I must do so with care and anxieties pressing me. It is of interest to the young breeder, or the new beginner. The law which shall make breeding pass from the condition of conjectural to that of a positive science is rapidly being written. I know how certain lines have their own characteristics, and I trace back, not so much to the immediate parents as to some potent ancestor. Agassiz has stated children are not only children of their father and mother but they are also children of their grandfathers and grandmothers and children of generations preceding them. Hence, I warn our readers and young breeders of the great danger of breeding to a horse not well related. This law of inheritance is a force as uniform in its action and invariable as the law of gravity. Its action is modified and interfered with by opposing forces which oftentimes disguise its phenomena, but the safest rule is to breed to the best. It is curious to observe what an important part Nature seems to play in all material things connected with the successful doings of man. The breeding problem is one which has taken possession of all intellectual breeders of the trotting families—trotting of this day—as may be inferred from the multitude of cultivated men that practice and talk upon this subject. The man who is willing to begin at the bottom with a small capital of a few hundred dollars can secure a few well-bred mares and make good money, assuming that he has a knowledge of pedigrees and knows what he wants. But this class often make a great mistake in another direction. Usually the first thing a man does after having concluded to engage in the breeding business is to purchase a stallion and invest all the money that for the time being he can spare. There are too many men who own poor stallions that are compelled to compete with well-bred stallions and whose qualities have become known. Now, what is the result? He takes his chances with those which were there before him, assists diligently in cutting down the revenue, and adds not a little in engendering petty jealousy and spite among breeders who, but for this competition in business would have been warm friends. In the second instance he goes into a community with his stallion where there are no well-bred stallions to compete with and no well-bred mares to raise colts from. Now, his horse is worth $5,000 to $8,000, and his owner expects to see him get trotters from common mares, and probably at a fee of $25 to $30. Of all fallacies in breeding this is the greatest. The man who indulges in it may be a benefit to some future generation, but he is a detriment to himself. The remedy is simple, indeed. Let the breeder who wishes to begin the business of breeding trotting stock start from the opposite direction. Buy a few well-bred standard mares that represent the best and speediest trotting families—mares or fillies that are by stallions from a stallion that is a producer, and his dam, and second dam is also a producer of uniform speed, and breed them to speedy producing stallions. By all means don't breed to the record alone. The stallion from a producing sire and dam is the stallion to breed to. Pay no attention to a fast record alone, but record is good in the former. A stallion for me to breed to must represent a 2:20 performer in his sire and first or second dam. The same will be required in your broodmares. The stallions at the Cook farm deserve more than a passing notice and also brood-mares, in this respect, and I should be doing them great injustice did I not say a few words in regard to them and owner.

Breeding and raising the trotting horse is becoming of more general interest every day, and properly conducted and managed is a profitable and remunerative business. In fact, breeding and rearing any kind of stock ought to be made profitable. Success is the aim of all breeders, and the only way to attain it is to secure breeding stock from tried strains of blood. Those who breed to the best trotting bred families, can sell their stock for good prices, no matter how hard the times are. It takes time to eradicate from a community old-time notions and ideas on the breeding problem, but people are learning that if they have a young trotting bred mare it is more profitable to pay $75 or $100 or $200 for the service of a good trotting bred stallion, representing trotting families of the front rank, than $10 for a stallion that does not represent the best trotting blood, and relies wholly on a trotting scratch record. It can be intelligently applied to breeding as follows: Mr. Leach buys a well-bred young brood-mare, say for $500. The interest on this money and the keeping of the mare is $100 more, and the services of a stallion $100 more, and be reasonably certain that the product at a few months of age will sell for an amount sufficient to cover the entire outlay thus far; or he can breed her to an unknown obscure horse, perhaps for nothing, and obtain a colt worth little or nothing at a year old. In the first instance he would be a producer in that he has managed so that the mare has paid for herself, and he holds her as clear profit; in the second instance he is a consumer, because the product of his investment and time is not worth in money what it has cost him. This is a fair illustration of the difference between good and bad investment. I believe and have always maintained that the business of breeding the trotting horse in any favorable location must be a success, provided it is conducted upon business principles. I do assume that many men rush into it blindly even with large capital and expect to be successful. Having become a business by itself, it is just as essential that he who undertakes it be familiar with all its details, as it would be to become thoroughly acquainted in manufacturing, before investing money in such an enterprise. I speak now to the young breeder in particular, who wants to buy mares only to put to breeding. From speed producers are to-day the animals that the Eastern breeders are here looking for, and they are all intellectual breeders. Let every man, therefore, who contemplates buying brood-mares, reason in this way. Let him buy such number of well-bred brood-mares or fillies and breed them to the best horse within his reach, and he will find that the best stallion is the cheapest to use in the end. If there are none near him, then let him buy mares in foal, always preferring the best. The man who buys four brood-mares has four chances of getting a trotter, and at least one chance of getting a colt that will prove himself a aire of merit, while, if he should lose one of the four, the profit on the remaining three in the shape of increase would make good his loss before the expiration of the first year. Assuming you have four highly bred mares, breed them to a highly bred stallion; there is every probability that one of the first three foals would make you a first-class trotting bred stallion. The reason why the breeder sometimes fails is because he doesn't know when to sell; he does not in a business-like way ascertain what the colt has cost him, and what a reasonable profit would be on the investment, and then sell when he gets it. Nor does he try to learn the market price of such a colt. Fortune has begun to smile upon the breeder of the trotting horse, and nowhere more brightly than for the trotting horse breeders of California, but do your utmost and man will never learn too much about breeding of the trotting horse. SAMUEL GAMBLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17th.

The Woodard and Harbison Sale.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The entries for our great February sale at Lexington closed the 12th of this month with undoubtedly the very best lot of stock that we have ever offered at public auction. Our catalogue will be ready for distribution in a few days, and will contain fully five hundred head. Our catalogue is not only great in the number to be offered, but consists of the cream of the most prominent breeding farms in Kentucky and elsewhere. We take the liberty of calling the attention of your readers this week to a partial list of the prominent breeders whose stock is consigned to us, and a brief mention of the breeding of some of them. First, T. B. Muir & Co., Chilesburg Stock Farm, will sell the great young stallion Count Wilkes 4601 by George Wilkes, dam Jewell (dam of The King, 2:29¼, and Gambetta, 2:26,) by Gill's Vermont 104, also five choicely-bred mares and youngsters, including a very elegant-looking mare by Mambrino Patchen. Messrs. Whittaker & Herriott will sell a very handsome mare by Mambrino Patchen Jr. She can trot a mile in 2:25. Mr. Wallace Estill will sell the mare Hecla by Almont, dam Haidee by Mambrino Chief. She is sure in foal to Wilton, 2:19¼. Captain T. E. Moore, The Cedars, Shawhan, Ky., will sell ten head, the get of the great Bismarck 326. Mr. A. M. Anderson, Bourbon Co., will sell seven head, nearly all by Bismarck, and out of well-bred mares. Other parties in Bourbon Co. have consigned a number of the get of Bismarck 326, all of them choice individuals. This large consignment of the get of Bismarck ought to attract the attention of breeders. No. 38 in our catalogue is a very choice filly by Mambrino Russell, out of Alpsna by Thorndale. She is consigned by R. E. Roberts, Georgetown, Ky. No. 39 is indeed a rarely-bred filly. She is by Lord Russell, out of Calendula by Harold. She is consigned by Le Grand Lucas, Esq., of Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Messrs. Engleman & Fields, the popular breeders, near Danville, Ky., will sell nine head of as rarely-bred ones as can be found within the land book. No. 58 is a very promising filly by Voltaire, consigned by W. L. Spears. She is not only a good looker but very fast. Z. E. Simmons, Esq., of Walnut Hill Farm, will sell twenty head, all of them standard. Messrs. Jessie & H. W. Dunn will sell ten head, all standard. Mr. Kellar Thomas, of Bourbon Co., consigns thirteen head, including the mare Novelty (three-year-old record 2:28¾). She is in foal to Abbotsford, 2:19½. Mr. E. W. Ayres, Duckers Station, Ky., will sell twelve head, all choice individuals and well-bred. Mr. M. V. Wagner, of Wagner Stock Farm, Marshall, Mich., having determined to engage in other business, has consigned to our sale twenty-three head, including the stallions Black Cloud, 2:17½, and Recorder, a well-bred son of Alcantara by Geo. Wilkes. He will also sell the fast mare Maud Queen, and a well-bred daughter of Geo. Wilkes. Every head of this consignment is choice. Mr. J. Breck Payne will sell Elies by Geo. Wilkes, out of Ellen Briggs by Blackwood. She is in foal to Robt. McGregor. He will also sell a handsome Nutwood filly out of Elies. He will also sell a filly by Red Wilkes out of a Geo. Wilkes mare, a filly by McGregor out of a Geo. Wilkes mare, and a filly by Jay Bird out of a Mambrino Patchen mare. Mr. Robt. Steel, of Philadelphia, will sell four standard stallions and ten standard mares in foal to Epanlette. Mr. V. C. Cromwell, of Cromwell Place, enters a choice youngster by Wm. L. (son of Geo. Wilkes), and out of a mare by Geo. Wilkes. Mr. Cromwell has also entered for Messrs. Noble & Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., two fillies by Red Wilkes, out of Maggie King by Read's Almont, one a six-year-old and one a three-year-old. They will also sell Valley Girl by Walkill Chief, and a filly out of Valley Girl by Red Wilkes. We want to say here that we will have in our catalogue eleven or twelve sons and daughters of Red Wilkes. Among them is Charley Stiles 7465 out of Jennie (the dam of three that can beat 2:20) by Jno. Dillard; also Sour Mash 6659, out of a mare by Bourbon Chief 383. Mr. M. Walker will sell a mare by Red Wilkes that has shown miles in 2:21, the last half of the third heat in a race in 1:07½. Mr. T. Anglin will sell five head, all choice individuals and standard-bred, among them the horse Gladiator Jr., record 2:27½. Robt. McGregor will be represented by about ten of his sons and daughters, including a grand-looking youngster out of Birdie J. by Young Jim. He is consigned by W. S. Rogers Jr., Elevation Stock Farm. Messrs. R. C. Church, Church Bros. Bowen & Holton, and H. Berry of Frankfort, will sell twenty-five head, the get of Onward, Madrid, etc. Mr. T. C. Roberts, St. Josephs, Mo., will sell the stallion Col. West (sire of four 2:30 performers) by Almont 33, also ten of his colts out of well-bred mares. Messrs. Wm. and Geo. Singerly, of Philadelphia, will sell a number of very choice youngsters. Messrs. Macey Bros. enter about twenty-five head. Mr. Wm. Rue, of Danville, has sent us about 175 to 200 entries, many of them standard stallions, brood-mares and youngsters, and also a number of choice business horses. This is a great catalogue, and we will have a great sale. We would be glad to mail a catalogue to any address. Respectfully,

WOODARD & HARBISON.

Eastern Sale Dates.

Owing to some dissatisfaction with the dates for the thoroughbred sales agreed upon at a recent meeting of breeders in Lexington, a second meeting was called, and the dates reassigned as follows:

May 3—Woodburn yearlings, A. J. Alexander.

May 4—Elmendorf yearlings, D. Swigert.

May 5—Runnymede yearlings, and Coldstream yearlings, Clay & Woodford and J. S. Clark.

May 7—Dixiana, McGrathiana, and Lake View yearlings, the property of Mr. Young, B. G. Thomas and J. B. Wilgus.

May 8—Kingston, Iroquois, Fleetwood and other yearlings, to be offered by Messrs. Bruce & Kidd.

May 9—Meadowthorpe and Edgewater yearlings, property of T. J. Magibben and W. H. Cheppu.

May 10—Thoroughbred brood-mares, property of M. Young.

May 11—Stallions, brood-mares and horses in training, by Bruce & Kidd.

Mr. Milton Young's celebrated stallion Pizarro, by Adventurer, dam Milenar by Rataplan, valued at $15,000, died on the 19th inst. of pneumonia.

Proper Shoeing.

The following was cut from an exchange, and though written in the first person, the name of the author is not attached. There are some sensible ideas, however, and the tendency to follow a more natural method of "protecting" the feet of horses growing stronger all the time. When we first advocated the use of tips imbedded into the horn, there was plenty of ridicule, and a good share of personal abuse in a paper which took the opposite side. Now there are many agree in the propriety of leaving the foot as nearly as the purposes incidental to domestication will permit, free to perform its natural functions.

The advice given in the article copied, is good as far as it goes. The gist of our practice can be put in few words. Protect that part of the foot where the wear of horn exceeds the growth. See that the *unmetaled* portion of the foot is kept in proper shape, and that the covered part is not allowed to take a wrong bearing from leaving the metal on too long:—

> What may be remedy or cure,
> To evils which our own misdeeds have wrought.—Shakespeare.

It is well to state that the method of shoeing which I advocate is not a mere theory but the result of practical experience which I have had with the large number of horses entrusted to my charge, numbering, in fact, fourteen thousand. Besides, the theory is not novel in itself. It consists simply in apply practically a system of horseshoeing which belongs more especially to Leforse, who made use of it in the last century. I was induced to adopt the shoeing described in a late issue, for the following reasons: I was greatly puzzled to give a firmer hold to our horses, which have to draw heavy vehicles at a fast trot, and in consequence I tried every system, but found that the question to be solved was an exceedingly difficult one, for, as it is well-known, the pavement is very bad, and the tramway rails that are in almost all the principal streets, add a new difficulty in the way of the horses obtaining a firm hold. Falls were numerous, very often resulting in serious accidents entailing the killing of the animals. To put a stop to this condition of things became an important question. The caulkins only increased the number of falls. At this time the shoeing called "Charlier," occurred to me. It consists in placing only a very narrow band of iron under the hoof, and it is fitted into a recess in the side of the foot; and also remembering that the Germans placed artificial frogs under the hoofs for the purpose of giving more hold on snow, ice, or the pavement, I thought it might be better and cheaper to have the foot rest on the frog. It is certain that the contact of this spongy part with the pavement and rails would hinder the many slips, and that the horses power would be increased by the fixity.

I began by prohibiting the shoers to touch, under any pretext, that part of the hoof called the frog, and I soon perceived that this part developed to such a degree that the heels might be left bare, without any protection from the shoe. The results of this system of shoeing were not long in being felt in our horses, for falls ceased, as if by enchantment.

This in itself was a great point gained, but we must not forget the other important results which followed. We maintain that preserving the frog intact facilitates the putting on the of shoes, for the shoesmith has a sure guide for paring down the bars if too long; nor is there any danger that one side of the hoof will be pared down more than the other. There is every chance, on the other hand, that the hoof will be even. Moreover, the hold is easy, and I repeat "that in the case of a horse that has been shod for some time in this manner, the foot will be always brought down flat instead of using the toe alone." This is not a theory, but the practical experience derived from shoeing 14,000 horses in this manner. It must be borne in mind that I do not assert that the hold of the horse does not begin by the toe, as this is the physiological manner of the horse in walking; he places the hoof forward, and the front part of the toe is what first meets the ground, but the heels follow and come immediately and hold, especially where the horses have the frog in good condition, well developed, and bearing on the ground. This is my experience, and it is easy to test it.

Let us take two horses that have to pull a heavy load. Pare away the frog of one altogether, and shoe as usual. If necessary, put on heavier sponges on the shoes. With the other horse, leave the frog entire; put on shoes that are a little short, and the sponges thinner, if necessary. At the end of five or six months, we shall find that the first horse will prop himself against the ground, and almost always come down with the toe. He will become what is known as a "toer," while the second horse will begin, it is true, by the toe, but the foot will come each time to the hold. If the shoes are taken off both horses at the end of a certain number of days, it will be found that the shoes of the first animal are worn only at the toes, while those of the second are almost uniformly worn everywhere. Besides, you know the instantaneous photographs by Muybridge, of San Francisco. If you consult them you will perceive that the horse must always bring down his foot flat, and not on the toe alone.

What is shoeing, after all? It is a necessary evil, if I may express myself thus, and I believe that I am right when I advance the assertion that the less shoeing the better. The best method of arriving at this result is to have the foot perform its functions as if it were not shod, and our method is the best for attaining this. In fact, by shoeing the anterior part of the foot only we protect the most sensitive and exposed part of it, and by having the hind part rest on the ground, we allow the frog and the heels to acquire the development which they should have. This is so evident that I have observed even had feet were considerably changed for the better, and I have been very often surprised to see even hoof-bound feet, that had almost no frogs whatever, begin to open and acquire great development of the frog after a certain time. In such cases the hold of the animal is often very much modified, and his gait becomes more rapid. In such cases, grease-heels, sand-cracks, quitter-bone, etc., are seen to disappear.

My stablemen have been so much struck with these advantages that very often when a horse cuts himself, or has a small sand-crak, they cut off the branch of the shoe that caused the mischief.

I would never advise an owner of a horse to change the shoeing precipitately. The change must be done progressively; that is to say, by lowering the hoof as much as possible in the toe, and by preserving it in the heels.

Twitchings of the tendons and efforts in the joints are very rare among our horses which are still shod as stated.

I think that farriers, both in the United States and Europe, are not fully up to the requirements of the time for the practice of it is a real art in the true sense of the word. It is not enough to give fine feet to a horse—in appearance;

no, he must be shod in such a way as to possess all his natural powers. Here the owner should maintain his views, but here he must understand horseshoeing—and it is an exception to find one knowing it. As I have said above, shoeing is a necessary evil, and the advantage of my method is to render it as small as possible. In fact, respect the integrity of the foot, and only pare the heel slightly if necessary for certain feet, and, to avoid having the hoof too long, have the frog as a guide. It should be always in contact with the ground when the foot is shod. If, now, we add a shoe that is as narrow or thin as possible, and with as few nails as possible, we have all that can be expected in the way of good shoeing.

Manual Training.

We have a double purpose in copying a treatise on training men. In the first place many of our readers are interested in advice regarding the momentous question of how to get in order; and then it has a definite bearing on conditioning horses. The following is from the pen of G. Lacey Hillier, joint editor of the cycling volume of the Badminton Library, and a recognized authority in that line of sport. As we have stated before, old-time notions are now generally discarded and the training of men and horses conducted on a more intelligent basis. While we do not fully agree with Mr. Hillier, the reasons may be our limited knowledge of manual training, though from what has come under our observation we feel justified in knowing something about it. Personally we have had some experience, if not in the way of training for what is termed sport, the business engaged in from the age of sixteen to twenty-two years required condition. Land surveying and chiefly long jobs in the big woods were a test, and the whole formula was plenty of food, drink (coffee and water), the purest air, and, of course, plenty of exercise. Under that we were in capital order. No matter how hard the work what little fatigue accrued was dispelled after eating supper, and though there might be some muscle soreness at first, that soon wore away. We had a more definite experience at an age which can be compared to that of an eight-year-old horse, viz., forty years. In Chicago, for two years, exercise was not so violent as when living at home. Leaving that city in midsummer, our horses were taken to the farm in Iowa. The training track was covered with a dense growth of blue grass, red top, white clover, etc. Not one of the men taking care of the horses could mow, and as in our boyhood days we could handle a scythe with the best, could give it the proper "hang" and keep it sharp. Notwithstanding it got smoothly we were out of breath before fifty yards, and for the first days there were more stops than work. But the job had to be done, and not only that, but work of some kind from early morning until after sundown. Hot, fearfully, these July days on that Mississippi "bottom." The perspiration ran in streams, and water drank by nearly a quart at a draught. When we left Chicago 157 pounds was the weight, in three weeks down to 136 pounds, so there was a loss of a pound per day. We never felt better, and could stand any amount of work without undue fatigue. Still, with that experience, the old idea that horses must be restricted in their water prevailed, and when sweats were given the supply was limited, and to overcome thirst as much as possible, with scant rations, the water was made blood-warm, and acidulated with cream of tartar, or some other fancied medicament.

The quotation from Dryden is well worthy of being kept in mind. "Glorious John" was evidently far in advance of the time and away in the lead of many trainers of the present day, who still think that nature is anything but a safe guide to follow.

There is no point on which greater mistakes are made than on this one, whether it be by the hard racing man, or by the steady tourist. In both cases the errors may be of commission, or of omission, and they prove equally injurious either way. Many a good man has to take a back seat on the path or the road by reason of injudicious diet. This occurs much more frequently on the road than on the path. The first point to be considered is. What is the object of dieting at all? In a great many cases riders try to make dieting take the place of practice. Being precluded from taking all the practice which they require, they attempt to bring themselves to their racing weight by dieting, which, in some cases, practically means starving themselves down to the desired state. This is an obviously ridiculous course, but not one whit less so than another idea, strongly clung to by a great many athletes, that they can literally "starve themselves" for want of liquid, without ill effects. Of course, in the early stages of training, when the andorific exercises have induced a strong "training thirst," it is advisable to fight against the craving; but, when in full work, either for the road or for the path, absolute distress for want of liquids—not necessarily intoxicants, if any really thirst-quenching beverage can be found amongst the sugary and glutinous compounds denominated "temperance drinks"—is harmful to a degree. Thus it must be laid down as an axiom that, although some moderate dieting may assist a training man, if he is able to do sufficient work, yet dieting alone will never train him. We are, of course, supposing that the training cyclist is in good health, and gifted with that strength of digestion which the exercise generally develops. Of course, if the man is training he should scrupulously avoid anything which he knows from experience disagrees with him; whilst, if his digestion is weak, he will do well to avoid everything which is in any way indigestible; as, of course, indigestion will interfere seriously with a man's work. Whether our rider be training for the road or the path he should never attempt work without first having partaken of some sort of food. The before-breakfast riders will generally be found to have had, at any rate, a "snack" before they undertake the runs they talk so much of; and as a "snack" is an unknown quantity, it may mean, practically a breakfast. Should our rider be unfortunately constrained to do some of his work before breakfast, his best course is to take an egg beaten up in sherry before beginning to dress, and then a biscuit or two. This will enable him to take some slow, easy exercise before going to business; though, in most cases, unless a man is short of work and requires to lose a good deal of weight, we are not much in favor these before-breakfast exercises. At any rate, if they are taken through stern necessity, it is well to confine the work to moderate distance and pace, say a couple of slow, steady miles on the path; or if it is for road work, a similar distance on the road avoiding hill work, and, in fact, all hard work.

For breakfast the training man should take what he is used to, avoiding new bread, more because of its indigestible qualities than anything else, and drink coffee, taking care to make a good meal. For dinner the same course is to be followed—*i. e.*, whilst avoiding all those viands which experience has shown to be unsuited to the individual, to enjoy as much variety as possible. As, however, the great object is to avoid indigestible things, our novice will do well to avoid French dishes, *entrees*, and similar gastronomic treats by reason of the secret and hidden nature of their constituent parts, and to confine himself to those dishes of whose nature he is well informed. Mutton is to be preferred in general to beef; the steak and chop are to be patronized. A good cut from a leg of mutton is, perhaps, as good a meal as anything, though the main point is to avoid monotony. Vegetables need not be so carefully avoided as has usually been done, though it might be unwise to indulge largely just before a race. Turnip tops, spinach and similar dishes are to be recommended in moderation, whilst even the potatoe should not be discarded. In fact, the cyclist's ordinary diet may be pretty well adhered to, with the caution given above. For drink there is nothing to approach ale, equal parts of Burton and bitter being the best selection, and the amount being somewhere between half and a pint, moderation, of course, to be observed. We are, of course, aware that this does not entirely coincide with the views of a considerable section of our readers who wear a bit of ribbon in their button-holes; but, at the same time a man must drink some fluid. Water is a snare, as it has a strong tendency, at any rate, in the metropolitan district, to be contaminated, and is, moreover, by no means a satisfactory liquid in any case. After a somewhat lengthy trial of a large number of "temperance drinks" we must candidly admit that we only found one which did not produce more thirst than that it was expected to quench, was cold tea; and even that concession to blue ribbon tenets is nullified by the fact that a very minute dash of alcohol, in the form of half a glass of brandy to a pint of tea, makes it a still more reliable drink. Should our rider be going in for a lengthy trip it would be well for him to prepare with some care the refreshments which he intends to take, as by that means he will get accustomed to the form which it takes. How many men can credit unaccustomed food or drink given them by injudicious friends during a long race, with losing it for them? But although some of our riders may wish to confine themselves to the cold tea *regime* we cannot conscientiously advise it, and would simply say to the tricycling racer drink what you have been accustomed to, but in moderation. Do not drink between meals. Begin this at once and make it a fixed rule, which will be found to come easier each day it is continued. By this means the actual quantity of liquor imbibed will be diminished; whilst, at the same time, the obviously ridiculous spectacle of a man who is trying to get into good condition walking about positively ill from nervous worry through thirst would be avoided. We do not speak without our book in this matter, for during our first experiences of the path we managed to thoroughly knock ourselves up by attempting to follow out to the letter the instructions contained in a book which pretended to treat on the subject, and which, as far as we can remember, did not say that a training man might drink at all. At any rate, for weeks we suffered, and were silent, until one day an old trainer of many years' experience said, "You don't look very well to-day, sir." To which we replied, "No; I'm training and I'm very thirsty." "Well," said the authority, to our considerable astonishment, "Go and get a pint of bitter; you've earned it," and in truth we had. And this may be a guide to our training friends, viz., that if they have done a really hard spell of work they can allow themselves some little latitude in this matter. Of course, we don't mean that they are to drink immoderately, but at the same time if a man is so foolish as to do so we cannot stop him by anything which we may say here, and we suppose we are writing for sensible men, who will not imagine, by our remarks above, that we mean drinking to excess after each good spin. In short, if a man has time and opportunity to do the requisite work he need not be so very particular, so long as he studies moderation. It is quite another thing with the cyclist, who is limited as to his leisure. In this case he must take every possible care of himself, and as liquids of any sort do certainly add to the weight, and as under his circumstances he has not got a fair chance of working that addition off by means of lengthy exercise, then that rider must take a certain amount of care, and set a careful watch on his dieting and drinking, so as to avoid as much as possible the undue increase of weight, without, at the same time (as we said above), starving himself down. The evening meal should not be taken too late, and may consist of anything light, which the rider may fancy, with coffee or tea (the former for preference); or, if the rider prefers it, half a pint of bitter bead, though this will depend very much on the rider's fancy, as some cannot take it without having a heartache next morning. A very good plan, if the rider is really serious in his labors, is to finish the day with a little gruel of the plainest sort, into which a thimbleful of gin has been introduced. It will be seen from the above somewhat lengthy paragraphs that the rider's diet is to be left pretty well to himself, and as we do not pretend to write for those who cannot control their own habits, we shall say little more on the subject. Every man has a pretty accurate knowledge of his own idiosyncracies as regards the various viands put before him, and he is thus able to select those only which "don't disagree him." Good health, and consequent ability to get through his allotted work, will follow as a natural corollary; and all this should be accomplished without physic, on which some trainers are so fond of depending, for it is as Dryden says—

> "Better to hunt in fields for health unbought,
> Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught.
> The wise for cure on exercise depend;
> God never made his work for men to mend."

Let our training-man, therefore, whilst keeping a watchful eye on his diet, yet allow himself considerable latitude in his choice, so as to avoid monotony, and following out the poetic maxim quoted above, "on exercise depend" for the results for which he is laboring. We need only now point out that these remarks on dieting apply equally well to both path racers and road tourists—for both classes of wheelmen will find a decided advantage in studying the question of diet, from the earliest rides of the season. And it is to be noted that the diet on which a man trains is the best for him to ride on, with certain small modifications.

Among the many breeders who have within the past five years tried to buy the old Morgan Stallion Herod, is Mr. A. H. Willard of Olivet, Mich. Failing in a recent attempt to get a price upon him, Mr. Willard is now arranging to ship next April to Minnesota a car load of styliah, sound standard-bred trotting-mares to be bred to Herod. Michigan breeders learned the value of Morgan blood through old Magna Charta and they want more of it. Several of Herod's sons are being located in that State.

Records Against the Watch.

[M. T. G., in Breeders' Gazette.]

One of the most pleasing representations of a horse, to my eye, that has appeared in a long time, is Boyd's sketch of Norval reproduced in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. It need to be an ambition among school-boys to draw "the purtiest horse," and, as men are but boys of larger growth, the ambition doubtless lingers, with equine artists at least.

Permitting me to be the judge, quite likely a poor one, Mr. Boyd must have the reward of merit for his Norval. Possibly other artists would do equally well with a Norval to work upon, for that critical horseman and editor, Joseph Cairn Simpson, says he is a "grand-looking horse," and that the picture "recalls his form with exactness." The ancient tradition that trotters are clumsy brutes is fast working to the rear. Modern breeders of trotters are producing beautiful animals that are fleet, good-tempered, and useful in many places. While Norval is a beauty, he is not delicate, but massive in strength, fit to pull a plow or a coach. What other breed of horses on the globe can fill so many useful places as the American trotter?

And yet I despise the manner in which his yearling daughter Norlaine got her record. If I had my way every record of this stamp would be swept from the books. They are as unanimous as a sham battle and wholly lacking in every element of sportsmanship.

Bowerman's challenge for Sadie D. has the right ring to it. I would walk a hundred miles to see that race, and I would not walk over the street to see either of them fight the watch. As it stands Sadie D. is the best yearling. Her friends do not shrink from the actual contest; they are willing to meet her rival at home in a genuine horse race that will command the respect and approval of the people. This act goes a long way toward redeeming Kentucky from her malodorous "tin-cup" records, and if met half-way will help California in the same direction. These bogus records, obtained without a contest, do not popularize trotting with the masses. Such efforts are viewed by most people with the contempt they so richly deserve. A real flesh-and-blood contest, warmed by the vivid glow of partisan feeling on the part of owners and friends, kindles a spark that glows brighter than all the cold contests against a dummy the world has ever known. The difference in their value is that existing between the true gem and paste. The same sentiment that pervades the bogus record prompts in other people the wearing of bogus diamonds. They are a sham, a contemptible sham, and I do not want the *Gazette* to suppress my remarks. The situation demands plain talk. It is time for the bogus records to "step down and out." We have a great many game trotters. The crying need of the hour is a few game men.

Futurity Stakes of 1890.

[N. Y. World.]

Although Secretary Lawrence, of the Coney Island Jockey Club, will lose the bets he made that the third Futurity Stakes, to be run in 1890, would receive a thousand entries, he can claim that with 912 entries it is the largest entry ever made for a stake—produce or otherwise—in this country. The sires named include not only every prominent stallion, home-bred and imported, but many young sires who a few years ago were among the racing "cracks," and it is certain that should the race in 1890 be won by a son or daughter of George Kinney, Pizarro, Pontiac, or by any sire known to the then patrons of the race-track as a horse they had seen win races at Sheepshead Bay, the enthusiasm will exceed any yet seen at that popular resort. The recently imported stallions, like Mr. Belmont's St. Blaise, Mr. Swigert's Rotherhill and the Australian stallions Darebin and Sir Modred, belonging to Mr. Haggin, are well represented, the last two especially. In fact, take all the chances into consideration, such as the character of the sires represented, the grand lot of mares nominated, the superb form shown by the two-year-olds from California, the go-aheaditiveness of such owners as Haggin, Baldwin and others in securing the best trainers and riders in the country, it would not be a bad bet to make that the race will be won by a youngster from the Pacific Slope. What a scene of enthusiasm there would be if a colt or filly out of Miss Woodford should win, she being among Mr. Haggin's entries as served by Darebin and Sir Modred. Looking at the possibilities nearer home, the produce of Iroquois in the Belle Meade lot must not be forgotten, neither must the produce of a dozen or more successful Tennessee and Kentucky stallions that have been tried and not found wanting. Thus, those who take interest in breeding problems have two years of delight before them in watching the coming and maturing of the colts and fillies that will have chances to win the richest racing stake yet run in this country, to aid which there is the first Futurity to be decided next September, with the second in September, 1889, while, should either be won by something bred by a small breeder having but one or two nominations, an impetus will be given to the breeding of thoroughbreds, especially by small land owners in the Middle and Western States, that will create a market for every well-bred mare in the country, whether successful racers or not.

From an interstate standpoint the 912 entries for the Futurity are divided as follows: Kentucky, 373; Pennsylvania, 128; California, 126; New York, 95; Tennessee, 48; New Jersey, 45; Maryland, 29; Virginia, 19; Missouri, 15; Illinois, 4; Ohio and Alabama, 3 each; Montana, District of Columbia and Canada, 2 each, and Minnesota 1.

The North-Western Circuit.

The following are the official dates for the Northweestern Fair and Racing Circuit:

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18, 19, 20, 21.
Butte, Montana, Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Helena, Montana, Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
Missoula, Montana, Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1.
Spokane, W. T., Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Salem, Oregon, Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
Walla Walla, W. T., Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

In running races the weights will be:

In races exclusively for two-year-olds—105 lbs., sex allowances.

In races exclusively for three-year-olds—107 lbs., sex allowances.

Weight for age—two-year-olds, 85 lbs.; three-year-olds, 107 lbs.; four-year-olds, 117 lbs.; five-year-olds and upwards, 121 lbs., sex allowances.

The rules of the American Trotting Association and the rules of the American Turf Congress will govern these races so far as are applicable.

The first foal by Ban Fox made its appearance at Rancho de Paso last week. A bay colt out of Illusion by Alarm. He is a beauty, and after seeing him, Mr. Haggin regrets more than ever the loss of the sire.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Occidental Coursing Club.

The club has arranged a close coursing meeting for Washington's Birthday, at Newark park. A sixteen-dog-stake will be run off for valuable prizes. The main trophy is to be an elegant silver cup, which, with a proportion of the entrance money, will constitute first prize. Second prize will be coin. Plenty of hares are being exercised at Newark, and the initial meeting of the club should be made a great success. The officers of the day will be: Judge, J. R. Dickson; alternate, M. Fallon; Slipper, James Wreen; Slip Steward, Col. S. O. Gregory; Flag Steward, A. A. Bonton; Field Stewards, S. L. Abbot Jr., Col. Taylor and Hugh Deane. The draw will be made at No. 539 California street, on the evening of Saturday, February 18th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Field Trial Challenge.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—As everybody is interested in field trials at present, and as a great many owners of valuable dogs were unable to attend the trials held by the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, and run off at Bakersfield, and as I consider myself one of the many unfortunate ones who is the owner of a good dog and could not possibly get there with him, I take this method of giving all the dissatisfied and disappointed ones, as well as the fortunate ones, an opportunity of showing what their dogs are capable of doing; also all the field-trial winners in California. I will match my white and lemon pointer dog Rush T., by champion Sensation, out of Sepb G., against any Llewellin setter or pointer dog or bitch, for a race of two consecutive days, eight hours to constitute a day's work, between sunrise and sunset, thirty minutes allowed for lunch, on quail, for two hundred ($200) dollars a side. The conditions which are to determine this match are embraced in the following articles of agreement, which will be fair to both sides:

ARTICLE I. That only points on quail are to be counted, single birds and covies each to count one point and the dog having the greatest number of points at the close of the race to be declared by the judges the winner, and his owner to have the entire purse of four hundred ($400) dollars.

ARTICLE II. That when either dog points, the handler of said dog or the dog himself shall flush the bird within ten seconds from the time either of the judges orders the bird to be flushed, and if failing to do so no point is to be scored, unless the quail is flushed by the dog that pointed or his handler.

ARTICLE III. The dogs are to be worked so that each dog may be as much as possible in view of the judges, but should the dogs and their handlers (the handlers of the dogs are to keep as near each other as possible) become so separated as not to be within view of the judges, then the opposing judge shall accompany each the opposing dog and keep a score of his points, made during their separation, and upon the judge's meeting again each judge is to report to the others the number of points scored during their separation for the dog which he accompanied in order to keep the score correct. Under no consideration shall they be separated over thirty minutes, if so the judges shall order them up and bring them together immediately and order them down again.

ARTICLE IV. That to constitute a point the dog must assume the position peculiar to him upon pointing or placing a bird; when the judges and dogs are together the judges are to agree upon the point before it is to be counted, and shall announce to which dog it is credited, and state the number of points credited to each dog.

ARTICLE V. That when either dog finds a covey the other dog has a right to join him in hunting the scattered birds.

ARTICLE VI. That both parties mutually agree upon Marin County as the place at which the said race is to be run in the month of February, 1888. The time (or date) to be mutually agreed upon.

ARTICLE VII. That when the race is commenced it is play or pay, and no accident to either dog or worker is to stop it unless said accident is caused by said opponent, in which case it will cause him to forfeit the stake to the injured dog or his opponent.

ARTICLE VIII. That each party to this agreement is to deposit one hundred ($100) dollars in the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN as a forfeit upon the signing of the agreement, and is to deposit the entire amount of the stake the day before the race is commenced. The deposit to be made to the credit of the owners of said dogs which are herein named.

ARTICLE IX. Should the owners or the dogs die or become disabled before commencing the race, the trial is to be declared off and the deposit to be returned to said owner or his representatives.

ARTICLE X. That each owner of said dogs shall have the selection of one judge, and the said judges to mutually select a third judge, all of the judges to be well-known sportemen and quail hunters. If the two judges already selected cannot agree upon a third, the two which have been selected shall judge the trial or race.

ARTICLE XI. That no spectator shall be allowed within one-hundred yards of the dogs except one from each side, besides the handler and the judges. That the handlers shall walk, and all the other parties can ride or walk at their pleasure, each party, if agreeable, to have one reporter if said trials are to be reported and published.

ARTICLE XII. That when both dogs are roading or trailing the same bird or birds, the dog that first points is to have the point, and if either dog after becoming steady displays any uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the bird, the other or backing dog is to have the right to move forward and compete with him for the point. Each side shall have the right to invite three friends to witness the match, all others attending will have to receive an invitation endorsed by the owners of the dogs. There shall be one or more marshals appointed to assist if necessary. The reasons that I have named two consecutive days are that it will test the endurance, bottom and courage of the dogs, as no sportsman desires to own a dog that will quit work and come to heel in less time than one or two days, as he would give his owner no satisfaction. Also the reasons that I give for pointing quail are, it will test the nose of the dog, as it is necessary that he should have a good nose as well as endurance. The dog can be taught all the rest that is necessary for the field, but endurance and nose.

If T. J. Pinder will accept of this challenge, I will handicap my dog by allowing any dog or bitch which he may own, one point before the trial commences. Youre truly,

ELCHO KENNELS, Jan. 25, 1888. A. B. TRUMAN.

[Fifty dollars forfeit received.—ED.]

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

It seemed advisable to publish a telegraphic resume of the work done in the Puppy Stake of the Pacific Coast Club, last week. The report used was that made to the *Examiner*, and was the fullest and most accurate ever published by a daily newspaper. While not cast in the form usual to such papers as the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and while free from the technicalities to be expected in a report made primarily for expert readers, it yet embodied all essential facts, and it will suffice if we amplify that report by such notes about the form and the peculiarities of dogs shown as may be suggested. The trials just finished were the fifth held by the club, and were by far the best yet given in California, both as regards the quality of the dogs shown and the general management of the trials. Heretofore there has been much adverse criticism justly made on the ground used. Hilly land with dense thickets is not suited for trial purposes, and the trials held in Marin County were consequently not wholly satisfactory. In Eldorado County the ground was more open, but birds were scarce. At Hanford last year, a level piece of ground was used, but the dryness of the air and scarcity of birds, operated unfavorably. This year the first two day's work was done in a heavy growth of sage, sunflowers and willows, and was not perfectly pleasing, but the rest of the heats were run off on ground that is better than any used for like purposes which we have seen. The land has been reserved for the use of the club, and at last all uncertainty about the place and time of future trials is removed. Four sections, or twenty-five hundred acres of ground enclosed by a good fence, and having upon it a good house and ample stabling were offered the club by a prominent citizen of Bakersfield, Mr. W. E. Houghton who represents the vasts interests of Messrs. Miller & Lux in that vicinity. The land is level and intersected by many runs or "sloughs" in which water stands during the late Spring months. There is ample thicket cover to protect the birds, and great stretches of beautiful grass and low sage land upon which there is food for countless quail. The ground is only thirty-five minute's drive from Bakersfield, and when improved by sowing a little wild buck wheat and other grains, and well protected from market hunters, it will be a perfectly suitable location. Bakersfield is easily reached by rail, and is a charming city to visit if one is fond of shooting. The resident sportsmen are cordial and unceasing in devices to entertain visitors of like tastes. Mr. E. C. Lechner, Mr. Isaac Miller, Mr. Seymour, Mr. W. E. Houghton, Captain Taylor, Mr. D. M. Pyle and others might be named, to all of whom the Field Trials Club was indebted for kindnesses. They piloted the visitors to good ground, pointed out the using places of known bevies, and did everything else possible to add to the excellence and interest of the trials. The visitors were accommodated in part at the Arlington Hotel, one of the proprietors of which, Mr. Miller, is fond of the gun. The rest had nice rooms at Weill's building and lived at Moore's Restaurant, a very good place, presided over by an Etonian, who was most attentive. Good teams and saddle-horses were furnished by Mr. Leonard at a very moderate cost. In fact, throughout there was no attempt to over-charge or gouge anyone. The judging was conscientiously done, and received general approbation, although in one or two heats some thought that erroneous decisions were made. In the Derby Messrs. R. T. Vandevort, J. M. Bassford Jr., and F. A. Tutt did the work. In the All-Aged Stake Mr. W. W. Foote took Mr. Bassford's place, the latter having a dog to run. A jollier company of spectators never was gathered.

M. P. D. Linville, owner of Roberta, by Robert le Diable—Young Beulah, was appointed Marshal, and filled the office admirably. President J. G. Edwards attended throughout, and is entitled to much praise for energy and executive ability. Mr. L. J. Rose Jr., new to trials, yet showed a keenness of perception, and a thoroughbred capacity to win or lose cheerfully that will make him indispensable in future. Henry Bassford, Judge Post, William DeMott, C. J. Hass, George Bassford, H. T. Payne, from Los Angeles, N. E. White, George Allender, W. W. Foote, D. M. Pyle and the rest formed a party of about thirty. Several who intended to be present were unable to get there, but one of them, Mr. Wm. Schreiber, of the Club Executive Committee, was in mind as often as libations were poured, he having sent down a large store of antiseptics of rare quality. Monday and Tuesday were freezing cold, but the other days were warm and fit for work.

The winner of the Derby, Sunlit, is a very handsome orange helton setter by Sportsman—Sweetheart. In form she is very clean and racy, and she has a great turn of speed, running level, and sustaining an even gait. She is fit to go in any company. Second was won by a son of Vandevort's Don—Drab, named Point. He is a very large dog, white and lemon, built out squarely all round, and showed perfect self-confidence in his work, as well as a free swinging stride that carried him much faster than he appeared to be going. He did not let down in pace, except when ordered, either in the Derby or the Aged Stake. His double win, second in the Derby and first in the Aged, is an honor rarely recorded. Haroldine and Blossom, which divided third, are very likely young dogs, though different in characteristics. Haroldine, by Harold—Janet, is a blue heltou setter of a little over medium weight, built on strong racing lines, and full of hunt. She shows great pace, although she runs so low and so level that her speed is likely to be under-estimated. A little headstrong, she shows rare bird sense for so young a dog, and when more thorough training has steadied her, she will be a hard one to beat. Blossom is quite the handsomest pointer George Bassford has bred. She is cleanly built, has a rare good head, is naturally fast and very biddable. Her range had been shortened to meet the views of her owner, so that in bevy finding she did not show so flashily as her competitors, but she proved herself a good, level-headed animal and a pleasant shooting dog.

Of the unplaced dogs all were first rate. Galatea, by Nick of Naso—Temptation, is every inch a little aristocrat. She shows the highest quality and is about perfect in conformation. Herald, by Harold—Janet, looks much like Gath's Mark and moves about as well. He had been shot over a great deal, and has done superior work for his breaker, but was handled by a stranger and thereby handicapped. Dick, by Royal Duke II—Adams' Nelly showed good form and great power. He is full of hunt and about as likely a setter as was shown. He also was handled by a stranger, his breaker failing to appear for some reason. Maid, a lemon and white pointer by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, is a very handsome creature and has a turn of speed equal to any puppy shown. She ranged widely and covered her ground well, but when birds were found and guns fired came to heel and acted shy. Hidalgo, by Vandevorts' Don—Beautiful Queen, is a powerful animal of homely markings. He raced away when started at great pace and sustained his range well until his handler shot a wild flushing bird when the dog quit and was ordered up. He will make a good one with judicious handling.

Dottie Shafter, by Regent—Fannie, is a setter of rare beauty and finish, small, and very merry in style. Her range is narrow and she showed a fondness for nosing along the numberless rabbit trails. The winner of first in the Aged Stake has been written of, but it may be added that he was going as well, or better, at the finish than at any earlier time. Second was won by Harold, a setter, by Gath—Gem. Harold did not show the freedom in motion which his daughter Haroldine did, but he ran a pretty race and exhibited a disposition to work to the gun which some of the others lacked. Third was divided by Royal Duke II and Frail. Duke is the best son of Regent, out of Dolly, and ran the gamest race we ever saw. He was not conditioned for the trials, nor was he half cared for during them. He had taken a cold and was short of wind, but ran on through long beats in better style than he has shown at former trials. His style is very fine. He works body scent all the time and at good pace. On point he is staunch, but he will break, as a rule, when birds rise. Frail, a pointer, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, was rickety in puppyhood, and is a bit out of shape yet, but is a merry dog at work, has a good nose, and is perfectly staunch. The unplaced ones were fairly good. Solano B., by Glen R.—Josie Bow, is a model shooting dog for ordinary quail shooting. He is cautious, has a fair pace and is staunch. His owner is one of the most successful quail-hunters, and has broken the dog to suit himself. Rip, a red setter by Count Rouge—Queen, is a litter brother of Mr. Ecklon's Trix, which did such good work at the trials three years ago. Rip is said to be equally good, but his handler, Mr. Clay Chipman, had hunted over the dog but little, and could not control him. Galatea ran even faster in the Aged Stake than in the Derby, but was more heedless. She needs training, and is better worth it than most dogs. She runs so easily and so tirelessly that she must be taught caution before she will be pleasant to shoot over.

ALL-AGED-STAKE.

The All-Aged Stake began on Thursday, January 19th, on Section 17, about four and a half miles from Bakersfield. The morning was warm and cloudy.

POINT—HAROLD.—At 9:32 the white and lemon pointer Point, handled by Allender, and the English setter Harold, handled by Post, were cast off on an alkali flat covered with salt grass. Both broke away freely, Point moving in the better style. The flat was crossed and the dogs ran on to a sand waste covered with willows. Both were drawing, and Harold pointed on foot scent. Point, ahead and down wind from a bevy, drew to point, but the birds began to run and flushed wild, several going into a tree. Moving on, Post crippled a bird; Harold steady to gun and retrieving nicely. Across another patch of salt grass and on to a second stretch of sand and willows, each again made game and pointed a little bevy which was in plain sight on the sand. The birds flushed wild, and Post killed one; both dogs steady to gun. Several flew into a tree and Allender knocked two down from a branch, Point retrieving one of them well. Ordered on, both seemed to be roading but did not locate, and a wide circle was drawn blank except that Harold flushed one bird and stood to wing. At 11:30 the judges consulted for two minutes and then sent the dogs on, Point within a few yards made two good points, being well backed. Cast off again in sage, Point soon pinned a single which Allender crippled. Dog steady to gun and wing, but when sent to retrieve the bird crawled into a hole at the root of a willow, and the dog could not reach it. When ordered on both dogs worked out the sage patch without finding, and when the handlers walked in two birds flushed wild, Allender shooting. At 10:47 Point was given the beat. Point had the best of the pace, style, range and nose, working on body scent. Harold was fast but disposed to false point and to work foot scent.

RIP—SOLANO B.—Off at 10:54. Rip, a red setter handled by Chipman, and the pointer Solano B, handled by his owner Henry Bassford. After a little spin over salt-grass, Solanco B pointed a single bird in sage, and was steady to wing. Sent along, Bassford killed a wild-flushing bird which Sol. retrieved very nicely. Much blank cover was then drawn, Sol. finally running into a bevy across wind, putting it up and stopping to wing, and retrieving a bird killed by his handler. Toward the marked birds each secured a good point on singles, and a moment after Sol. pointed another bird, breaking in when it flushed, Rip refusing to back and stealing in. Ordered on, up wind Sol. flushed a bird, and at 11:56, the beat ended in favor of Solano B. Both were close workers, Sol. having the advantage all around.

GALATEA—ROYAL DUKE II.—The heat began at 11:59. Galatea handled by Barney, and Royal Duke II by Edwards. They were sent directly toward a marked bevy, Galatea flushing part of it and chasing, then putting up the rest and again chasing. A large lot of birds was seen running on a sand waste, and Judge Foote, with the handlers ran across and around them to drive them into good cover, but the birds got away, somehow, without being marked down. While standing on open ground talking three birds flushed wild by the men and Edwards killed one. Both dogs broke short and ran to retrieve, Duke getting the bird and bringing it in tenderly. Both very rank. Moving on into sedge grass Duke pointed a single, broke shot and retrieved, Galatea also breaking shot. Up at 12:30 for luncheon. On at 1:14 through sedge, Duke roading, soon pointed a single bird prettily, but being unsteady to wing; Galatea ahead, also scoring a good point on a single and being steady to wing. At 1:26 the beat was given to Royal Duke II. Galatea had the pace and range by a little. Both showed good style, Duke being best, and showing most nose and caution. Both heedless of handlers.

FRAIL, a bye.—The pointer Frail, owned by J. M. Bassford, Jr., being the odd dog in the draw had a bye.

SECOND SERIES.

FRAIL—POINT.—Frail handled by J. M. Bassford Jr., and Point by Allender. Sent off at 1:37. Within a few yards a bird flushed wild, Allender shooting; both dogs steady, and Point retrieving well. On, several birds got up wild, Allender again shooting, and both dogs steady. Then a single rose wild before Allender, who killed; Point steady; Frail breaking shot and retrieving. On a wide swing into willows Point pinned a bird; was steady to wing and gun, and retrieved well. Ahead, Frail roaded, pointed, moved without order, and worked quite a bit of ground without finding, Frail being allowed to move about while Point was retrieving. Ordered on a cast to the right in sage Frail false-pointed, and was backed. Then Point pointed a single, which flushed wild dog steady. Frail coming to left along a branch in sage and flushed a pair of birds up wind, not stopping, Point to the right roading a long way on running birds and finally getting a point. At 2:48 three minutes reet were had to water the dogs. Much blank ground was then walked over, salt grass and sage, and a swing made in where Galatea and Duke had worked, Point scoring a good point on a single, Frail refusing to back, running in and pointing the same bird. Up at 3:20, Point winning. Point had the race all the way.

SOLANO B.—ROYAL DUKE II.—Down at 3:25, Duke having most pace and style. To a wild finish Duke was steady to wing and gun, then moved on and flushed a [illegible] Up at 4:30 for the night.

[Continued in next issue.]

Letters on Stallion Service.

The *Kentucky Stock Farm* has published several letters from breeders answering enquiries regarding the number of mares a stallion should be allowed to serve during the season. Like all other questions in relation to breeding there are divergent opinions, though it is somewhat singular that not one of these correspondents really made an appropriate answer. The number of mares is not the test, that being shown by the number of services. As all stallion keepers are aware, there is a great difference in mares, and also that seasons vary in that respect. Now it does not require argument to prove that twenty mares "turned off" with thirty services is no greater trial than ten which require the same number.

B. J. Treacy, proprietor of Ashland Park, Kentucky, places the limit at fifty, claiming that these will necessitate 150 services. Last year General Jackson, of Tennessee, estimated that four services on an average were needed, and if this be correct there must be something in the California climate which favors conception. Last year, 1887, from February 1st to August 6th inclusive, Antevolo served 83 mares, 141 services. The season before, 1886, he served 65 mares, 121 services. In neither case was there an average of two, so that even 83 mares were less burdensome than 50 under Mr. Treecy's estimate. The year 1883 we stood Anteeo, he served 54 mares, 111 services, and with both horses there were few which missed. To prove that service wes not prejudicial in the season of 1886, the first ten required 30 services, the second ten 20, the third 21, the fourth 17, the fifth 17, the sixth ten, and the last five 6, services. In last season the first ten required 22 services, the second 23, the third 13, the fourth 18, the fifth 16, the sixth 19, the seventh 13, the eighth 13, the three last 4 services. There was a return clause in the terms for 1886, and this ensured mares which were barren being sent back, and these numbered thirteen. This was twenty per cent. of the number served, and we are of the opinion that this would be deemed a good percentage on any of the breeding farms of Kentucky or Tennessee. From reports at this time, it seems that the percentage from last year's services will be still higher. We are frequently asked "what is your limit?" and the reply is, there is no specified number of mares, but there is a limit to the services. The rule is one service per day, unless in cases of emergency, and under no circumstances more than two, and these nearly as far apart as daylight will permit.

The trials are eighteen days after service and then as often as is thought necessary to ensure knowing when mares are in season. This we have found to be a surer method of producing conception than when nine days were the gauge as the latter term is likely to bring two services in the same period and this is prejudicial to fruitfulness. Served on the first day from which conception may have occurred, and again on the ninth, the germ may be ejected and neither prove fruitful. As the subject of great importence at this season of the year, we copy several letters, although the only real practical illustration is that of Mr. Armitage. The success of Rysdyk's Hambletonian upsets the theory that numbers are detrimental.

MURFREESBORO, TENN.,
November 15, 1887.

Editor Kentucky Stock Farm: DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 12th inst. received, and in regard to my judgment in stallion and breeding service will say to you that, according to my judgment, a stallion ought not to be allowed to serve more than fifty mares from the time you stated in your letter to me (from February 1st to July 1st). One mare a day I think enough for a stallion to serve. Occasionally, he might be permitted to serve two a day, but I would not like for this to be done more than once in a week. My experience is, where a stallion serves one mare a day he gets more colts, and they are much larger and better. A mare ought to be bred the seventh day, if she is in season. My experience is, a mare ought to be bred from the seventh to the ninth day, and I prefer the seventh, if she is in season, and ought to be returned from the eighteenth to the twenty-first day. Now, perhaps, you will find a great many breeders who will disagree with me on this subject; but this method of breeding is what I think to be right, and is the rule adopted by nearly all breeders in my country. Very truly yours,

W. B. JENKINS.

GLEN LAKE FARM, FAYWOOD,
WOODFORD CO., KY., Nov. 15, 1887.

[Home of Crittenden, and of the late Mambrino Time.]

Editor Kentucky Stock Farm: DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 12th inst. received. In order to secure the best results I would put the maximum number of mares for a stallion for one season, at fifty; the greatest service for one month at twenty-six; for one day, at two. My rule is to breed on the eighth day after foaling, and try the mare on the eighteenth, twenty-seventh and thirtieth days after date of first service, and twice each week thereafter for sixty days. I remain,

Yours very respectfully, G. B. STOUT.

ASHLAND PARK,
LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 10, 1887.

[Home of Bermuda, Fayette Wilkes, Woodford Abdallah, etc.]

Editor Kentucky Stock Farm: DEAR SIR—Your favor of recent date duly received. In reply to your inquiry as to my opinion on the maximum number of mares a stallion should or ought to be permitted to serve, I presume you refer to mature stallions, which, in my judgment, should be considered as such at six years old. Taking as a basis from February 1st to July 1st—five months—the experience I have had with various stallions leads me to think that fifty mares are as many as any stallion—race-horse or trotter—should be permitted to serve, as in that number there will be at least an average of one hundred and fifty services. While one may stand at first service, two others will take from two to four. Thus, you see, it will average a service a day for the period mentioned. I have heard of horses covering three mares in one day and getting three colts, but there never was a test of the vital powers of such productions, and I doubt, if tested, they would have the same vitality or endurance as the produce of a cover of a single day. Therefore, in my judgment, no stallion of value should be allowed to serve more than one mare a day, and that after the horse has had from three to five miles walking or jogging, and thoroughly groomed and done up. There are many things connected with breeding, or the use of stallions, that are peculiar, and would take columns of reading matter to explain. But one thing is certain—and there are examples in our midst—and that thing is, that while horses have been known to cover one hundred or more mares in a season, in a year or two afterwards it made them uncertain, and in some cases almost impotent.

"Now, you ask my judgment as to the "time of trial and breeding day for mares after foaling." This will depend in a great measure on the condition of the mares. My custom is to breed on the ninth, where the mare has done well, and very often on the eighth, as the passions seem to be more easily satisfied and conception more certain than at ten and especially eighteen days. My rule is to try on the tenth day after breeding, as 80 per cent. of mares that are in season on the tenth day after breeding are not in foal; yet I have seen mares that would be in foal take the horse all season. Some breeders will say the mares do not generally go out of season on the tenth day. I admit the fact, but my own observations are what you ask for, and those observations are that a mare whose passion is not satisfied on the tenth day after being bred is not in foal. The popularity of stallions in recent years has caused the change from ten to eighteen days so as to make room for others. I remember twenty-eight or thirty years ago when the eighteenth day was never heard of; yet we cannot be in all places or parts of the State to know the habits and customs in the different localities as far back as those years referred to. Very respectfully,

B. J. TREACY.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.
LANCASTER, KY., NOV. 16, '87.

Editor Kentucky Stock-Farm: DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 12th, asking for information in regard to breeding of mares, etc., in my judgment a three-year-old should not serve more than fifteen to twenty mares a season, and should be bred as far as possible not oftener then every other day; a four to six-year-old horse, forty to sixty per season; under no circumstances not more than two a day, to do justice to the owners of the mares; a horse from six to twelve years old, of a quiet disposition, that is lucky in turning off his mares well, might serve seventy mares. I always breed on the seventh day after foaling. If in perfect health the mare might be bred on the sixth day, but never later than the ninth. The mare should be closely watched and be sure she goes out of heat; then if she comes in again any time after the fourteenth day will do, but I generally wait until the seventeenth or eighteenth day if I am troubled in getting a mare to stand. I have had good luck in breeding the first, third and seventh days. I bought a mare last spring, thirteen years old, by Garrard Chief, dam the dam of Bourbon Chief, and thought for a while she was barren, but I tried the first, third and seventh day plan and it worked like a charm.

Respectfully, T. A. ELKIN.

No. 213 W. 132d STREET.
NEW YORK, DEC. 3, 1887.

[Owner of King Clay, etc.]

Editor Kentucky Stock Farm: DEAR SIR—Since writing you on the subject of the number of mares that a stallion may safely cover in a season, I have made a partial list showing what Rysdyk's Hambletonian accomplished in certain heavy seasons. This list is by no means complete, and refers mainly to his greatest entire sons in the stud, as thus far developed, omitting most of the trotters to his credit, as well as his producing daughters, and it should be remembered that in his time he was the greatest sire of trotters ever known, while to-day he is yet the greatest sire of producing daughters on record. A full list for every year he was in the stud, embracing trotters, producing sires and daughters, would show substantially the same results as the skeleton table given below; that is to say, that the best results did not seem to depend on a succession of small seasons.

As an immature two-year-old he covered four mares, and among the produce came Alexander's Abdallah; as a four-year-old he covered 101 mares, and Volunteer ensued; as a five-year-old he covered 88 mares; and as a six-year-old 89 mares, the produce of that season embracing George Wilkes, 2:22; as a seven-year-old 87 mares visited him; and as an eight-year-old 87 mares again were covered by him, Dexter (2:17¼) king of his time, being one of the results. Then, when thirteen years old, he covered 158 mares, and Dictator, Hambletonian Prince and Happy Medium were foaled the following season; at fourteen he covered 150 mares, and sired Jay Gould (2:21½) that year; at fifteen he covered 217 mares, and produced Welkill Chief; at sixteen, 193 mares (at $300) received his embreces, and Aberdeen as well as Nettie (2:18) resulted; at seventeen years ($500 fee) he covered 105 mares, and Sweepstakes was begotten that year; at eighteen years he covered 72 mares, among the foals of these services being Electioneer and Masterlode. During the five years previous (from 1862 to 1866 inclusive) he had covered 823 mares, an average of over 165 per year, yet the next year produced Electioneer, the greatest sire for producing extreme trotting speed ever known.

In the light of these instances, am I beyond reasonable bounds when I again assert that a strong, hearty, properly built horse can, with safety to himself and justice to the breeder, cover 100 to 125 mares a season while in his prime?

Yours sincerely, THOS. B. ARMITAGE.

The Stallion Trot.

[Petaluma Argus.]

The great sensation for 1888 among that numerous class on the Pacific Coast who fancy trotting horses and like to see them go, and when they do go go their best, will be the great stallion race. The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN estimates the receipts from all sources which the horses will contend for at something near $30,000. All previous contests of this kind will be left completely in the shade, as they will have more than twice the number of horses in the race, and double the amount of money. We are glad to know that Sonoma County will have a representative in this race, and perhaps two. Mr. Whitney informs us that Dawn will be entered. It is almost certain that the owners of Anteeo will put him in, as he has speed enough to make any of them go very close to the lowest notch, and it is to be hoped that he will have labored down by that time, so as to give a good account of himself. Dawn has so much improved in disposition during the past year that there is no doubt among his friends who know him best but that he will stand well in the race. He can undoubtedly lower the present stallion record—but how fast some of the others can go we are not prepared to state.

Charlie Shaner, who learned to ride race-horses at the "hush" meetings in Missouri, has been engaged for next season as the first jockey of the famous Preakness stable.

ROD.

How Three Members of the Fair Sex Went Fishing.

[By PETRONELLA.]

NO. 4.—DAY'S SPORT, EVENING'S SENTIMENT, AND NIGHT'S REALITY.

Good Phœbus he not over-warm
And rob the finny elves of energy.

Now touch the trilling mandolin, and sing to us of love,
While tender shades of twilight fall, and plaintive coos the dove.
The night may bring disturbing dreams, the morning be o'ercast,
Naught have we save the present hour, which all too soon is past.

Kate, happily ignorant of the plotting of her husband and the comments of her friends, stepped blithely along the creek as care-free and merry as any individual possessed of a warm heart and responsive temperement ever can be. With all such, the very intensity of enjoyment approaches pain. Their nature, like an over-tuned harp, chords too finely. The bliss of living, though, is that we become gradually unconscious of our most marked characteristics, and fancy ourselves just like everyone else, with a possible reservation in favor of the ego. Such a reservation Kate never made; and it would have been impossible for her to have said:

"Oh, I wonder if anyone loves this as I do!" because she would be sure to fancy everyone as loving it more perfectly or in a better way than was possible to her. This largeness of belief she extended even to Kib, and he, perfidious fellow, knew it and behaved accordingly, taking his plunge with utter disregard of fish and mistress, and his scolding (usually delivered in a way that seemed apologetic rather than severe) with the utmost coolness and composure. This scolding always was as if Kate had said:

"Poor Kib, I'm robbing you!" rather than "You selfish creature to spoil my fun!"

It certainly had some effect on the recipient, though—perhaps later cogitations relative to the meanness of robbing his mistress swayed him—for after the one plunge, shake and roll he behaved perfectly, except when some very gymnastic squirrel appeared to need rebuking. However, so long as he kept out of the water and within call, Kate did not notice him, but cast her duns and red spinners lightly among the ripples and tried to coax some veteran fish from his haunts. The part of the creek where she entered was broad and shallow, with a gravelly bed, and plenty of shade from the oaks and alders that sent their strong limbs across the water. A little further forward, where her first cast was made, it bounded away to one side, becoming deep and dark with an angry break on the surface that tossed her flies roughly, and a strong swirl underneath which strove to tangle the leader among protruding twigs and branches. But, oh! the delicious freshness and musical coolness of it all on this day when the thermometer snubbed the eighties! Kate felt it to the tips of her tiny toes, and laughed gleefully as she looked at their rubber covering that so quietly defied the running water.

But what had become of the fish? Were they afraid of shade and sun alike? Surely that cast should bring one! It did—a tiny fellow looking like a bit of silver as he swung to her hand. Quickly she unhooked and slipped him into the basket where he gave two or three leaps and then lay quite still. Like experiences were not as frequent as Kate could have wished, but she had no thought of turning back. There was too much dreamy delight crowded into every minute of her course whether the fish rose to the fly or not. Hours passed unheeded, until finally she came to a point where the creek and its surroundings underwent a change. The bank on the left became more directly precipitous, and the one on the right more sloping and less thickly wooded, while the bed of the stream, instead of being of gravel and small stones, was piled full of great, smooth boulders around which the water churned and frothed as though forced out by Erl king or kelpie.

This part of the creek held no attraction for Kib who straightway betook himself to amusement among a flock of sheep on the hillside, leaving Kate, for whom the spot possessed a deep fascination, to do some leisurely whipping among the deep, uncertain-looking pools. Very leisurely, indeed, must it be to-day, for the sun was holding high carnival and his beams beat relentlessly upon her head, so that in a few minutes the little curls about her forehead were quite wet with perspiration. It cost considerable effort to stop, especially as one or two large, original-minded fish took the fly quite greedily; but the shade of an oak on the right bank was beyond resistance, and after one or two fruitless casts in search of more experimenters, Kate reeled in her line, found a way to the spot and threw herself down to rest.

Kib, who probably had a decided, if necessarily private, opinion of the heat, gave up chasing sheep, and with a great amount of splashing and coughing plunged through the water, selected a pretty, cool spot, and deposited himself on it with a grunting expression of content. His mistress had a cordial welcome, and—what was quite as much to his taste—some sandwiches and cold chicken awaiting him. But not even the combined effects of these delights could keep him long in one place and Kate was soon alone. She covered the stiffened fish in her basket with long, green grass, and wished they were as ugly as cat-fish so she would feel no pity for them.

Kate, you see, had her theories, just as you and I have, and one was that beautiful things were created to enjoy life—a dangerous theory often in her way even when dealing with animated things more responsible and "taking" than fish.

Had she been unfortunate enough to marry a handsome but unprincipled representative of what Anne called the lordly and loose sex, her fancy in this and one or two other directions might have received some modifying strokes; but as it was she went on through life dreaming and philosophizing without limit, and not deeply troubled by anything except the growing conviction that to live meant to be inconsistent. To-day, lying peacefully under the oak tree, this conclusion kept repeating itself over and over, until she stopped it by wondering whether a strange, morbid sensation, like the feeling of personal loss, was not attached purposely to all pleasure, was not its curb, in fact? Her mind was in too hazy a state to carry out the thought just now. Indeed it was difficult to think, even, until impression forced an entrance. How quiet this nook seemed, so close to the rushing water! Ah! there came a bird note, followed close by the pert chatter of a squirrel! Quiet, yet full of life! Life, the indestructible fire that burns forever! How beautiful that thought of the old Greeks—Prometheus the giver of fire! With life went love. Yes, there were two birds. What a fluttering they made! Some little love rhymes were flitting about in her head. Would they nest or fly away? Over there by the

dsiry on ths hill side were a man snd woman. Whst wss life doing for them? Witb ths purple hills in sight thsy must he hsppy. But how far ths hills seemed now, how far—

About an hour later tbe dairyman—an individual kindly and good, hut having no tbought for the hills excepting that tbey were a nuisance to climb in search of cattle—crosed the atream at thia point on his way to a spring a short distance above, and saw a small woman curled up against the foot of an oak tree fast asleep. He would like to have wakened her, hut the dog at her feet ahowed a good set of teetb, and made otber demonstrationa not exactly expressive of amiability, ao he pasaed on whistling and trying to appear as though an army of growling dogs could not affect bis nerves. Kih's gutturals aroused Kate, who came to berself slowly, rubbing her eyes and looking exactly like a sleepy hoy.

"Well, that was brilliant, waan't it, Kib?" she aaid, sitting up and putting her armsround the dog's neck. He answered the qnestion and caress canine fasbion, tben stretched out his forepaws to help himself yawn, and looked anxiously toward the atream.

"Yea, good hoy, we're going home now. But I shall keep to the stream. That road looks like Plato's highway."

She strapped on her basket, took her rod, and, preceded hy Kib, atepped into the creek, thinking it must be well along in the afternoon, and wondering if Anne'a temper had yet reacbed the boiling point.

If Anne's had not Gertrude's certainly had. What with no lunch but some sandwicbes and cold water, and more work tbsn she had ever done in her life before, abe considered herself, about 3 P.M., the most ill-used woman in the feminine creation.

"I'm aure Kate is drowned, or been killed, or aomething," she kept saying again and again to Anne, until patience was worn out, and nothing left but to suggest putting on the boots, taking tbe rods and going along the stream to bnd the absent member.

With better grace than might have heen expected, Gertrude anbmitted to the process of pinning up her akirt, and did not even express disgust wben her soft, yellow locks were hidden by an ample old felt hat, which had done dnty on the walls of the cahin for a twelve month. She liked the long "gums," and thought it would be fun to get in the water. Putting the rod togetber and placing the reel was a mathematical exercise almost heyond her powers, but frequent promptings by Anne took away much of the awkwardness, and aoon she stood equipped.

"Only I think this hig hasket ia a nuisance," she said, pusbing it atill further aside. "A giant would never catch fiah enoogh to fill it. Do I look horrid?"

"On tbe contrary, you're perfectly atunning," said Anne, with the usual twinkle in her eye. "There'a a coqnettish air abont that antique hat bewitching and enthralling——"

"Bother! you're as mean as old Tripp!"

"That'a becauae yon wouldn't let me finish my description. Seriously, Gertrnde, yon must know your good points very well by this time, without waiting for me to compare your complexion to apple bloseoms and your hair to gold. There, come on. So much candor hennmba me. Let'a go down the bank here and wade along."

"But what will I do if I fall?" said Gertrude, as tbey entered the stream almost directly in front of the cabin.

"Why stay there, duckie, nntil you choose to get up. Watch me now and don't lift your feet too high."

Anne waa not a pretty picture; tbere was too much breadth for the artistic, hut it mnst be conceded that the gracefulness of her cast could not be excelled. Never was rod more perfectly ohedient; never sped line so trne. Even Kate, lithe and graceful as a fawn hy natnre, was disconnted here. Her oast was swift and easy, but tbe namelesa aomething which made Anne'a perfect ahe had not yet attained.

All things executed well look aimple to the beholder, and Gertrude (not generally held down by lack of confidence) was aure, in her own mind, she could do even hetter than Anne. What was her surprise upon attempting it to find the line become too friendly with her hat, and the rod suddenly asaume all the nnmanageable qualities of a mule. This gave riae to the belief that fish could be canght just as well without all manner of preliminnries, and ahe said to Anne:

"Oh, bother! I never can do that. Let me make the line real short and drop it right down in front of me."

"And you think the fish, attracted by your boots or your heauty will come and nibble at it for the expreas purpose of appearing in a frying-pan at 6 P. M. No, Mistresa Holden! No! Do not be deceived in such faahion, hut fold up your tent and go atraight back to the cabin unlesa you decide to try the thing as it should be done."

Now here was a atate of things fiercely exasperating! As if it were not enough to see your friend walking calmly along through the water making cast after caat, while yoo were atipping about clutching wildly at the air every aecond, hut that you must be told to go home if you didn't like it!

"I'll do that if it takes me all the afternoon," said Gertrude, angrily—a conclnsion on her part which spoke loudly in favor of Anne's generalahip; and the *that* once attempted in the right apirit proved not ao very difficnlt after all, even though the flies seemed to have a passion for falling one upon another and the line for forming every conceivable kind of loop and twist.

Such a long aigh of relief she gave, though, when ahe could step from the deeper part of the creek to the gravel bed from which Kate had atarted!

"Oh, Anne," ahe called after her friend, "*do* you know how hot it is? I'm tired to death already. May n't I sit down?"

"Why, yes, if you choose. But I wouldn't. Try and make one good cast. That ripple over there under the alder looks well. Whip it. Perhaps you will get a fish."

Gertrude got ready for a great effort, and really aucceeded in aending the line out fairly straight. Suddenly it seemed to her as though something monstrous touched it. Instinctively ahe gave a quick jerk, spending force enough to hook a grampus, and aent a tiny fish through the air at a tremendous rate. It fell on the gravel near her, and, forgetfnl of rod and line, ahe made a spring forward. Twice the little thing alipped through her fingers, hut the third time she succeeded in holding it fast.

"Oh, I've got one! I've got one! "she shouted breathlessly, "ugh! isn't it horrid slimy. How will I get it in the baaket?"

"Slip it through the open place on top. That's it," said Anne, picking up the neglected rod.

"Oh, I'm ao glad! Is that what you call a trout?"

"No. I helieve all the fish in thia creek are ranked aa parr. They lack the blue-blooded legitimate tail indicative of trout. Here'a the rod. It'a pure luck you didn't splinter it."

"Well, what was I to do? The fish wert off."

"My! Bat never drop your rod! Strike the fish essily. Hook him and then he can't come off. You can swing him right in."

Gertrude listened reapectfully, feeling one moment great admiration for Anne'a anperior knowledge, and the next wondering if shs knew how red her face was.

It waa probahly this wandering condition of intellect that made her cast directly into Anns's pool and tangls ths lines to ths point of destruction.

"Shade of cotton! Gertrude, what are yon doing?" exclaimed Anne, all her aportsmnn instinct aroused. "Never fish a pool where anyone else is. Stop fussing or you'll do more damage! Keep perfectly still and maybe I csn disentangle the leaders! Gertrude pouted, perhaps with some jostice this time, for truly it was much to expect that a novice should learn thinga by instinct. Anne's lesaons were usually remarkable; people rarely forgot tbem. She never said much by way of prefnce, but wns strong in climax and heroic in conclusion. Milo alwys spoke of her as self-confidence enlarged to suit the century. It is surprisingly easy to forgive a sunny, self-confident person, tbough especially when succesa is attendant upon most of his or ber undertakings; and Gertrude came hastily back to smiling serenity wben Anne parted the lines.

"Please go up there," ahe said insinuatingly, "and catch one more fish just to show me how."

Anne langhed.

"To go up there is easy enough, hut whetber milord parr will honor me or not is another matter."

Gertrude watched closely while Anne made a cast. Soon ahe saw her wrist turn almost imperceptibly, and a fair-sized fish make a line toward her hand.

"Oh, I see! I see!" she said, in danger of forgetting her rod again.

Doubly sure wna ahe this time that all would be well. But nlas for confidence without knowledge! Tbs first time her line came down in a mass of twists, and tbe second her flies lighted gracefnlly on the branches of an oak above her head.

"Dear! dear! whatever *is* the matter with me!" abe said, despairingly, as Anne came up to help the daintiest fly off its perch.

"Nothing whatever," answered Anne, with a quiet smile, "I have known excellent fisbermen to lose flies tbis way. In camp it is nanally mentioned aa the big fish, unless tbey are unscientifically bonest when it becomes 'the confounded hrush.' There you are! Now try again."

Again Gertrude cast, and with more success. The flies behnved well, notahly a hen pheasant hackle which heguiled an inquisitive parr into being jerked from his cool, quiet home, for in apite of every good intention Gertrude could not be easy enough. The aurprise was too great. Tbis atruggler she managed to keep on the hook for a longer time than hia predecessor, bnt he finally dropped among the stonea and occasioned her a new series of gymnastica before safely hidden in the basket.

Just aa ahe was about to hegin again a rustling in the bushea atartled her, and before she had quite decided to scream, Kib thrust his nose through the undergrowth and looked about curiously aa tbough wondering what aort of welcome he would meet.

"Anne! Anne! here'a Kib."

"Which proves Kate to be not far distant. Good! Here she comea. Well, madam tnant, what'a the good word?"

"Torrid, I fancy. Do yoo know any other?"

"Yes, hungry."

"We were real angry, at first, to think you staid so long," aaid Gertrude innocently, while Anne looked at Kate with a hroad amile, "but now we are glad. I tbink fishing is jnat splendid. Wby, we've only come a little way and I have two. How many did yon bring?"

"Upward of thirty, I think. Be a tritle careful of your line here, Gertrude; it may get caught. Do we all go in now?'

"Yes, indeed," aaid Anne, "I think it is cool enough so we can venture to make a fire and cook some kind of a meal."

"I'll stop right here, then, and clean my fish," said Kate, when they were nearing the bsnk, "they'll be ready by tbe time you are."

Gertrude atood amazed. *That* waa surely horrid. "Does Kate really clean the fish like any common fisherman?" she aaked of Anne when they were putting their rods away.

"Oh, no, my dear," said Anne blandly, "infinitely better, I can aasure yon."

"But——"

"No time for talk now, Gertrude. Get off your hat and help me in the kitchen."

"Wby, I don't know the least thing ahout cooking. I'm quite sure I shall be in the way."

"Not a hit of it. Come along. Here's a task now. Just break those twigs and thinga short enough for the stove, so I can make a fire. You've no idea what capacity I have for teaching kitchen employments. If ever I become reduced in circumatancea I intend opening a training-school for ambitious immigrants from the Emerald Isle. Through with tbat? Then just take the dipper and put some water in tbe tea-kettle. Never mind drawing from the filter, we'll boil the bugs and make them digestible."

Anne waa mixing some hiscuit dough and Gertrude slicing potatoea when Kate made her appearance with the fiah, and apread them on a dry cloth preparatory to cooking. It was too aoon for beginning this just yet, though, and she commenced laying the table, which atood in the hall, directly beside the wide front doorway. First it must he adorned with a large glass full of Maripesa lilies, (they grew in profusion everywhere abont the cabin) then the heavy Cbina plates and cupa mnst be as carefully placed as though they were of the daintiest, and no wrinkles or folds dared show themselves in the cloth whicb, tbough coarse, wes as white as the finest damask. Everything in place und to suit ahe went back to the kitchen where Anne and Gertrude were looking decidedly red-faced and uncomfortable. Both scoffed at her offer "to finish," permitting nothing further than that she might fry the fish—a task in which she was known to excel; "Thanks" Milo said, "to his good training."

"My! my! *isn't* thia the very acme of enjoyment?" said Anne when they were aeated at table, and ahe had finiahed her second plate of fiah. "Just hear that stream!"

"Yes, and look at the mountain in front of us! One might well believe it bathed in Olympian wine, so rich is its porple. I always feel a better woman when I can see a mountain."

"Dear me, Kate," said Gertrude, "aren't you always good?"

"No, she'a not," said Anne curtly, "she couldn't be my friend if ahe were. But come, we'll wash the dishes, and then for some music."

In ahont half an hour the table wns arranged for breakfast and three women were at liberty to occupy a hammock, a reclining chair, or any availnble space outside of the front door where Kih had already assumed a position of ense and contentment.

Many moments they sat silent listening to the low, full murmur of the stream, the call of birds in the distant wood, and the chirp of insects among the long grasses, then Gertrude played a sweet prelude on her mandolin and the three voices united in the song of Dietmar Von Aste, the Minnesinger:

"There sate upon the linden tree
A bird and sang its strain;
So sweet it sang, that as I heard
My heart went back again.

It went to one remembered spot,
It saw the rose-trees grow,
And thought again the thoughts of love
There cherished long ago.

"A thousand years to me it seems,
Since by my fair I sate;
Yet thus to be a stranger long
Is not my choice, but fate;
Since then I have not seen the flowers,
Nor heard the bird's sweet song;
My joys have all too briefly past,
My griefs been all too long."

While they sang the sun dropped out of sight and the faint beams of the young moon stole aslant through the leaves of oak and buckeye in front of the cabin. Yet day seemed not ready to depart; it lingered as though loth to lose sight of the singers, whose voices died softly away on its half-spread wings. At tbe conclusion of the song Gertrude played a waltz which only served to torment Anne, whose line alte once started never liked to cease.

"Let's sing that little song of Kate's," she said, before the lost bar of tbe waltz was finished, "the one witb the light, pretty air."

"Oh, please—" began Kate.

"You hush," said Gertrnde, striking some chords, "it'a pretty for the mandolin, and we are going to sing it. Ready Anne?"

"Yes, go on."

Kate sat silent while her friends sang:

I fear you merry maiden,
I dread your laughing eye;
My heart with grief is laden,
I scarce dare tell you why.

Each hour my pulse is throbbing,
With longing and despair.
Your face my life is robbing
Of all that makes it fair.

Why start you so and tremble?
Can love, then, move your heart?
Ah, no, do not dissemble!
Confess the wounding dart!

One kiss from those sweet lips, love,
A draught of health would be;
Oh, bid your eyes speak fair, love,
And make a heaven for me.

After this, song followed song until the young moon too stole away and only the stars and fantastic shadows of night were left to watch the cabin.

"I think," said Kate, rousing herself aa from some bewildering enchantment, "I think the stars seem ready to say 'good-night' Would it not be well to heed them?"

"Yes, indeed," answered Gertrude, who began to feel timid. "You go in and light a candle, Anne."

"For fear some poor mouse should be browsing?" said Anne, with her uaual laugh. "Very well, bebold the desecrating and commonplace illuminator. Enter, ladies, enter; Kib you're not a lady. Give the fair sex precedence."

"Tbis is more cosy," said Gertrude, when the doors were holted and all made secure for the night. "I wonder where Ralph is?"

"In some eqnally primitive place, probably. This is rather too cosy for comfort. Tbnt disinfectant or moth-killer, or whatever it may he is powerful. Tbe hammock and fresh air for me."

"It would be pleasant, Anne," ssid Kate, "but we must not desert Gertrude tbis time."

Anne made some langhing remark about martyrs in a good cause and betook herself to tbe room across tbe hall, saying it was time to get a wink of sleep.

Gertrude had no remarks relative to Kib in the bedroom this time, in fact rather urged it; bat on the subject of undressing she waa positive, "Not she, no indeed, why she would die of fright in an instant." Kate used all her persuasion, but could only make her compromise on a pretty, blue dressing gown which had probably found its way into the satchel through force of habit—its owner never going on the shortest trip without something of the kind.

"My, hut tbese odors *are* horrid," she said, lifting her head from the pillow, "Can't tbey be done away with?"

"We might open the window," suggested Kate, eagerly (ahe was famishing for some pure air), "it would be ao much better."

"Mercy! Not for the world!" came the positive answer, and some time before her companion waa ready the beauty was fast asleep.

Kate looked at her and smiled, thinking how babies and all pretty, soft things dropped off into slumber just so. To her sleep came not so easily. She lay listening to the crisp odd sounds that every now and then broke the stillness, with the ceaseless song of water and echoing voice of night. Bye-and-bye her fancies merged themselves into dreams, and she slept. Suddenly there seemed to come into her sleep a regular, beating sound, like the quick gallop of a horse. Kib growled low and she awoke. "Somebody passing," she thought, as the sounds came nearer. "What was that crashing?" Kib gave another growl, which threatened to burst into a furious hark, but Kate jumped up quickly, lighted a candle, quieted him, slipped on such clothes as she could get into, and went to Anne, who was sleeping as soundly as Gertrude.

"Anne! Anne!"

"Oh, go way! I'm not going to get up early this morning. It's Sunday, no fishing to-day."

"Anne, it's not morning, nor even midnight, I doubt, and some one on horseback is coming to the cabin. Keep still, Kib."

"Someone on horseback?" asked Anne, sleepily. "Oh, put my bloomer suit on a rod and trigbten bim to death."

"I think there are more than one, listen!"

Anne, rather from a desire to quiet Kate than from any belief in marauders, sat up in bed and listened. First the almost painful stillness made her smile and say to herself that her friend was suffering from night-mare, but a second later two calls, one low and near, the other loud and far away, turned the smile into a frown, and it took no further conxing to get her out of bed. Her costume, when she had arrayed herself, was, as usual, peculiar. The long, woollen, outer garment might have been mistaken for a bath-gown, and the shoes were anything rather than mated. But it was scarcely the time for fastidiousness in dress, and Kate, whose every available bit of energy could scarcely keep Kib within bounds, noticed nothing about Anne except that she had armed herself with a pistol.

"Let us sit right here," said Kate, whose cheeks were flushed and her eyes very bright. "No, close to the table. Do you not think that is better? Just look at Kib! What makes him sniff and whimper like that?"

"Fright, maybe, try and quieten him. Gertrude asleep? Good. Let her stay so as long as she will. Sure your pistol's all right? There seems to be more horses on the road."

"Yes, two, I think. How dreadful the stillness is now! Poor Kib, *what* is it? What do you want to tell me? How I *wish* you could speak! No, no! Down! down!"

"Stop whispering a minute, Kate, There is [illegible]ng, Listen!"

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Aurelius on Climatic Influence.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us,
It wad from many blunders free us
And foolish notions."

We will not be sure that the above quotation is correct, as memory is not nearly as reliable as it was a score of years ago, though that was evidently in Aurelius' mind when he commenced his very interesting letter, which appears in this number. In the main correct, too, and in giving the California climate the main credit of our wonderful young trotters, he will find few to differ with him. We write the *main credit*, as that does not account in toto for the progress made in the last ten years. The climate was the same when trotters were first produced on this Coast, and some of the same strains of blood were here twenty and more years ago as at this time, and yet it was after our arrival when a three-year old trotting in 2:42, and a four-year-old in 2:30½, were thought grand performances. There has been a more intelligent system of breeding, and by far a better system of training than prevailed before Palo Alto was organized into a breeding ground for trotters. Not that the advance has been confined to that farm, as there has been a forward movement all along the line. Sunny Slope, the San Mateo Rancho, Mr. Shippee and several others have turned out colts that can be rated high in any country. Sunny Slope has made astonishing progress. The combination of blood which Mr. Rose imported in 1870 or 1871, and those he has acquired since, has been peculiarly fortunate, but without good "management" even that would have been of little avail.

We go further than Aurelius does in estimating the effect of the climate. Not only ascribing the greater portion of the speed already shown to that, but also firm in the belief that there will be an increase, and that "aged" trotters bred on this Coast will, when a fair lapse of time is given for the trial, excel all others. More than that, we have the utmost confidence that a more vigorous race of horses than America has yet known will result from climatic considerations, joined to a rational method of breeding, rearing and training. Still further, we have the utmost reliance that stallions and mares bred here will prove valuable additions to the stud farms of the East, and this will be proven when the progeny of those exported will have a chance to demonstrate their capacity. And now we will endeavor to show that the tables which Aurelius presents do not sustain his deductions. The main stress is laid on the difference in actual age. Thus Sudie D. is credited with the better performance over Norlaine on account of two months and twenty-two days juniorship, Mamie Wood three months and seventeen days younger than Wildflower, Patron three months and thirty-one days behind Sable Wilkes, and Elvira two months and six days less age than Manzanita, dating from time of birth and time of best performance. Aurelius quotes Euclid, and we will be pardoned for making our calculations according to Daboll. Taking for data, to commence with, Norlaine and Mamie Wood, we find that Norlaine, when 635 days old, trotted in 2:31½, and Mamie Wood, when 853 days old, trotted in 2:27¼, four and a quarter seconds for the 218 days. Then Sudie D. when she trotted in 2:35¾ was 554 days old, 81 days younger than Norlaine. Then if 218 days gives four and a quarter seconds, what will 81 days give? The quotient, one second and fifty-eight hundredths of a second. Therefore after crediting Sudie D. with age allowance, Norlaine is two seconds and sixty-seven hundredths the best. When it comes to a California-bred youngster, 81 days has the same potency as 218 days in the East. Wildflower has six and a quarter seconds the advantage of Mamie Wood, the former being 961 days, the latter 853, a difference of 108 days. Applying the same formula and the arithmetical answer will be two and one-tenth seconds, leaving 4.15 seconds the best of it. But there is little necessity for going further into this calculation, the margins being so wide that it is apparent the difference in age does not account for the excellence. There is yet more positive testimony in favor of California in the comparison between Elvira and Sable Wilkes. The Eastern filly was 51 months and 29 days old when she trotted in 2:18¾; the California colt 43 months and two days when he trotted in 2:18. According to the view which Aurelius takes this would place him so far ahead that there is little chance for comparison. He considers that Manzanita, from being the senior by two months and six days, loses the advantage which 2¾ seconds gives, and hence Sable, judged by the same standard, must be vastly superior.

It does not take a great deal of research, however, to show that at nearly the same age Manzanita was far superior. Though her fastest record, 2:16, was made on the date given in the table, Sept. 3d, on July 28th she trotted in 2:16¼, and that in a race in which seven horses started. When she met Patron she beat him in straight heats. She started in six races in her campaign of 1886 and one walk-over. She won four, and in a race with Belle Hamlin she won two heats. This proved her quite a campaigner, though her stable companion, Palo Alto, showed himself, the same year, the greatest campaigner ever seen in a colt of his age.

The argument that no California horse has shown the time of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, and several others of Eastern breeding, is not conclusive. There have been hundreds of trotters bred in the East to one in California, and until a fair proportion of those bred here in the last ten years have shown their quality, the comparison will not hold good. To have taken the front rank against such odds with colts is marvellous, and is an augury that it is only a question of time when the supremacy in other respects is likely to follow. The illustration that a Kentucky-bred stallion held the premiership "does not count," taking the view of age which our correspondent presents, as a California-bred stallion trotted within a second as fast when a year younger.

While California cannot show a five-year-old gelding of the stamp of Jay-Eye-See, or a stallion of that age which has trotted in 2:14¼, there is still a good showing. We cannot recall to remembrance three Eastern-bred five-year-old stallions which have shown better than Stamboul, 2:17½, Woodnut, 2:19¼, and Dawn, 2:19½.

It would be idle to talk of stallions here beating Phallas and Patron, though we sincerely hope that both of these will be named in the National Stake. This will be a surer test than excelling their time, and we will ensure them a hearty welcome.

There is one point more which we desire to consider. Aurelius writes: "I have long been of the belief that colt performances were of no real value to the breeding public." Until colt-trotting became the main feature there Kentucky made little showing in the way of breeding trotters. The trotting of colts has done more to give the late impetus to this kind of stock than all other things combined. Patron's colt record sold his sire for $28,000, and Nutbreaker had a good deal to do in bringing Nutwood to $22,000. Bell Boy's "book is already full" at $200, and the colt-trotting of the Electioneer—Beautiful Belle family has sold the progeny for an immense sum. This was the incitement which led to the purchase of Chimes, St. Bell and Bell Boy; and the performance of the eldest, Hinda Rose, as a three-year-old, attracted the attention of those who purchased. When that was backed by later performances the suckling brother was bought for $5,000, and a short time ago $7,500 was paid for Alta Belle, to be placed in the stud. Were the trotting of colts done away with trotting stock would depreciate at least fifty per cent.

It is a pleasure to us to hear a man "stick to his section." When the brush is handled with the skill and geniality exhibited by Aurelius, the pleasure is enhanced. But it is not to be expected that we will accept a verdict from that side where interest may bias, and "seeing ourselves as others see us," to be duly appreciated, the vision must not have a twist in a wrong direction.

Heaps of Work.

We have lots to do these days. There are many things in relation to the horses which cannot be delegated. There are continual changes, new experiments, different devices. Then, too, the advent of the "season" brings many visitors to our Oakland home, and these in the main demand personal attention. Beside, if we were cooped in an office for the better portion of the day we would soon break down. With plenty of outdoor exercise, tinkering in the shop, working with horses and colts, we feel "like a four-year-old." Write in the morning for an hour or so by lamplight, at noon, when smoking after luncheon, and then from supper until bed time. Busy days. To make the shortest possible trip to the office in San Francisco three hours are required. Could the time be spared this would be hugely enjoyed. The steaming across the bay is always enticing, and men who are compelled to spend their time from 9 A. M. to 4 or 5 P. M. in office, counting room or desk could scarcely spend the hours to a better advantage. Our daily attendance at the office is not a necessity. Edwin S. Culver takes charge of the horse department, and will be on hand to give information and whatever assistance may be necessary in straightening pedigrees for publication. H. H. Briggs will give the same attention to his department, and our new bookkeeper will answer all inquiries in relation to "business." As Mr. Culver lives next door we have daily reports of what is going on, and letters which demand our notice are not long delayed. In this connection it will be well to repeat the request that letters appertaining in any manner to either the business or editorial departments be directed to BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN and not any individual. Should communications be intended for publication mark Editor BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. We give directions to have all letters directed to us individually, unless marked "personal," opened in order that wants shall be attended to, but when sent to other members of the staff there may be delay, perhaps unattended to.

A Three-Year-Old Stallion Stake.

There is a general desire among those who own young trotters to have stakes gotten up for three-year-old stallions. There are so many promising colts in California now that it seems proper to make classes for them. There are several of our acquaintances who will engage in a stallion stake who will not make entries where geldings and mares are eligible, and so many entire colts, that there is more than a likelihood of a long list of entries; and also an assurance of a good race, as in addition to those which have shown in public there is quite a number which will join. This will be a better plan for the Fair Associations than to bar specified animals. Owners of entire colts as a rule feel that they have not an equal show with fillies and geldings. The latter are more apt in their lessons. No matter how docile colts may be there are notions in their heads which interfere with their training, and though at times there are phenomenal performers like Sable Wilkes and Patron, these are the exceptions. Men who have a full knowledge of the drawbacks attendant are averse to making engagements where all are admitted, and when they do feel that it is only a fair return to grant them occasional chances of meeting equals.

There are many entire colts in our limited acquaintance which will take part; several which are not named in either the Stanford or Occident Stakes, and of such capacity as will warrant high expectations. At all events such stakes can be gotten up and closed at an early date, and if they do not fill with the number named the only expense attached will be for advertising. We think that it is within bounds to state that ten will enter. There are several Antæos, Directors, Sydneys, Dawns, Electors, Hawthornes and others, beside those on the large breeding farms, and if it is general with the fairs so as to give an opportunity for a series of races, there will be an increased desire to make nominations.

As soon as the stormy weather abates the new mile track at Eureka will be in condition for speeding, and it is expected to become a favorite resort for the exercise of [illegible]

The National Stallion Stake.

The advertisement of the Stallion Stake was published in the last number of this paper, and now it is fairly launched on a full tide and with the best of prospects for a successful voyage. The only adverse opinion we have heard expressed was from a man whom we had marked for an entry, but that was given before he had fairly considered the proposition, and his objections will, in all probability, be overcome in the future. His first was the amount of the stake. It is a good deal of money it is true, for men of moderate means, and a thousand dollars to men who are comparatively well-to-do is an amount which they are loth to risk. But looking at it from a standpoint incidental to limited means there are conditions which lessen the risk materially. We are a good judge from this point of view. The poorest, without doubt, of any owner of stallions which are likely to be named in this stake, and reasonably careful of entering into engagements, we shall make a nomination with less reluctance than an entry of ten per cent. on a $2,000 purse to be trotted at any of the fairs. In the first place a payment of $200 carries a chance to the 1st of September. That is virtually the only risk, as should the horse be doing well at that time there is a good chance for him to continue. Every stallion that we have named has already shown enough to insure getting inside the distance, and the slower divisions in a class which can be expected to improve. With so large a field that some must necessarily not get a share of the stakes, there will be an opportunity to hedge the amount of each stake, and should an owner desire to lay such an amount as would cover his outlay there would be no exceptions taken so long as it was evident that he was trying his utmost to win. With such a number—more than four starters—there will be at least $10,000, which will give the fourth the amount of his stake. With four California and two Eastern stallions to start it is within bounds to figure on twice that sum being in "the pot." Another objection was in making it a free-for-all. California "cannot afford" to bar anything. If home pride were not in the way there are no sound reasons for limiting it to Pacific Coast nominations. Patron has a record of 2:14¼, Phallas in 2:13¾, and other Eastern horses from 2:16 up. We do not acknowledge that even the greatest rate of speed heretofore shown makes an absolute certainty of winning, and if we were positively assured that every stallion of note in the Orient were to be named, our resolve would not be changed. With two Eastern stallions of celebrity engaged the second money will be greater than the first would be with them out, the third a good deal more than the second, and the fourth twenty-five per cent. greater than the third.

Then, again, it is worth a good deal to take part in such a stake. As was demonstrated last week, there are honors to be gained outside of money considerations, and a horse may enhance his value five times as much as the cost of the stake though he should fail to get a prominent position.

The Stake will fill, and from the publication of the entries it will be the engrossing topic when horse affairs are discussed.

Pacific Coast Veterinary Association.

It is a matter of surprise to us that steps have not been taken before this to organize a veterinary association on this coast. The members of the profession are not alone interested as owners of horses, cattle and dogs have so much at stake as to demand their hearty co-operation. It may be truthfully said that empiricism rules. For one qualified V. S. there are scores of H. D.s, and though a few of these have gained by practice a fair insight into their business, a majority are utterly incapable. Some pin their faith on recipes two hundred years old, and in late instances books have been published with appendices of recipes, which, besides being obsolete, are positively injurious, some of them poisonous to a degree, endangering life.

The following has been sent us, and we hope to see a full delegation on the date specified:

In other parts of the United States, where horse and cattle interests are not of such great importance as in California, there are veterinary medical associations for the advancement and the protection of the profession, as well as the mutual defence of its members.

Various members of the veterinary profession in this State have urged the necessity of forming such an association, thus organizing themselves into one body. It is proposed to have at least one general meeting per annum, and to make a beginning. With that object in view a meeting will be held at the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office, Bush St., San Francisco, on the 15th day of February, 1888, at 2 P. M. Numerous members of the profession have already signified their intention of being present, and it is to be hoped that this intention will be the means of causing other members, whom it is impossible to notify in any other manner, to be present on on the above-mentioned occasion. The By-laws and Constitution of the intended association will be framed at the meeting. In the event of any member of the profession being unable to attend from any cause whatever, they will confer a favor on the promoters of this organization by forwarding a letter to the editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, containing any suggestion they desire to make, also their willingness or otherwise to become a member of the

Trotting Colts.

Elsewhere we have alluded to the importance of colt trotting, though the subject is of too much consequence to be treated in a paragraph. Neither is it the present intention to give in proportion to what it demands, but rather as an apology for the meagreness of the allusion.

Racing would dwindle into comparative insignificance were it not for the events in which youngsters are engaged. It would be impossible to keep up the sport without aid from two and three-year-olds, and should they be debarred the breeding of thoroughbreds would dwindle into small business. While there is a wide difference between racing and trotting colts, in favor of the former in respect to equality of speed, the trotting youngsters are getting nearer and nearer as breeding progresses. The old cry was that colts could not trot fast enough to entertain the public. With the records for three and four-year-olds well down in the teens, two-year-olds shading 2:20, and yearlings, three of them, in the thirties, this objection is fully overcome.

Trotting, eventually, will more closely resemble racing. Handicaps and time-classes will give inferior animals a chance to earn their oats. The great excitement will be over star performers and new candidates for track honors.

A Rambling Letter from Marin.

DEAR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I would like to know through your columns if it is not against the law to catch—at the mouths of fresh-water streams, although even in tide water—salmon trout. Some of the knowing ones say where the tide ebbs and flows is, to all intents and purposes, the ocean, and no law obtains against fishing at any and all times in the sea. Section 633 of the laws of California states that no trout of any kind whatever may be caught between November 1st and April 31st of each year. Every day, almost, the law is broken on the San Geronimo Lake (Paper Mill Creek). The officers complain they can not get a jury to convict under the law, so do not arrest, and we who obey the letter of the law get no fish nor credit that we do not catch them. In a little talk with my friend, Charles Kaeding, the other day, he deplored the fact that migratory fish could not run up the San Geronimo Lake to spawn. "Why, see," said Mr. K., "where they would go up the main stream and its branches almost to the R. R. tunnels, through the divide between the White Valley and San Rafael, then up the Lagunitas to the top of Tamalpais, and divergiug, the fish would run up Big and Little Carson Creeks, tributaries of woodembowered Lagunaitas. Just think," said the enthusiastic fisherman, "of what a nursery for the fish to spawn in, and the little fry to grow to be the biggest fish in the creek."

O! Tempora: O! Mores: when the greed of gain dams streams, and the fear of active opposition renders pulseless the arm of the law.

I see by the *Petaluma Argus* that Dan Frazier has refused $5,000 for his Director two-year-old, by Director, dam by Goldsmith's Volunteer.

Nellie R. will be trained this year, and this grand, big mare will, if her legs stand firm, make it warm for any and all in the free-for-all.

Dawn is said to be in excellent form, and that he will be entered in the proposed stallion trot. There will be music in the air when stallions who represent $1,000 colts come before their respective admirers for the fray.

"There will be hooting and shoeing for place;
To be fast and steady alone gets the race."

Such a horse as Dawn (has been) requires the master hand of a Goldsmith, or Hickok. I have a two-year-old Dawn, on 5th of February, 15.3 behind, 15.1 forward, very handsome, high-headed and stylish; dam by Old MacClellan, out of a mare by Belmont. In the next stall I have an Antevolo, a yearling in April, 13.3 forward, 14 behind, out of a mare by my old friend and favorite Rustic, a mare of rare intelligence. If she gets her foot outside a trace plowing she puts it back. She turns of her own accord at the end of a furrow, and if her mate don't follow her about she turns and bites him to compel obedience. My love is about equally divided between the Dawn and Antevolo, who entered the arena fighting for supremacy as two great colts, and have gone on as two great horses. While the first and older is all style and color, full of will and power which foretells patience and care, the younger, Antevolo, has a business-like look, an intelligent apprehension of your wants that fills the horseman's eye with the thought that everytime they beat such as this they get a horse race. The Eastern hills are all aglow with light, and the lowing of cows and the neighing of horses tells I must say good-by. Yours,

OLEMA, Jan. 25, 1888. PAYNE SHAFTER.

Californians in the Futurity.

In the Futurity Stakes of 1890, at Coney Island, California is represented thus:

C. W. Ahy, Santa Anita, 1 by Rutherford.

J. B. Chase, San Francisco, (2)—1 Joe Hooker, 1 Three Cheers.

Elmwood Stables, Wm. Boots, Milpitas, (4)—1 Duke of Norfolk, 1 Inauguration, 1 Nathan Coomb, 1 Bob Wooding.

J. B. Haggin, (72)—20 by Darebin, 16 Sir Modred, 8 Joe Daniels, 6 Warwick, 3 Kyrle Daly, 3 Hyder Ali, 2 Ban Fox, 2 John Happy, 1 Ventilator, 1 Himyar, 1 Fulsetto, 1 St. Blaise, 1 Darebin and Sir Modred, 1 Darebin and Warwick, 1 Darebin and Kyrle Daly, 1 Sir Modred and Joe Daniels, 1 Kyrle Daly and Sir Modred, 1 Hyder Ali and Warwick, 1 Ban Fox and Warwick, 1 Darebin and Joe Daniels.

George Hearst, (10)—4 by Jim Brown, 2 Hock-Hockiog, 1 Argyle, 1 Joe Hooker, 1 Norfolk, 1 Warwick.

Henry C. Judson, Santa Clara, (4)—2 by Wildidle, 1 imp. Cyrus, 1 Cyrus and Flood.

Thos. G. Jones, Pleasanton—1 by Three Cheers.

Laurelwood Stable, Santa Clara—1 by Wildidle.

Maltese Villa Stock Farm, R. P. Ashe, (6)—4 by Alta, 1 Ed. Corrigan, 1 Big Sandy.

Santa Anita Stable, (15)—9 by Grinstead, 2 Rutherford, 2 Longfellow, 1 Gano, 1 Hock-Hocking.

C. Underhill, Santa Rosa—1 by Three Cheers.

Stamboul and the Stallion Stake.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I see your much-worked for Stallion Stake has materialized, and no doubt there will be a list of stallion entries which cannot be equalled in the world, and who will not only leave their mark in the records, but also very largely in the stock of the future trotter. Where I think that the entry list will be a very good one in numbers, on the other hand the earlier racing in the circuit may take some of the interest out of the race itself, for no doubt all of these stallions will take part in the annual fair contests. Of course I will have to have a ticket in this lottery for the pleasant anticipation, the flattering possibilities that hope whispers will be worth the money.

In your account of "Winning Trotters and Pacers" there is much error in the account given of Stamboul. Stamboul trotted and got first money in seven races, and was second twice; and as to his being unplaced, that is certainly a mistake, for there was no such fact, and second was the poorest place, as far as I remember, he ever got in all his four years of racing, and his races have been many. Stamboul received first money at San Jose, Petaluma (or is that called Napa City?), Oakland, one race at Sacramento, Stockton, and two at Los Angeles; and he trotted second to Jane L. at Santa Rosa, and second to Lot Slocum at Sacramento. At Santa Rosa, and perhaps Sacramento, he did not start, as first money was given him, as it was believed a better contest would be obtained for him out, for it was considered an easy and sure win by Stamboul, and therefore first money was given him. I have no means of giving the exact amount won, but it is surely more than twice the amount named in your paper.

We have had much rain, but to-day "our winter of discontent is made glorious summer." It is one of those beautiful, balmy, sunshiny days. The hills and vales are basking in their new and tender green robe in the sunshine. The meadowlark flies from post to post, singing his sweet, almost sad notes. Colts are frolicking and running in the meadows, and all nature and man inclined is happy and bright like the day.

L. J. ROSE.

Notes From Sacramento.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I would like to call your attention to the Sunny Knoll Breeding Ranch, located on the Cosumnes River, of which the late J. G. McCraken was the founder, and is being carried out according to his plan by J. L. McCord. The brood-mares consist mostly of Dave Hill, Goldduet and Dave Hill Jr. mares. The stallion is Thomas Benton, by General Benton, dam by G. M. Patchen Jr., grandam by the Morse Horse. He has shown miles in 2:35 in his work last fall which was very short, but will be trained and sent for a record next fall, and his owner is quite confident he will beat 30. He is the sire of Ned Winslow (pacer) with a record of 2:29¼, obtained at Willows, Oct. 20th, 1887, and many other fast colts. Barring accidents, he will have two more land in the 30 list next season of his get. It is claimed that Thomas Benton is the first son bred at Palo Alto that has produced a son with a record of 2:30 or better, and from the size, style and general appearance of his colts can't help but attract attention.

The horses at work at the track are all doing as well as could be expected this cold weather, and are all in good health.

Messrs. Gardner & Craig have a smile for all their visitors and a welcome word to make them feel at home.

Wilbur Smith has a stable full of horses, and, in fact, he prospects for a larger number of horses to be worked here this spring is quite flattering, more so than usual.

Dr. Hicks is slowly improving and is in hopes to set behind his Flaxtails again in the spring.

We are having a beautiful rain, and are in hopes that the cold snap is broke up.

SACRAMENTO Jan. 21. OBSERVER.

Races at Fresno.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—We had three races on our track here to-day, two of them well contested and in good time, considering the cold weather. The attendance was light, but the betting spirited, as about $2,000 changed hands on the results of the day. The following are the summaries:

FRESNO, Jan. 16.—Match for $50. Dash of 500 yards.

A. C. Goodrich's g m Mollie Gray	1
Burn's blk g Pinto	2

Time, 2:7½.

Same Day.—Purse $100. Three-quarter mile heats.

L. A. Blasingame's b m LeapYear, 4, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane	1	1
Owen Bros.' ch f Gold Cup, 4, by Enquirer, dam Buttercup	2	2

Time, 1:17½, 1:17½.

Same Day.—Purse $100, for trotters and pacers.

Fannie, ch m—Jos. Tinsly	3	1	1	1
Flora F., ch m—Chas. Bowers	1	3	3	3
Mikado, b g—Geo. Bernard	2	2	2	

Time, 2:38½, 2:41, 2:43, 2:43.

FRESNO, Jan. 16, 1888. H. McH.

Mr. Holly Replenishes.

Mr. B. C. Holly has made his annual pilgrimage to Rancho del Paso and replenished his stable with three young horses, viz.:

Sid, bay colt, 3, by imp. Siddartha, dam Vestella by Joneshoro, from Vesta by Asteroid.

Nancy, chestnut filly, 3, (sister to Nineua) by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Huhhard by Huhhard, from Demirep by Melhourne Jr.

Brown filly, 2, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Chiquita by Bazar, from Little Sophie by Newry.

Poscora Hayward has returned from Denver and will make the season in Humholdt County. Mr. T. J. Knight, the owner of Idaho Patchen, is inclined to challenge the grey eon of Billy Hayward to a match race this fall.

It is estimated that at the Lexington Spring sales of thoroughbreds there will be offerings to the number of 1,000 yearlings, which will include those of all the prominent breeding farms in Fayette, Woodford, Bourbon, Harrison and Franklin.

Oakland Canoe Club.

The annual meeting was held at the clubhouse last Saturday evening. Reports of the progress of the club were handed in and discussed, and resolutions passed on repairs and improvements. The dates for the annual dinner and party were fixed, and committees to be in charge arranged. The election of officers resulted in all those who have held office for the past year being re-elected, after which a pleasant evening was spent discussing canoe politics and spinning yarns. The Bonita is undergoing important alterations [illegible] will be raised some five inches and stern three [illegible] backed ahead, and this will make her much [illegible]. The Agnes has been overhauled, and will probably [illegible] by next Sunday.

Crickmore Review.

[N. Y. World.]

In about ten days the Goodwin Brothers will issue their "Turf Guide for 1888," containing the races run in the United States and Canada in 1887. It will of necessity be a bulky volume, with over six hundred pages of racing, not including index and other admirable features of the Guide. No one, perhaps, can realize the enormous increase in racing more than those engaged in the publication of racing guides, and the reporters whose work it is to handle turf matters for the daily and weekly papers. As a contrast in the amount of work now done, one has but to glance at the racing in 1877. It was the first year of "Krik's Guide." The total number of races reported that year was 907, of which 827 were flat races, 45 hurdle races, and 35 steeplechases. For 1887 the total in the United States is 3,741 races, of which 192 were won by jumpers, viz., 121 steeplechases and 71 hurdle races. The total for 1886 was thought to be very high, as, in fact, it was. There was 3,342 races run, of which 3,146 were on the flat and 196 by jumpers, a showing of four races less for jumpers in 1887, but an increase of 403 races on the flat. That there was a large increase in the latter is no great surprise, seeing that the racing was almost continuous from early January to the last day in December, while, as compared with the total races run in 1885, there was an increase of 973 races in 1887, the totals being 3,741 as against 2,768.

Naturally the large increase in the number of races run also involves an enormous increase in the amount of money raced for. Few, however, will for a moment realize the difference as between the figures in 1877 and 1887. In 1877 the total value of all races, including stakes, matches, added money to stakes, purses and the excess over selling prices in selling races—in fact, every dollar that could legitimately be construed as won — amounted to $441,652, including some $2,900 in plate. The amount of money in 1887 given by clubs and associations in purses and added money to the stakes alone makes a total of $1,384,148.50, a sum that does not include plate or any object of value not money, nor one dollar in the shape of money raced for, such as stakes, entrance money for purses, or money in matches, all of which would have swelled the amount to considerably more than two millions of dollars. For according to "Goodwin" there were twenty-three matches run of the total value of $32,485, to only one of which was money added, and that $1,000 by the Coney Island Jockey Club to the Bamburg-Elkwood match at Sheepshead Bay. There were forty races run for which the considerations were silver cups, plate, flasks, diamond pins, saddlery, etc., and there were fifty races run for which the consideration was not given, owing, to a great extent, to the negligence and stupidity of the average secretary, most of whom are as chary of information after a race as they are free in asking for advertisement before the racing. Although it is somewhat an old story to regret the enormous increase in races at distances under a mile—those at five furlongs having more than doubled in 1887—with a corresponding falling off at distances above a mile, it is not an actual proof of the deterioration of the horse. They are to-day equal, if not superior, to those in training ten years ago, in breeding, in quality, and certainly command better prices to breeders. The change, as remarked a year ago when the statistics of 1886 were given, is due entirely to the demands of the public, who want short dashes, big fields, with six and seven races each day, on which to bet and win money. Consequently associations have from time to time amended their programmes, owners and trainers have changed their methods of handling horses, and instead of developing their staying qualities they make sprinters of them at two years old, and race them as such until they break down or become so slow as to be useless. Nor does sprinting work tell seriously on them; but few break down, and those more often than not are the very fast ones, for, as the late Milton H. Sanford always said, "It's the pace that kills." The average horse now races along at three-quarters of a mile in about 1:18, and a mile between 1:45 and 1:48, and in doing so the question of winning is invariably one of condition, which causes so much apparent "in and out running." The trainer that can longest keep his horses "just right and not too fine" is the man that wins the most races, be they stakes or purses. The total number of races run at all distances on the flat in 1886 and 1887 are as follows:

Distance—Dashes and Heats.	Total in 1886.	Total in 1887.
No distance reported	3	—
Three hundred yards	3	1
Three hundred and thirty yards	1	—
Quarter of a mile	16	7
Heats, quarter of mile	2	2
Heats, quarter of a mile, 3 in 5	1	—
Five hundred yards	1	—
Five hundred and fifty yards	2	—
Six hundred yards	6	7
Heats, six hundred yards	2	—
Three furlongs	6	13
Heats, three furlongs	—	1
Seven hundred yards	—	1
Half a mile	134	120
Heats, half a mile	146	153
Heats, half a mile, 3 in 5	30	19
Four and a half furlongs	7	5
Heats, four and a half furlongs	—	1
One thousand yards	1	—
Five furlongs	201	433
Heats, five furlongs	6	20
Five and a half furlongs	2	9
Three-quarters of a mile	686	823
Heats, three-quarters of a mile	53	64
Heats, three-quarters of a mile, 3 in 5	1	1
Seven furlongs	357	376
Heats, seven furlongs	3	1
Heats, seven and a half furlongs	—	—
Seven and a half furlongs	—	21
One mile	508	542
One mile "Novelty"	6	4
Heats, one mile	130	118
Heats, one mile, 3 in 5	6	5
Mile and fifty yards	—	2
Mile and seventy yards	15	28
Mile and half a furlong	118	173
Heats, mile and half a furlong	4	3
Mile and 175 yards	—	1
Mile and a furlong	265	236
Heats, mile and a furlong	1	2
Mile and three-sixteenths	29	36
Mile and a quarter	185	154
Mile and a quarter, "Novelty"	1	1
Heats, mile and quarter	3	1
Mile and five hundred yards	9	5
Mile and five-sixteenths	—	1
Mile and three-furlongs	24	16
Mile and a half	93	82
Mile and a half, "Novelty"	7	8
Heats, mile and a half	2	3
Mile and five furlongs	11	8
Mile and three-quarters	17	16
Two miles	28	16
Two miles, "Novelty"	3	2
Heats, two miles	2	1
Two miles and a furlong	1	1
Two miles and a quarter	0	3
Two miles and a half	—	1
Three miles	2	—
Totals	3,146	3,549

The total number of races run in Great Britain and Ireland "on the flat," under the rules of the Jockey Club, in 1887, were 1,549 as against 1,609 in 1886. The distances in 1887 were as follows: At five furlongs and under six furlongs, 732; at six furlongs and under a mile, 260; one mile, 312; over a mile and under two miles, 183; two miles and under three miles, 53; three miles and under four miles 7, and four miles 2.

The total number of heat races run in 1887 show an increase of 54 races over the total of 1886, but with a total of 36 less heats. Heat racing, except at a mile or under, is almost a lost art, for not only is it unpopular with owners and trainers, but the crowds that bet at the principal meetings literally ignore them. In fact the admirers of trotting are agitating for a change that will reduce the number of heats in such contests. How great the difference is between the racing of 1877 and 1887 is plainly shown in the matter of heat races. In 1877 of the 907 races run, 343 of them were at heats on the flat of which 300 were at a mile and under, with 746 heats, and 43 at distances over a mile, including 34 at two miles and 4 at four miles. In 1887 there was only one race announced at two-mile heats, and that was a "walk-over" for the California three-year-old Menlo, with no race above two miles announced and the longest distance was a mile and a half, and they at small country meetings. The total races at heats with the number of heats run in 1886 and 1887 are as follows:

	—1886.— Total Races Run.	Total Heats Run.	—1887.— Total Races Run.	Total Heats Run.
Quarter of a mile	2	6	2	7
Quarter of a mile, 3 in 5	1	3	—	—
Six hundred yards	2	4	—	—
Three furlongs	—	—	1	2
Half a mile	146	345	153	348
Half a mile, 3 in 5	30	110	19	71
Four and a half furlongs	—	—	1	2
Five furlongs	6	15	20	47
Three-quarters of a mile	53	129	64	145
Three quarters, 3 in 5	1	3	1	3
Seven furlongs	3	7	1	3
Seven and a half furlongs	1	2	—	—
One mile	130	296	118	258
One mile, 3 in 5	6	20	5	17
Mile and half-furlong	4	11	3	9
Mile and a furlong	1	2	2	5
Mile and a quarter	3	7	1	2
Mile and a half	2	5	3	8
Two miles	2	4	1	1
Hurdles - one mile	1	2	3	5
Hurdles—mile and a furlong	—	—	1	2
Totals	394	971	399	93

The reduction in the number of jumping races in 1887 from the total of 1886 is not so marked as it was from 1885 to 1886. In 1885 there were 211 races run. One of the reasons for the reduction is that there are not nearly as many horses trained for steeplechases and hurdle races as there were three and four years ago by owners with the intention of running them at the regular meetings. Horses of that stamp are more profitable at the Clifton and Gutteuburg half-mile meetings. There is an increase of such racing, however, and that of a class to the advantage of the sport under the auspices of hunt clubs like the Rockaway Steeplechase Association, the country clubs of Pelham and Boston and similar organizations in Philadelphia and Baltimore, the money value of which have increased annually, so that the lovers of jumping races now look forward for the Cedarhurst Grand National Steeplechase of $2,500 and the Queens County Hurdle Race of $2,000 with much the same interest that the admirers of flat racing have for the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps. The chances are that the character of the sport will increase as the value of such races increases, which will bring out from time to time gentlemen with inclination and means to own good horses and the ability to ride them without fear or favor "between the flags" and "over the sticks." The total of such races at all distances in 1886 and 1887 are as follows:

	1886.	1887.
Five furlongs	1	—
Three-quarters of a mile	1	—
One mile	16	9
Heats—one-mile	1	3
Mile and a sixteenth	3	—
Mile and a furlong	8	2
Heats—Mile and a furlong	—	1
Mile and three-sixteenths	2	2
Mile and a quarter	30	30
Mile and three furlongs	2	2
Mile and a half	18	13
Mile and three-quarters	2	3
Two miles	3	3
Two miles and a furlong	—	1
Two miles and a quarter	1	1
Two miles and a half	1	1
Steeplechases	107	121
Totals	196	192

Of the 121 steeplechases 20 were run at Rockaway, 16 at Monmouth Park, 14 at Jerome Park, 12 each at Saratoga and Boston, 9 at Niagara, 7 at Chicago, 5 at Washington, 4 each at St. Louis, Baltimore and Pelham (New York), 3 each at Memphis, Philadelphia and Timonium (Maryland), 2 at Easton (Maryland), and 1 each at Buffalo, Ogdensburg and Elwyn (Pennsylvania).

Although the loyal Canadians had the incentive fact that it was jubilee year, and a number of such races were run, the Messrs. Goodwin only report a total of 153 races in 1887, as against 139 in 1886. The money total for 1887 being $19,860, but it must be said in extenuation that no less than twenty-six races reported are matches, races for plate, or without consideration. Of the 153 races run, the distances are as follows: On the flat, four at half a mile, eleven at half mile heats (28 heats); ten at half mile heats, three in five (38 heats); two at five furlong heats (4 heats); nine at three-quarters of a mile, four at three-quarter mile heats (11 heats); eighteen at a mile, twenty-six at mile heats (55 heats); one at a mile and a sixteenth, six at a mile and a furlong, 15 at a mile and a quarter, 7 at a mile and a half, and 4 at no distance—"ring races." For the jumpers there were 17 steeplechases—11 at Montreal and 6 at Toronto. Of hurdle races there were 19, viz., 1 at a mile, 1 at a mile and a furlong, 1 at a mile and third, 9 at a mile and a half, 4 at two miles, 1 at three-quarter heats (two heats), and 2 at no distance—"ring races."

The entries for the two most important spring handicaps that have closed, the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, are as follows, with a possibility that several are omitted from the Brooklyn. Mr. Caseatt's entries for both races have yet to arrive. They will probably be received to day.

Owner and Horse.	Brooklyn, run May 16.	Suburban, run June 14
Acorn Stable's Richmond	1	1
L. O. Behman's Biscuit	1	—
R. Bradley's Le Logos	—	1
A. Belmont's Lady Primrose	1	1
A. Belmont's Osceola	1	1
A. Belmont's Raceland	1	1
A. Belmont's Geo. Oyster	1	1
A. Belmont's Oriflamme	1	1
A. Belmont's Saladin	1	—
A. Belmont's Prince Royal	1	—
S. S. Brown's Blue Wing	1	1
S. S. Brown's Bob Fisher	1	1
S. S. Brown's Rightaway	1	1
S. S. Brown's Stuyvesant	1	—
W. P. Burch's Savanac	—	1
O. Bowie's Voshurg	—	1
E. Corrigan's Unite	1	—
E. Corrigan's Hinda	1	—
Chinn & Morgan's Withrow	1	1
Chinn & Morgan's Arundel	1	1
Cotton & Doyle's Queen of Elizabeth	1	1
T. W. Doswell's Eolo	—	1
Dwyer Bros.' Hanover	1	1
Dwyer Bros.' Kingston	1	1
Dwyer Bros.' Joe Cotton	1	1
Dwyer Bros.' Bessie June	1	1
W. C. Daly's Valiant	—	1
Excelsior Stable's Alaric	—	1
W. Gratz's Elkwood	1	1
W. Gratz's Dry Monopole	1	1
J. W. Guest's Terra Cotta	1	1
P. Grill's Wilfred	1	1
P. Grill's Wickham	1	—
F. Gebhardt's Volunteer	—	1
D. Gideon's Rustler	1	1
E. W. Heffner's Raveller	—	1
J. B. Haggin's Ben Ali	1	1
J. B. Haggin's Firenzi	1	1
J. B. Haggin's Aurelia	1	1
J. B. Haggin's Guenn	—	1
J. B. Haggin's Hidalgo	—	1
Hayden & Co.'s Bridgelight	—	1
W. B. Jennings' Frank Ward	—	1
W. Jennings' Dunboyne	1	1
W. Jennings' Glenmound	1	1
B. Kahn's Saxony	1	1
N. W. Kitison's Rataplan	—	1
G. H. Kernaghan's Burch	1	—
G. H. Kernaghan's Mittie B	1	—
G. H. Kernaghan's Col. Cowan	—	1
Labold Bros.' Monrose	—	1
Mrs. G. L. Lorillard's Strideaway	—	1
Mrs. G. L. Lorillard's Idalia colt	—	1
P. Lorillard Jr.'s Senedictine	—	1
P. Lorillard Jr.'s Darya	—	1
W. Lakeland's Exile	1	1
C. Littlefield's Klamath	1	1
G. Leighton's Charity	—	1
J. Munro's Fenelon	1	1
G. B. Morris' Favor	1	1
G. B. Morris' Sir Dixon	1	1
J. E. McDonald's Long Knight	1	1
McMahon & Co.'s Eolian	1	1
T. McCaul's Ariel	1	1
J. D. Morrissey's Banburg	1	1
J. D. Morrissey's Kaloolah	1	1
J. A. & H. Morris' Lizzie Baker	1	1
O. Mooney's Faust	—	1
Madison Stable's Ordway	—	1
M. N. Nolan & Co.'s Kirkman	1	1
J. H. Nuce & Son's Headlad	—	1
J. H. Nuce & Son's Recluse	—	1
Oriole Stable's Lorrington	1	1
Oakwood Stable's Connemara	—	1
Preakness Stable's Linden	1	1
Preakness Stable's Rupert	1	1
Preakness Stable's Belvedere	1	1
Santa Anita Stable's Volante	1	1
Santa Anita Stable's Goliah	1	1
Santa Anita Stable's Miss Ford	1	1
Santa Anita Stable's Grisette	—	1
Santa Anita Stable's Emperor of Norfork	1	—
Santa Anita Stable's Wonderland	1	—
Sagamore Stable's Hamilton	—	1
Summit Stable's Royal Arch	1	1
M. Storn's Grover Cleveland	—	1
Tremont Stable's Schnorer	—	1
Tremont Stable's Pontico	—	1
Westbury Stable's Breton	—	1
R. W. Walden's My Own	1	1
D. D. Wither's Laggard	1	1
Owner's Kenney	—	1

It is possible that the entry of Unite and Hinda as by E. Corrigan is an error. The Suburban has a total of 81 entries, the Sheepshead Bay 72 and the Bay Ridge 42.

Register, Volume VII, Closed.

With the close of the old year came the peremptory close of Volume VII of the Trotting Register. A large number of pedigrees have been accumulating for some months past that have not been touched, and, as a matter of course, these accumulations must go into Volume VII if they are found worthy. It is natural that there should be some impatience at delay, and some uneasiness as to the final disposition that may be made after examination. All we can do under these circumstances is to promise our best efforts to push the work forward just as rapidly as possible and, just as soon as the offerings of any one man are disposed of he will be notified. This will embrace all animals that were in process of investigation before the 31st of December last.

The revised standard will control all entries in Volume VIII, and there will be no abatements of what the revision requires. The dividing line between the old and the new requirements is at the point between Volume VII and Volume VIII, and we cannot listen to any pleas of forgetfulness or neglect in order to get animals that might have been entered in Volume VII into Volume VIII. It will not be worth while for contributors to importune us on this point, for we have no discretion in the matter.

There will be no change in the cost of registration, transfers, official certificates, etc. Neither will there be any change in the cost of inserting pedigrees in the *Monthly* which will remain at one dollar each to subscribers and two dollars each to non-subscribers.

As the new rules will cut off from standard rank all colts and stallions with only two standard crosses in future, we will make provision for the registration of such colts and stallions in the non-standard department; but they will not receive numbers until they attain to full standard rank, when they will be transferred to the standard department. In the non-standard department we will continue to register mares and geldings when by standard sires. The cost in either department will be the same.

In addition to mares and geldings by standard horses, and colts and stallions with two standard crosses we will admit to the non-standard department all pacers that would be standard either by blood or performance if their records had been made at the trot instead of the pace. We have believed for a long time, and believe still, that a pacing record of 2:25 should place the performer on an equality with a trotting record of 2:30, but the majority is against us and we must submit. The best argument of the opposition, and we confess it is hard to answer, is the fact that pacing strains of any value soon become standard by trotting performances.

In closing the old volume, and in view of the mountain of undigested accumulations that must go into it, we most earnestly request that no man will send a single pedigree for the new volume till the first day of March. By that time we will be "squared away" and ready to commence operations under the new standard.—*Wallace's Monthly.*

Frank Van Ness has been re-engaged by the Sire Bros. to drive for them next season. They have refused an offer of $15,000 for Rosalind Wilkes, made by the same parties who offered C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, $30,000 for his mare Belle Hamlin, and who tried to buy Jay-Eye-See from J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis. All three offers were rejected.—*New York Times.*

National Trotting Stallion Stake.

Stakes for Trotting Stallions.

A sweepstakes for all trotting stallions, of $1,f00 each, with forfeits as hereinafter described; heats of a mile, best 3 in 5 in harness. Ftvs or mors nominations to fill, to name and close on Thursday, the first day of March next, with ths Treasurer. Two hundred dollars to bs paid at that date which **must accompany the nomination;** $300 on Saturday, the first day of September next, and the final payment of $800 on Wednesday, ths 17th of October next. The race to he trottsd on Saturday, the 20th of October next, provided day and track are good on that day, and in case ths selected day and track are not favorable the race to he postponed uutil ths first good day and good track thereatter; but if said postponement be more than ten days, then each snbscriber to have the right to withdraw his last payment, proper notice having been given the Treasurer of his intention to wtthdraw when the ten days have expired, and a failure to give said notice witll hold the whole stake until the race is decided. Said races to be trotted on one of the following named tracks: San Francisco, San Jose, Oaklaud, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Sacrameuto or Stockton, it being optionel with the Treasurer which of these is selected, nsing his judgment tn regard to selecting the track which will yield ths most money to he added to the stake. This added money shall consist of all ths accruing profits, after the necessary expenses are liquidated. Ths Treasurer may advertiss for proposals from ths proprietors of the tracks named, soliciting hids for a certain amount of money or such other offers as he shall designate. The Treasurer shall have full power to conduct all the hnsiness pertaining to the stake, appoint Secretary, judges of the race, and fill any other offices or stations necessary to a proper management.

Should, from any cause, the Treasnrer he incapacitated from attending to the hnstness, then the snbscribers who at ths time are eligihls to start in the race sball elect his successor, who will he invested with the powers first granted.

The rules to govern said stake shall he thoss of the assoctation in which the track selected holds membershtp, tuough it is tmpsrative that the track shall he a member of the American Trotting Associatton or the National Trotting Asscctation, and should the Treasurer deem it expedisnt he is empowered to apply for membership in either or both of the ahove-named associatioos.

Ths stakes and edded money shall he apportioned as follows: If four or more horses start, the first or winntng horse shall receive fifty per cent. of the whole amount of stakes and added money, ths second in the race twenty-five per csnt., the third in the race fifteen per cent., and ths fourth in the race ten per cent. If three start ths dtvision shall he, the winner sixty per cent., the second twenty-five per cent., and ths third fifteen per cent. If two start ths winner shall rscsivs seventy per cent., the second thirty per csnt. Shonld there he a "walk-over," ths horse making it shall receive all the stakes and forfeits less ths necessary expenses. A failurs to pay at the stipnlated lims will incnr a loss of previous payments.

Address nominations to **N. T. Smith,** Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cel.

N. T. SMITH.
Treasurer of National Trotting Stallion Stake.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

I have made arrangements under which I will etand the etallion imp. Mariner for the season ending on or about June 1st, 1888.

Pedigree.

Stred hy Wild Oats, he hy Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, hy Bay Middleton, ont of The Golden Horn, hy Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Sanntrer; second dam Dulcimer, hy Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stnd Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a cheetnnt horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combtning hoth power and epeed, and was a snccessful race-horse in Australia. He is hred from racing families in hoth branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Houeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was hred in England, tmported to Aastralia in ntero, foaled tn 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a enccessful sire.

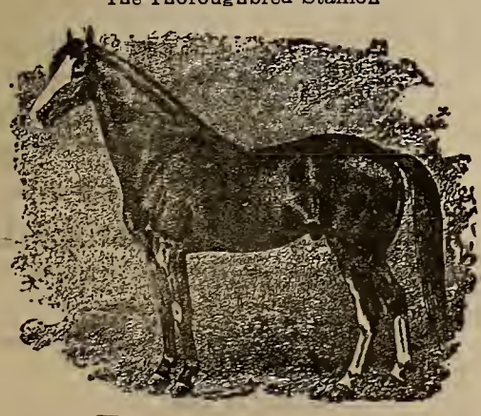
Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

I will, before the middle of Jannary, give notice of the place at which I will have him. It will be within easy distance of San Francisco.

MATT STORN,
7ja **Box 242, Oakland, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by Imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five mtles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Oood pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precantion taken hut no responsihility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, strs of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (ths dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:1¾, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam hy imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to ons of ths greatest speed producing families, opportnities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkahls and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also ths dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cahle, Ohio, ths fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stnd (he trotted a mils as a yearling in 2:40) end also the dam of Jersey Lily, hurned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to havs been ahls to beat 2:30, having trotted qnarters in 34 seconds, and helves in 1:10. Steinway has hnt 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm maree. He never ssrvsd hut twslve trotting-bred mares tn this State, and soms of them ars dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud tn serving trottting-brsd mares, and we know that soms of his colts are showing great speed hoth trotting and pacing.

S'einway, hay borss, hind ankles white, 15½ hands htgh, wstght 1,175 pounds. His disposttion and also his colts' is kind, and impartting to his get heauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, hrsd by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danvills, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. hy Electtoneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone hy Niagara.
Thtrd dam Fanuy Wt kham hy Herald.
Fourth dam hy imp. Trustee.
Fiftb dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Brucs's Am. Stnd Book, Vol. I, Page 429.)
This horse will he allowed to serve five epproved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:21½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, hy Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16½; Piedmont, 2:17½; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam hy Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sirs of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oltver K., record 2:16¼) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thoruo, 2:18½:

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, hy American Eclipse; fourth dam hy American Eclipse, he hy Dnroc, he hy imp. Dtomed.

Bay horss, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foalcd 18-1. His hreeding is royel; he has hut seven livtng foale out of all kinds of maree, and ell show soms epeed, and pinck enough to go a hard race to its hitter end, and last ell day on the road and come hack the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lncks All, No. 189.
First dam hy Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardtnal 47.
Fourth dam hy Emnlator 103.

Baron Hilton, hay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands bigh, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very etont back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finteh, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. Hts disposition is of the very best. Thts family ts noted for size, style and rtch color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Stre by Yonng Candidate, winning grand prtze, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, wtnner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.
Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high: weight 1,435 pounds, hlack points, with a reputetton of tmparting to hts colts heanty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition ts of the hest; he is an attractive horse. Tbis family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868, recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Stred by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sirs Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr stre Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome end attractive young horse. He is symmetrical tn form, heauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughhred, and will he allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay siallions will serve mares the present season, commsncing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All hills payable invartably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who hred the mare still own her, and the shove-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, hnt no liahtity for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stahle," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stahle, Haywards, will he forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the eeason of 1888 at ths Vallejo Fair Oronnds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead: 16 hands high, weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Natwood, Dam Addie by Hambletontan Chief; eecond dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foel to have ths privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or befors mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken hut no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to
21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa Conuty.

The horses are all of the best breeding, end are recorded in the Amertcan Cleveland Bay Stnd Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinne 342; grand sire Palestine 813; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very hsndsome rich dark mahogany hay in color, with fins style and action, 16 hands 1 tnch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minnte gait to harness, he has good hone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very snre, every colt hy him being a hay from all colors of mares, and all uniform end style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 64; grand sire Omar Pacha g g 326; sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright hay with the best legs and feet, good stont back and shoulders, and fine stylish ection, 16 hands high. Ais sire has won numerous prizes in England inclnding the Great York et Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very etylish dark hay, 16 hande, 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved hitnself a remarkahly snre breeder. He cannot fail to he very valuahle as a sire, being descended from the best of hlood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Saleeman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, e rich hay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,000 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should he a very valnahle sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Walee 371; grand sire Emperor 141; gg eire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark hay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds, His sire, Prince of Walee 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 haude high, stylish and active, a dark blood hay in color; will maken grand show horse, and cannot fail to he n graud breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported Augut 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sirs Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardtnal 47; g g g sire Emulstor 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich hay with hlack legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium tn London, England, heside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he te half hrother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand stre Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark hay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. Hs also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Oluey 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may he seen at the Bay District Track on applic[illegible] to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can he had from KELLY [illegible] No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WI[illegible] Stock Farm, Danvitie, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay Dist[illegible] City.

"Tin Cup" Records Will Continue Another Year.

We confess to a good deal of mortification in the fact that the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders, practically and in effect, resolved to continue the "tin cup" record business another year. It was not intended that this should be so, but that is the way it came out. A very plain and very practical proposition was made to memorialize the "National" and the "American" Trotting Associations to so amend their rules that whenever an owner of a horse starting in any race for purse or stakes should ask to have his horse timed in that race for a record, such time should be taken and should be an official record and bar just as though he was a winner of heats. If this measure had prevailed, the next step would have been to exclude from the records of the association all performances made singly and against time.

But there were so many campaigners present who believed in "breeding nothing but *race*-horses," with the word RACE in great big letters, that a quiet man was afraid to say a word lest it should be understood that he was breeding horses that were not "race" horses. It soon became evident that men who campaign their horses through a whole season are not just the kind of men to legislate for other breeders who do not go on the turf as a business. We are all selfish mortals in this world, and trotting-horse breeders are not exceptions. After the proposition to ask for the amending of the rules was voted down, there came a rush of wild, impractical remedies that had never been thought of by the mover or anybody else, that would have knocked all our safeguards and the records with them into "smithereens."

Thus by a superabundance of zeal for "nothing but the race-horse," with a little quiet advertising thrown in, and their "holy horror" of the tin-cup record, our friends kicked over a regular race as a test and left the unsavory tin cup stand just where it was. Unless some of the local associations shall see to it, Kentucky, for instance, and have the rules of the National Association so amended at the meeting of the association the coming spring, no amendment can be secured from that association for two years longer, and by that time it is to be feared that our friends will be very tired of the tin cup they have perpetuated. The editor of the *Kentucky Stock-Farm*, who is not only president of the Kentucky Breeders' Association but also a member of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, thus discourses on this topic:

Prominent members of the National Breeders' Association have given these questions profound thought, and have proposed in the last number of *Wallace's Monthly* a remedy that will not only remove suspicion as to correctness of the time, but give all horses opportunity to make records of as much value and dignity as they would be if made by them as heat winners in public races. The proposition is so simple and effective that we are quite startled when we contemplate the splendid results that promise with much certainty to follow its adoption. This bright thought, which we may venture to predict will become one of the rules of admission to the stud book, is to permit every horse in a race to be timed separately and have the actual time he makes recorded. This would give racing an impetus unknown before in its history, and in place of the dismal walk-over we would have big fields and hot contests, even though the leader went round unchallenged. It is thought by some of the wisest heads in the National Association that it ought not to take any formal step for the regulation of this matter; and while that may be true, the association can be relied on to conflict with any wise measure proposed by the breeders for the promotion of the breeding interests. All will work together for the welfare of the breeder and the elevation and prosperity of the turf. There are those who would force every horse winning money to take his actual record. They believe that, if this should be done, the Ishmaelite who goes through the circuit trotting second when he could win, publicly degrading the turf for plunder, would soon find honest methods the most profitable; that no other class would be hurt by such a rule; that then contests, close and hot, would be a feature of every race. We would be glad to have a full discussion of the question by the practical wisdom of the country interested in the advancement of the trotting horse.

The objection raised in the meeting, that you can't give a horse a record unless he wins a heat, is a mere flippancy and involves no principle of racing. The rules may be made so as to require that the fifth horse be timed just as well as the first. The horse first at the wire is timed simply because the rules require him to be timed. There is a great deal of sound sense and solid merit in the idea of timing every horse that wins money. When the National Trotting Association was first organized, this idea received much attention, and the converse of the proposition that no horse should be penalized with a record that failed to win money, was also stoutly maintained. The rules are always subject to such alterations as the law-making power may choose to adopt, and there are no iron-clad restrictions upon that action.—*Wallace's Monthly*.

Valensin Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2¼ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:16. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35¼. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57¼, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nollie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care, but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31ja Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire.

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed. Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja26 2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.

ANTEVOLO.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16½ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer**.
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey.
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. [illegible] address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31¾); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33¼; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¼) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31¾) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:24¼, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp. Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1888, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21½.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd WM. DWYER, San Jose.

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17¼
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Domirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methildo, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpetor, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races, defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black [illegible] 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action. [illegible] will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture [illegible]. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
11e San Mateo, Cal.

Notes From "The Horseman."

It is much more difficnlt for a breeder to nnite the blood lines of two or more famous brood-mares than half a dozen sires of speed, and aa a natural resnlt the union of the former carries a greeter weight on acconnt of its being the mingling of direct speed-producing lines. Our greatest compeigners and festest performers heve all been ont of mares whose get has shown a uniform rate of speed. Palo Alto has frequently illnstrated this great truth, its greatest examples being the prodnce of Beantiful Bells and Electioneer, in wbom tbe blood of Green Monntain Maid, Minnehaha, and Beantifnl Bells are nnited. Of these Hinda Rose, 2:19½; St. Bel, 2:21½; Bell Boy, 2:26, and Chimes, 2:30¾, have been given public records. Hinda Rose and Chimes made their records as three-year-olds. Bell Boy received his mark as a two-year-old, and St. Bel as a four-year-old. St. Bel is a bleck horse, 15½ hands, and was foaled in 1882. He trotted an exhibition mile as a three-year-old in 2:23, and in 1886 won fonr ont of six races, meking his present record. He won a six-heet race against aged horses at Cleveland, trotting the fourth, fifth, and sixth heats in 2:25–2:25–2:25½. St. Bel will make the season of 1888 at Prospect Hill Farm, Franklin, Pa.

Memphis advices say that Mr. S. R. Montgomery hes resigned the Secretary ship of the Memphis Jockey Club on acconnt of a pressure of private bnsiness. Mr. C. W. Doherty was elected Secretary. The other officials elected last week were Messrs. George Arnold, President; Johu Overton Jr, First Vice-President; Napoleon Hill, Second Vice-President; S. R. Montgomery, Third Vice-President; Edward Goldsmith, Treasurer.

Secretary Montgomery leaves the office with the esteem and gratitude of the directors, and the friendahip and respect of all turimen who ever had official relations with him, hut will still give the club the benefit of his experience in his position as third vice-president.

Latonia is to be congratnlated npon the very favorable showing for its spring meeting, as indicated by the appended telegram:

COVINGTON, KY., Jan. 18, 1888.

Editor Sportsman.—Entries received to stakes that closed Monday as follows: Clipsetta 106, Harold 92, Sensation 91, Ripple 61, Tobacco 71, Hotel 48, Merchants' 53, Distillers' 43, Kimhall 56, Zoo-Zoo 89, Kentucky Central 69, Himyar 52, Oaks 77. California yet to beer from. E. C. HOPPER, Secretary.

The hill introdnced hy Senator Blackbnrn at Washington, last week, to prohibit pool selling and betting in the cities of Washington and Georgetown will not interfere with Ivy City, where the National Jockey Club hold their spring and fall meetings. The latter is neither in Washington nor Georgetown, hence the Jockey Clnb's affairs will sail on even keel whatever the fate of the hill. Washington the past year has had a perfect inundetion of pool rooms, hence the mooted legisletion against what finally heceme a puhlic nuisance.

On the morning of Jannary 13th there was received in this office a postal card notifying ns that a foal had been dropped on the 9th at Mr. Belmont's farm in Kentucky. On the afternoon of the same day a telegram wss received from Mr. A. J. Cassatt's stud groom, inforning us that a foal had been dropped at the home of The Bard on the 9th. A close thing as to which wonld he recorded first.

The experiment of keeping hack the weights for the Epsom, City and Suburban nntil after the decision of the Lincolnshire Handicep proved so disastrous last year that Mr. Dorling is not going to repeat it. The weighte are this year to be puhlished simnltaneously with the other spring handicaps. So that even the great lights of the jockey clnhs eometimea make mistakes, it seems.

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association have received very large entries to their stakes. The Lexington Stake for two-year-olds, to he trotted this year, received aeventy-eight nominations. The Blue Graes Stakes for three-year-olds in 1889, closed with eighty-six entries, and the Blne Grass Stakes, which will be decided in 1890, has ninety-two snhscribera.

From an inter-Stete standpoint, the 912 ens tries for the Coney Island Futurity Stake; are divided as follows: Kentncky, 384; Pennsylvania, 128; California, 126; New York, 95; Tennessee, 48; New Jersey, 45; Maryland, 29; Virginia, 19; Missouri, 15; Illinois, 4; Ohio and Alahama, 3 each; Montana, District of Columhia and Caneda, 2 each; and Minnesota, 1.

Stonehuck, Mr. Wither's fast hnt shifty Stonehenge-Julietta six-year-old, died last week at Brookdale, from a severe cold that is aaid to have developed into lung fever. His owner hes jnst retnrned from New Orleans in good health, and as noted elsewhere in thie issne, leesed his stallion Mikado to Canadian parties.

Chicago atakes have filled exceedingly well. A dispatch dated Jannary 18th states that thongh many of the important California stahles had not heen heard from, the stekee which closed on Monday hed filled so well as to make it appear probable that the total will exceed 700 entries, or neerly 40 per cent. more than last year.

Our Kentucky friends should not he misled hy a pnblished stetement in a Louisville paper that an English filly, Mon Droit, recently sold for $142,790. The facts are that this filly sold for £2,900 to dissolve a partnership. Bnt young Mr. Cley, who owns a helf sister to Mon Droit, is to be congratnlsted, nevertheless.

Exercising its prerogative, nnder the new rnle, the Coney Island Jockey Clnb will correct the error in the pedigree of Mr. J. B. Haggin's Kenney, hy Dnke of Montrose, out of Irene (dem of Sterile), hy Leamington, who, in bis races last year in California, was incorrectly described as out of a Virgil mere.

The Charter of the Gentlemen's Driving Association of Pittsburg, Pa., was dissolved, on January 14th, hy tbe County Court on motion of its sttorneys. The assets, $7,500, were distributed among the stockholders.

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Every few days we are inquired of if there are any old-time Morgan horses in the country, and we have no hesitency in saying there are. In Vermont and New Hampshire and Messechusetts there are still a good meny of the old-time Morgan horses; and we venture to say thet he who should advertise in this jonrnel for a stallion or mare of thet breed, wonld be surprised at the answers he would get.—*Dunton's Spirit.*

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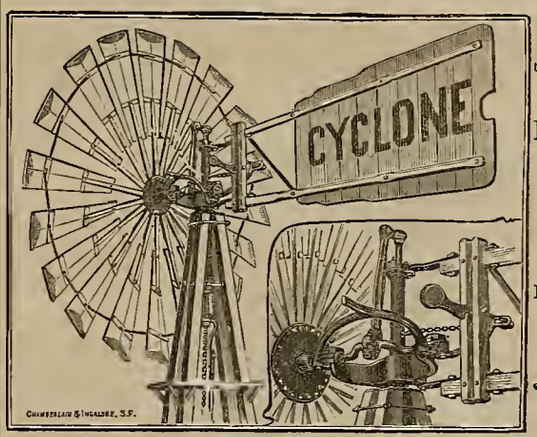

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Five or more full paid-up entries required to fill; three or more colts to start. Four moneys, if only two colts start, stakes paid in (no added money) may be competed for—two-thirds and one-third. Otherwise full conditions of this Association for 1887 to govern. Entries to above stakes close February 15th, 1888 with the Secretary,

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Free for all foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 October 27, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento October 29, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. The second colt to receive $150, and the third colt $75 from the stake, the first colt to take the balance. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 2—Special Yearling Trotting Stake.

Open to foals of 1887, owned in Sacramento County.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 5, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

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No. 3.—For all pacing yearlings, foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 to be paid November 5, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, the second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 4.—For all Pacing Two-Year-Olds, foals of 1886.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 5, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. One mile and repeat. First colt to receive six-tenths, second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 5.—For all Pacing Three-Year-Olds, foals of 1885.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888 and $25 November 5, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. Mile heats 3 in 5. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

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Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as Shown by Instantaneous Photography.

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"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before the readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the raceborse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:20¾, last half in 1:03½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $233; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Jan. 1, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	11:10 A M
9:30 A M	c..Haywards and Niles.....c	12:40 P M
10:30 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
6:30 P M	c.. " " " c	8:40 P M
*6:00 A M	c..Haywards c	*8:10 A M
12:00 M	c.... " c	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
7:30 A M	Los Angeles, Deming, El..... Paso and East	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and Mojave	11:10 A M
†3:30 P M	Milton	*5:40 P M
7:00 A M	Ogden and East	8:10 A M
5:00 P M	Ogden and East	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding via Willows	6:10 P M
7:00 A M	Sacramento, via Benicia	8:10 A M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:10 P M
8:00 A M	" via Livermore	6:40 P M
6:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
8:30 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:30 A M	"	†3:40 P M
12:00M	c.... " c	8:40 P M
8:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
*4:30 P M	"	
8:30 P M	Santa Barbara	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	" via Martinez	11:10 A M
6:30 P M	Siskiyou & Portland	7:40 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO 23d AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 8:00 P. M., inclusive, also at 7:00—8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

TO FRUITVALE—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:30—1:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:00—12:00.

TO FRUITVALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*2:00—6:30—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO WEST BERKELEY—Same as "TO BERKELEY."

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUITVALE—6:50—7:20—7:50—8:20—8:50—9:20—*10:10—2:40—4:20—4:50—5:20—6:50—6:20—6:50—8:50—10:50.

FROM FRUITVALE (via Alameda)—*5:21—5:51—†9:15—*2:38—*3:15.

FROM 23d AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—10:55.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:25—6:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—Same as "FROM BERKELEY."

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:16.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:16—12:15—2:15—4:16.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.
C—Take ferry train and change cars at East Oakland

Standard Time furnished by LICK OBSERVATORY.

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C. P FARNFIELD.....Secretary
J. S. ANGUS.....Assistant Manager
Bankers, Nevada Bank of San Francisco.
16ap1

FOR SALE.

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Sale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Gwen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poeche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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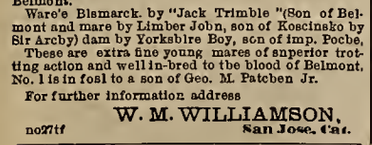
In Marble Works, under Galindo Hotel.



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'88 —FAIRLAWN— '88

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

Consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED,** and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters,** or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving,** can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and **the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

THE STALLIONS IN USE AT FAIRLAWN ARE

Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13½, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

Aberdeen (22),

Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hallie Woodward, 2:13½; Jim Jewell, 2:19½; Modoc, 2:19½, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Alcyone (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Seminal; 2d dam by Bayard, etc.; 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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28jan62

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.

Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F O, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
6. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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SAM,

A gelded stallion, six years old, dark bay with black points, 17 hands high, weight 1,650 lbs. Sired by a Norman stallion; his dam was by Gid Sam a horse imported from Australia.

Sam has never stood for mares excepting for my own use. The reason I want to sell him is because he is related to nearly all of my mares. For further particulars inquire of

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NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect January 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo.....	2:30 P
†7:00 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	6:40 A
8:30 A	.....Menlo Park.....	*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		†3:30 P
*6:10 P		4:38 P
8:30 P		8:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:30 P
8:30 A	.....Saute Clara, San Jose, and.....	9:03 A
10:30 A	..... Principal Way Stations.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:38 P
8:30 A	..... Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:42 A
*3:30 P	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	8:40 P
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	†6:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	8:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M Train.

Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours. Through rate $8.50.

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For Sunday only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING; for return same day.
For Saturday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only
Sunday and Monday, { good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates.

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Lawrences	$1 50	$2 25
Millbrae	.....	65	Santa Clara	1 75	.....
Oak Grove	.....	90	San Jose	1 75	.....
San Mateo	75	1 10	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Hollister	.....	4 50
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	6 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
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AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

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THE MOST CHARMING
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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
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THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

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(Broad Gauge)

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These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

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☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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Fine Harness — Horse Clothing.

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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front-straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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Entries to Part I of Volume 5 close March 21st, 1888.

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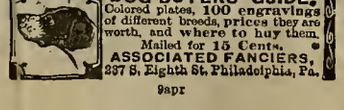

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At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($3,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class it won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class. L. C. SMITH.

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Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

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☞ For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported. The only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

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At the two principal events of the year—at the World's Trap Shooting Carnival held at Wellington, Mass., May 30 to June 3, 1887, the Parker Gun won the leading prize for best average for five day's shooting; also at Seattle, W. T., June 9, 10 and 11, 1887, the leading prize and best average was won with the Parker Gun, adding victories to 1886 as follows: The Second Annual Tournament of the Chamberlin Cartridge Co., held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 14, 1886, out of eighty-seven entries from representative shots, representing fourteen States, the Parker Gun won first and third money, winning $900 out of the $1,200 purse offered, adding victory to 1885, which was the Second International Clay Pigeon Tournament for the championship of the World, held at New Orleans, La., Feb. 11th to 16th. Among the contestants shooting other guns were such champions as Carver, Bogardus, Cody, Stubbs, Erb and others.

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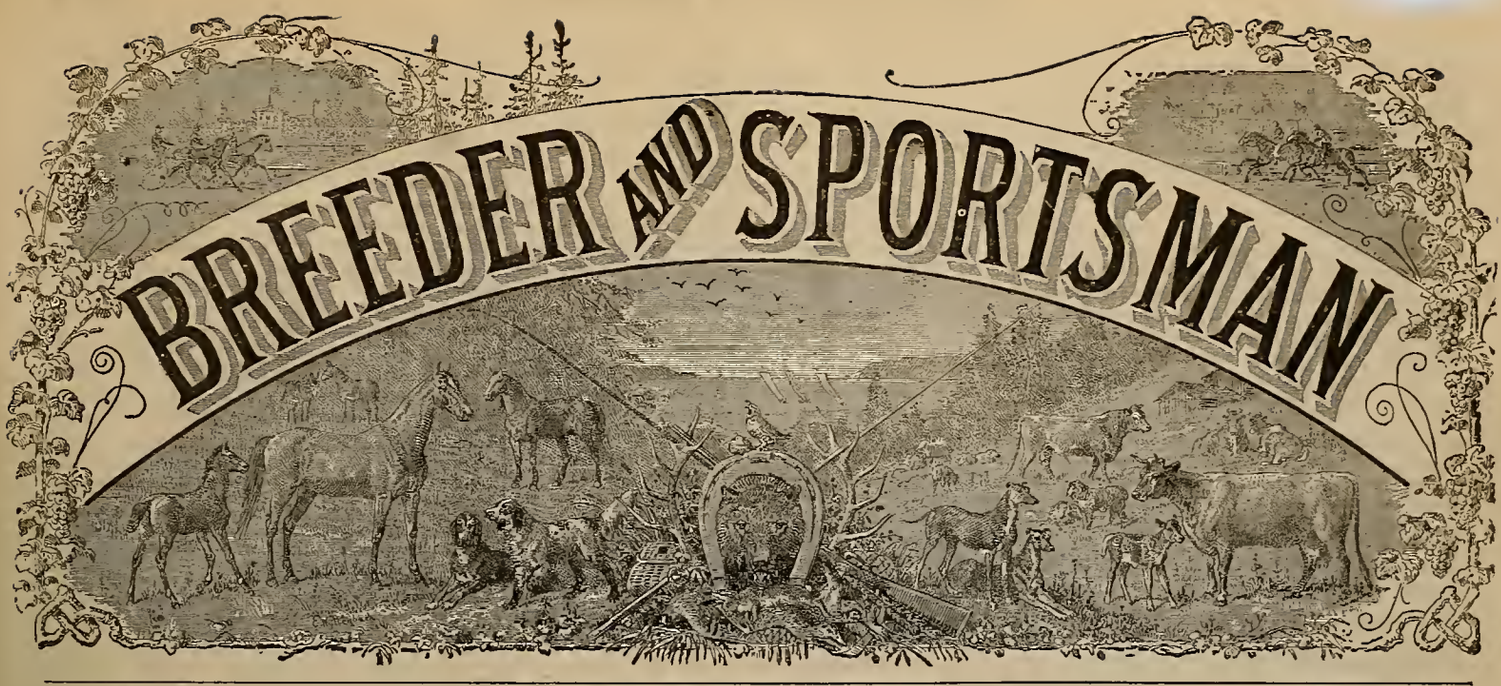

Vol. XII. No 5.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

A few days ago an acquaintance informed me that though the use of tips bad heen eminently satisfactory in a two years trial, that a lately purchased horse had become tender in his heels. This may happen with other horses, especially if driven on macadamized roads in wet weather. The Oakland streets will wear away a steel tip in a very short time when wet for several days, and, of course, horn will wear more rapidly than steel. There is in favor of born, however, continual growth, and growth is promoted by leaving the feet as much as possible in a natural state. I advised my informant that if it was imperative that his horse be driven, and he was fully satisfied that the tenderness came from wearing away his heels, to have him shod with a full shoe, and a bar shoe at that. I expect to hear of this being quoted as an admission that tips will not answer, and therefore anticipate the charge. Time and time again the statement has been made that the theory of tip-shoeing is simply to "protect" that much of the horn where the wear is greater than the growth. Should it prove that the heels wear away so as to induce lameness, or even tenderness, some remedy must be adopted. That case has not yet appeared in my practice, though that does not prove that all others are exempt. The trial has been more than usually severe this winter, as the rain has compelled roadwork and that work on macadam. The wet, grittey surface can be compared to a coarse grindstone plentifully supplied with water, and the sharpening of the cutting surface is aided by the maceration of the horn.

It is now twelve years since I began using tips, and in that time have tested them on a few horses beside those which I own. In late years the trials have been made principally with colts that had never been shod, and their feet are unquestionably of better shape than they would have been had shoes been worn. Though restricted in number there was a difference in their feet, two of them having low heels, one so much so that a skillful veterinarian gave a decided opinion that "he could not go long in tips without becoming lame." In place of that he has been driven over the roads all through the wet weather, getting more exercise than any other horse or colt in the stable with the exception of Antevolo, part of the time with tips worn down to a shred, and without the least indication of tenderness. He is thoroughbred and when trotting goes with a sliding action particularly trying on metal and horn. Horses with high action do not grind out shoes with the rapidity of "daisy cutters," and, though contrary to common opinion, can be shod with tips with less danger of undue wear. Contact with the ground has less of the push, more like a blow, and consequently there are greater benefits derived from wearing them on those which "fold the knee" than on "pointing trotters."

As instancing the rapidity of wear when the streets are wet and the difference when dry, I will quote from the daily journal that part which gives dates of setting, weights when put on, and when pulled off. The latter part of November, and nearly all of December, there was dry weather, with a few days rain. On the 29th of November Antevolo had a new set put on the front weighing 4¼ ounces each, the hind 4½ ounces each. It rained the first and third of the month and on these two dates he was not out of the stable, with that exception, driven on the streets, and on the 17th of December another new set of the same weight were put on. Those pulled off had worn from 17½ ounces to six ounces the greater wear, of course, being on the hind tips. The same length of time when the streets were dry would not have reduced them lower than 10 ounces. Owing to a general breaking up by vehicles, and steady rainfall, there were five days' enforced idleness the latter part of December, but with that the hind tips were so worn away that on the 10th of January new were required. A pair made some two years ago were set, and these were lighter than the winter tips now used. In just one week the wear was so great that new were put on, these having been made wider and of course heavier, five ounces taking the place of 4¼ ounces. In order to get as much wear as possible, the tips put on December 21st were tempered so hard that one broke and that was replaced on January 3d. Notwithstanding the nearly incessant rainfall Antevolo was driven every day to January 29th with the exception of 4th and 20th.

It was seldom that even the macadamized streets were dry, and few days that these could be reached without going through soft ground. A three-year-old colt, Antæus, wears his tips away with about the same rapidity as Antevolo, and, probably, if given as much exercise would rival him in scouring out the steel. He is one of those mentioned as having low heels, Rathbone being the other. He had a set put on the 9th and 10th of December, and these were replaced by new on the 14th of January. These weighed 16½ ounces, 8½ ounces on front feet, and on the 27th they were pulled off well worn away. Rathbone wore his from the 15th of December to the 28th of January, when there was little left of the metal, without the least indication of tenderness, and during the time he was given some long drives. Another colt, Anteire, the same age as Antæus, foaled in 1885, had a set of tips put on December 24th, weighing nine ounces, and notwithstanding being so much lighter show less wear than the others. This colt having still some traces of a violent distemper which attacked him when a yearling, has been worked less than any of the others, but with exercise enough to have worn the tips a good deal more if he were as hard on them as the others. Anteire is by Anteeo, his dam by A. W. Richmond, which gives him a double Richmond strain. As his history may show features worthy of notice, a brief statement will be given. He was bred, in partnership, by John N. Bailbache of Healdsburg and myself. I was anxious to see the result of a Richmond mare being bred to Anteeo, and made arrangements with Mr. Bailhache for that purpose. The dam of this mare was by Wellswood, a son of imported Yorkshire, and Grisette by imported Glencoe; the second dam brought from Kentucky at an early day and claimed to be thoroughbred. Grisette was a granddaughter of imported Gallopade, so that there were "royal strains" in the lineage.

He was foaled April, 1885, and Mr. Bailhache kept him until July 3, 1886, when he was sent to me. He had been broken to harness, and it was while at Healdsburg he contracted the distemper, the attack being so severe that the swellings had to be lanced. Little was done with him during the rest of that season as the cough "hung" to him and he did not thrive. There was a second attack in January, 1887, so that February 6th was the first time he was harnessed since soon after his arrival. March 22d I put him in John Palmer's hands so as to have him on the track, with strict instructions that he should be driven slow, the main desire being to have him made familiar with the track and get all the flesh on him that could be. He was eighty-three days under this treatment, and while he improved somewhat in condition, increased in size to a fair degree, but would not get as fat as I should have been pleased to have him. June 20th I commenced driving him, and for the first time he was driven at speed. From then until August 13th he did well, excepting that the cough still held. I was much pleased with his action, and he showed a good deal of speed. From August 13th he was only jogged, as I was laid up with a sprained ankle, and when I resumed driving him, September 27th, he had forsaken the square, springy trot and was inclined to single-foot and pace. Again he was let up, hoping that a rest would benefit in two ways, viz.: forget his single-footing, which I accredited to weakness induced by the disease, and gain in strength. He eat heartily, more oats being fed him than was given to any other horse in the stable, and by January 10th he was fatter than he ever had been and of rather more than medium size. After jogging a few days, on the 17th I drove him and he still showed an inclination to single-foot. The next day toe-weights were put on which appeared to be of service, so that on the 20th these adjuncts were made use of again with boots, scalpers, etc., to aid in the correction. He was worse than he ever had been, not only single-footing, but a sort of an awkward hobble at it, whereas on previous occasions he was as handy as a Kentucky-trained saddle-horse and drummed along at a good rate. I came to the conclusion that effectual as toe-weights had proved in former cases to remedy the same defect, that they were not suited to his case, and so on the 26th I drove him with everything discarded excepting the light tips, now so much worn, as not be more than six ounces in all. He went much better, though the drive was on the street with straight work in place of the curves on the track.

I had a cue for this idea. Nourmahal, own sister to A. W. Richmond, was one of the most perfectly gaited trotters I ever saw. Her action as regular as the balance of a chronometer, frictionless, just the right movement of knees and hocks. With the reins lying on her back she would trot through a stretch in 36 seconds, and oftentimes I have driven her quarters in 34 seconds. The first toe-weight I ever saw was on Jennie in 1872, and in 1873 I gave them a trial. Some of my horses were benefited and as an experiment they were put on Nourmahal. As I anticipated they proved a drawback. She could not show a three-minute gait, and in place of easy, vigorous action, she labored in every stride. Until Anteire "got off" there was a resemblance to this grand and great-grandaunt, and when trotting at the rate he showed there was much of the same movement she exhibited before being sent faster. But the single-footing and pacing was something she never indulged in, her only trouble being a tendency to break and not strike a trot again until seconds were lost. She was unmercifully punished by the man who first drove her, and, being naturally of nervous temperament, such a course was certain to end in unreliability.

As a rule single-footing is caused by the hind and fore feet coming together, the posterior extremity being the part injured. Toe-weights generally increase knee-action, and hence the fore foot is got out of the way. They also have the effect of bringing the fore foot from the ground more rapidly, owing to the heavier resistance and thus remedy the evil. But usually single-footing arising from the hind feet being hurt is a sort of a compromise between a trot and a gallop, while that which is properly given the name is also known as "racking." There is a regular cadence in the footfalls—one, two, three, four, every stride, and as regularly punctuated as in music. This was the movement of Anteire, and he could go as fast at it as a majority of saddlers which have been especially trained for speed at that popular (to some) gait. One day he struck a pace, and a true pace at that, and for a short distance went along lively. Could he equal Arrow at that way of going there would be some sense in granting him the privilege, but as that is hardly within the bounds of probability the better plan will be to stick to the trotting education. I have the fullest confidence in his adaptability to acquire the fast-trotting step and shall not be discouraged if it takes time to render him eligible to receive a diploma. It may appear paradoxical to state that there is more hope of a colt making a fast trotter that forsakes the trot for vagaries mentioned than of one which trots square all the time though falling short of a reasonable increase of speed, though this has been my experience.

When associated with D. A. Gage in horse affairs I had a number of colts, by Logan, in the trotting stables. [illegible] was a well-bred son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, [illegible] well inside of 2:40, and went in the finest style, though

was a tendency to "dwell" in his action. His colts were "born trotters" so far as their limit went. They were so easily broken that after a few days of practice a pair of them could be harnessed and driven to Chicago and through the streets of that city with safety. Grand roadsters when a speed of a little outside of three minutes was the requirement, and that they could show when wearing their first set of shoes. Not one of his colts foaled after his location at Riverside ever got into the list, and I never knew one of them to forsake a square trot. The first man I heard advance that opinion was John E. Turner, of Philadelphia, at the time in Chicago, in 1864. It will be more in accordance with what he did say to write that he partially endorsed it. A bay mare belonging to a Mr. Spaulding was showing a good deal of speed, though her gait was mixed. Turner told me that he would like to buy her, and when I expressed a dislike to her action, he answered: "Square her up and she will drop down into a low notch." There was little talk about "balancing" so long ago as 1864, and at that time toe-weights, hobbles and many other modern appliances unknown. Different ideas, too, regarding action, those horses which went so wide behind—"open-gaited"—as to require only shin-boots being the most fancied. Those which show the greatest speed nowadays, or at least a majority of them, trot with their feet closer together, and it is evident that less power is required, although the tendency to "strike" is increased.

The great fascination in breeding, rearing and training trotters is the field it presents for constant study. At least in that lies the great charm to the writer. Never having been in a position to breed to an extent which would warrant being called a breeder, enough has been done in the number of years of my connection with horses to appreciate the "glorious uncertainty" which prevails. Fortunate, too, in being the owner or having complete control of those that I have "handled." By that means I have been enabled to carry out experiments which would have been nearly impossible under other conditions. The most striking illustration of this has been the use of tips, and it is within bounds to say that if a professional driver—by that I mean a man who makes training trotters a business, and who, in the main, is employed by several owners—had attempted the innovation a short period would have marked his career. No matter how great the success the charge would be made that it would have been greater under another course, and then every frequenter of a race track feels that he is an astute critic when the management and driving of trotters are the subjects of his discourse. While it pleases me to write that drivers who have gained rank in the profession are not prone to calumniate and disparage those in the same line, there are others who take every opportunity to make owners believe that their horses have been "butchered." They do this without having any well-defined ground to sustain their accusations, and with such a chance as the use of tips gives them, an owner would be pestered to death whenever he was thrown into their company. Therefore a man who has to depend upon others for support cannot follow his convictions when so novel as to attract pointed attention. Even many owners are so susceptible to adverse criticism that they are unwilling to sanction what will bring annoyance, and though they may be impressed with the value of a new system, until it is sanctioned by general usage are loth to accept it.

It was not so very cold after all. In place of the mercury running so low as twenty-one degrees above zero, the lowest which has been was well above that figure. The following was cut from the *Call* of Sunday last:

The record of observations at the United States Signal Service Office in this city shows a total rain-fall for this season up to 7 o'clock yesterday morning of 10.03 inches, against 6.53 inches to the corresponding date and hour last season. For the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock yesterday morning the rain-fall was .14 of an inch; none fell during the remainder of the day. The total for the season thus far is 2.73 inches less than normal, which is 12.76 inches. The average precipitation for the full season in sixteen years is 23.61 inches. The year used in this State for recording rain-fall is from July 1st of one year to June 30th of the year following.

The greatest amount of rain that has fallen in any year since 1871 was 35.18 inches in 1877-78, of which 30.28 inches fell after January 5, 1878. The least was 11.04, during the season of 1876-77, of which only 1 53 inches fell after February 24th of that season.

The records of the Signal Service show that the mercury in the thermometer has fallen lower this winter than in sixteen years before in this city, the lowest point being 28.7 degs., January 15, 1888. The lowest within that period, previous to this year, was 33.1 degs., on the 5th of February, 1887, during the snow-storm. The highest was 96.9 degs., May 28, 1887. The average temperature of the seasons for the sixteen years past, not including this year, was as follows: Winter, 51.6 degs; spring, 54.9 degs.; summer, 58.4 degs.; autumn, 58.2 degs.

I was "dead sure" that the last cold spell was the coldest I had experienced in California, and this proves that for once weather recollections were correct. There is a big difference between 27.7 degrees plus, and when the mercurial thermometer fails to give the record. In Iowa I saw the mercury congealed. When living at Riverside, near Chicago, a thermometer which was graded to 27 below was inadequate to show how cold it was on more than one occasion. When disposed to grumble at the worst weather in this climate, old recollections punish for the lack of appreciation of benefits enjoyed. Even the mud which now prevails is not to be compared with that of years long gone, and though the dust, at times, during the dry season is somewhat annoying, a thicker coating of pulverized clay has been seen before the Pacific Coast was reached. The colts will be delayed in their education, but unless there is a new era dawning there will be sunshine before the next new moon, and a few days of that will remedy the present trouble. Last year the greatest part of January was as fine as could be desired; there was quite a rainfall in February. This year it is altogether likely that the short month will shorten the rainfall, and be as it often has been before the finest of the year.

Stallion Service.

It was a good idea when the *Kentucky Stock Farm* solicited opinions from breeders regarding stallion service. It was beyond doubt that there would be a great divergence in the views expressed, as there is scarcely a point in relation to breeding in which all will agree. The extreme on one side is. Thos. B. Armitage, of New York, and although not going quite so far as he does, his views more nearly coincide with ours than those who take the other, though most popular side. It may be claimed that the cause is that Antevolo was allowed to cover 65 mares when five years old, and 83 when six, but long previous to our California life the conclusion was reached that the prevailing impression in this respect was wrong. The first stallion we owned was Blackbird, purchased thirty-two years ago. Seventy-five dollars was held to be such an exorbitant price in Iowa in 1856, that besides one mare of our own three others were all that he got. The next season two were served, and the next, 1858, he was sent to Chicago to be trained by George Bidwell, coming home in July when two were served. The next season, 1859, he made in Iowa City, and as we are depending on memory will not be certain, though, according to recollection, twelve was the number. His first few colts were so "fine-looking," his very first showing well as a trotter, that after that time he was largely used until his death in November, 1862. There were 70 odd in 1860, 83 in 1861, and 81 in 1862. His first, May Day, was the best of his first season's get, though she was the only one which had the semblance of training, and few of the latter had the benefit of even a limited education. Blackbird, Smith's or California Blackbird, and A. W. Richmond were got in 1861. Albstross, Nourmahal and others in 1862. But as good a test of the effects of service as trotting speed was the general characteristics of his colts. The farmers in the last seasons bred to him, and by all odds the best work horses in that section were Blackbirds. N. C. White, of Sabula, Iowa, had a pair of mares, sisters, which he offered to match against any team to plow for a day, week or month for a large amount of money, and if the heavy breeds were selected he would plow his team against two of the others, permitting them to take "turn about" as often as desired. David Carter had a pair of Blackbird mares which C. S. Dole of Chicago, the breeder of Harold, commissioned us to purchase for him, and though three times the usual price of a first-class work team was offered, it was refused, Mr. Carter's refusal being based on, as he stated it, that they would do twice as much work as any other pair he ever owned. He lived some distance from Sabula, and the trip with a heavy load one way was easily made in half a day, whereas with other horses the whole day was so nearly occupied as to be practically filled with the trip. Fast walkers with the load, when going home empty a stiff trot was kept up although there were hills to surmount. His largest offspring were the get of his last seasons; and many of those foaled in 1863 ran from 16 hands to 16 hands and 3 inches in height. Lexington was charged with getting "quitters" when his first colt came out, and by far the best of his progeny were those begotten when he was the most busily engaged. In the article copied last week, Mr. Armitage shows that Rysdyk's Hambletonian was not a failure, notwithstanding his immense business, and the position taken in his letter copied this week is well fortified.

In this connection it may be as well to present another illustration of our views. Several times the question was asked "Why do you put the services of Antevolo so low?" and in many instances coupled with the remark that "I would have paid just as cheerfully twice the amount charged." Our answer that we put his services at a rate that any person with a fairly good mare could afford to use him, and that we would rather take sixty mares at $100 each than thirty at $200, or forty at $150. Apart from keeping him in the stud a longer period, when the intention is to trot, we have no other objection. We would just as soon that he make one service every day, occasionally two, than fewer, and, so far as our experience goes, it is better. Exercise of the procreative functions tends to strengthen as well as it does to give tone to the muscles. At the opening of the season any stallion we have used would be comparatively dull to what he would be after a month's service, and, as a rule, more anxious for the second of the day than the first. We can also endorse the opinion that "slow stallions" are the surest. Those of a reverse disposition are apt to make "false covers," and even if not defective in this the conditions are not so favorable for conception.

There is another point worthy of consideration. A large number of stallions kept for service are expected to trot through the fall circuit. Outside of the stoppage of fast work for the period occupied in the stud, we are now of the opinion that there is little injury resulting. Instances, Blackbird, in 1860, with the season extending to within three weeks of the day of trotting, won a race, heats of five miles, after losing the first heat. Antevo improved far more rapidly after his first season of 54 mares than ever before. For a four-year-old to do that much stud service and show so many public trials in from 2:20½ to 2:23 is proof that in his case it was not a great drawback. Owing to inability to get passenger Antevolo was only allowed a few mares when he was four years old, though when five he served sixty-five mares, the season extending into August, and his trotting in the race won by Harry Wilkes was good proof that there were no serious drawbacks. Although the ankle lameness prevented his being put in regular training last year, in the brushes given him he showed more speed and vigor than ever before, and should he be favored this season by being free from lameness, and get through in reasonable time so as to get him in order, we shall offer no excuse on the score of numbers of mares for not coming up to expectations.

Mr. Armitage uses a powerful argument that horses which cannot stand a large number of services are inferior to those which can, and we will go further in one respect, that being that a horse which can make a big season and trot fast is better than an animal which has not that quality.

No. 213 West 132d Street.
New York, Nov. 25, 1887,
[Home of King Clay].

Editor Kentucky Stock Farm—Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of 12th inst., asking my opinion on several points, I will say:

First—Stallions vary so greatly in natural vigor, energy and true vital forces that it is a difficult matter to lay down a cast-iron rule as to the number of mares they may safely cover in a season, a month or a day. Far too many horses are kept entire on pedigree alone—too little attention is paid to keeping entire only those that among other qualities are noteworthy for substance, vigor, robust constitutions, and that are overflowing with energy and generous ambition; and I don't mean by this either recklessness or nervousness, but rather that self-contained, well-poised determination that "level-headed" men have. Such a horse should find it an easy matter to cover from 100 to 125 mares between February 1 and July 1, if properly fed and amply exercised, but not to the point of exhaustion. It should be remembered that procreation is a natural act for stallions to perform, and it does not injure them unless carried to the point of a use, and this point varies greatly in different horses. If it was an artificial act, as smoking or tobacco-chewing is to man, then much moderation would be required to prevent physical injury through exhaustion.

They are supplied with special organs for just this use, and like every other part of the physical system these organs are healthiest, strongest and best when considerably used. It injures no man to work hard with pick-axe and shovel from sunrise to sunset, if properly fed and housed. In fact, he is physically the better for it and lasts longer. But let this man worry and fret from sunrise to sunset, year in and year out, and his life becomes a burden through broken health. So with a stallion. So long as he can cover strongly, eagerly and properly, he is well within the proper health line, no matter if he covers 150 mares a season. If he worries and frets for more mares than has been allowed him, he is injuring his health more than he would by covering. Many people think that the foals will be inferior if gotten by a horse which covers 100 to 150 mares a season. To me this appears very fallacious. So long as a horse is covering strongly, freely, eagerly, and up to his best form, his procreative organs are vigorous and properly performing their functions, and the secretion of healthy, strong seed is going on in a healthy way. Each horse must be a rule unto himself, as in the necessary amount of work while training. Horses vary in both respects. Only actual tests can determine their capacity either way. Some horses will cover reluctantly when pressed beyond one a day—which determines their limit. Others will cover robustly and eagerly morning and night. To lay down an inflexible rule that every stallion must cover say 50, and shall not be allowed to cover more than 50 mares in a season, is as foolish as to say that every man must do exactly so much work, and shall not be allowed to do more than that limit. Many spindle-legged, stilted, small-bodied, rather delicate stallions, would be injured by even 50 mares a season; while a big, strong-bodied, short, powerful-legged, hardy, robust horse, might not be fully satisfied with 150 mares a season. Owners should use their horses almost to their full limit in self-protection, as this form of property is highly perishable, and whether from a financial or humanitarian standpoint, they are warranted in realizing every dollar possible, if not at the sacrifice of their dumb servant's health. I would not breed to a stallion that (in his prime) was so delicate as to be unable to properly cover at least 75 to 100 mares in a Kentucky season. I have no use for a horse that is not as robust as a bull and hardy as a jack. The kind of horse I want, and have no trouble in finding, is one that can for two or three months, in the height of the season, safely and properly cover two mares a day, and three on a pinch. Such sires produce a hardy, rugged race of horses, and this is where the Clays come in. The stallion that will almost blow away with a puff of wind, and that gets "off his feed" and acts droopy and dull with 50 or 60 mares a season, is the sire whose precious get die young if slightly exposed, and spend half their days in equine hospitals any way.

Second—As to the time of breeding mares after foaling, I would strongly advise putting them to horse the fifth day after foaling, no matter whether they have yet come in season or not. Put the hobbles on them and compel them to take the horse if necessary. This almost precludes missing a season. It costs but little to try them every seventh day from this cover up to and including the forty-second day. There is great humbuggary about waiting for the mare to come "in season" after foaling, for too often they go along weeks and months before expressing sexual desires, and this generally results in missing for the year. If forced to take the horse not later than the fifth day after foaling, their generative organs are so relaxed that they can offer no resistance to proper impregnation.

Having thus answered your questions, I will close by saying that what surprises me more than anything else in the conduct of all stock farms, whether north, east, south or west, is the apathy shown by breeders as to the sex of their foals. Either sex can be produced at will with just as much certainty as a foal can be made to ensue from mating a horse to a mare. Nature does nothing by chance, but has an unvarying law for every operation, and sex is no more left to chance than the propagation of species. My own observations and investigations on this interesting subject were fully set forth in an article published by the *New York Spirit of the Times*, of February 7, 1885, entitled, "How to Produce Either Sex at Will," and a sequel was published in the same publication, dated March 21, 1885, entitled, "Comparative Influence of Parents on Offspring." Several parties have notified me of the results of their experiments on the lines laid down by me, and I have yet to hear of any failures. One Kansas breeder who desired fillies followed my plan, and reported (as near as I now recollect) that he obtained say 23 fillies out of 24 foals.

Hoping that the above ideas may be of service to you. I am, yours truly, Thos. B. Armitage.

Hickory and Boots.

It would appear as though the above conjunction of words had little meaning, and without explanation seem to have been jumbled together without meaning. Many years ago we wrote that American hickory had a good deal to do in the development of the American trotter. Not long ago we used the headline of "Breeding and Boots," and the meaning of that was plain to the initiated, though obscure to the general reader. With the "combine," Breeding, Boots and Hickory, the foundation would be nearly covered. Breeding is somewhat indefinite, though few will deny its importance. Substitutes may be obtained which will take the place of hickory, while by a better system of caring for the feet the necessity of boots is not so great. At the present day all are imperative adjuncts in developing the fast trotter. In the early days of trotting sulkies weighed one hundred and fifty pounds, skeleton wagons a hundred pounds more. Not much more than forty years ago a sulky of ninety pounds was held to be a marvel of lightness, and Wm. T. Porter described it as a "frail, spider-web vehicle which a full-sized man was rashly venturesome in risking his life in." The following description of hickory is cut from the *Southern Lumberman*, and as there are many native sons who never saw a hickory tree growing, it will interest that class of our readers, and those who came from sections where the trees flourished will recall the many nutting expeditions of their boyhood:

Hickory.

The hickory tree is peculiar to America, and there are nine species described by botanists, of which six are more or less plentiful in the Southern States. The hickory family of trees is subject to a great variation, both as to texture of the wood, the foliage and the fruit, owing to situation, and probably also to crosses. The wood is not used for building, nor in places where it is exposed to the weather, as it is not durable, and is subject to the attacks of various worms and insects.

For carriage and wagon material, tool handles, chair frames, cogs for driving wheels, etc., it is the standard wood. The best hoops are made from the young growth called "hickory hoop poles," and they are always in demand. For firewood there is no wood equal to hickory, as it gives out intense heat, and the live coals are the next thing to anthracite coal.

In the early medical practice in this State a caustic potash was made from the bark of the "scaly" or "shell-bark" hickory, called "wet fire," and used by the old-time doctors for cauterizing wounds, ulcers, etc. As its application was very painful, and its manufacture was kept a profound mystery, the common people looked upon "wet fire" with a good deal of superstitious awe.

A late report of the Ohio Forestry Bureau describes five of the most valuable species of hickory, which we append:

Carya alba (Nuttall). Shell-bark hickory, shag-bark hickory. This fine species is generally distributed, but abounds on flat lands, as in Central Ohio. It grows to a height of 80 to 100 feet, occasionally larger trees are found, and has a trunk from 3 to 4 feet in diameter, on rich hillsides and sandy ridges.

Wood heavy, very hard, and strong, tough, close grained, compact, flexible; layers of annual growth clearly marked with one to three rows of large open ducts; medullary rays numerous, thin; color, brown; the thin and more valuable sap-wood nearly white; specific gravity, 0.8372; ash, 0.73; much esteemed in carriage making, and in the manufacture of agricultural implements, axe-handles, baskets, and for other mechanical purposes. Considered superior to all other wood for fuel. Hickory planks are largely exported to Europe for gun carriages.

The outer bark separates in long strips, hence the name shell-bark hickory; the bark is useful in tanning, and is used in medicine. Fruit edible.

Carya sulcata (Nuttall). Big shell-bark, bottom shell-bark, thick shell-bark. Generally distributed, but develops best on rich lands near rivers, where it attains a height of eighty to 100 feet, with a trunk of two to four feet in diameter. It closely resembles *carya alba*. The bark is divided into long strips.

Wood heavy, very hard, strong and tough, very close-grained, compact, flexible; layers of annual growth marked by one or two rows of large open ducts; medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, dark brown; the sap-wood nearly white; specific gravity, 0.8100; ash, 0.90; used for the same purposes as that of shell-bark hickory.

Nuts with a very thick, four-parted pericarp, and nearly twice as large as those of the *carya alba*; are sweet and edible.

Carya tomentosa (Nuttall). *Juglans alba* (Linnæus). Mocker-nut, white heart hickory, king-nut, black hickory, bull-nut. Less common. A fine tree, attaining a height of sixty to ninety feet, with a trunk of three to four feet in diameter; generally on rich upland hillsides.

Wood heavy, very hard, strong, tough, very close-grained, checking in drying, flexible, containing few large, regularly distributed open ducts; medullary rays numerous, thin, obscure; color, rich dark brown; the thick sapwood nearly white; specific gravity, 0.8216; ash, 1.06; used for the same purpose as that of the shell-bark hickory. "The nuts are large and hard to crack, having a thick, woody shell."

Carya porcina (Nuttall). Pig-nut, swamp hickory, brown hickory. On dry hills and uplands, common. Height, sixty to eighty feet (sometimes more); diameter of trunk, three to four feet and more.

Wood heavy, hard, strong and tough, flexible, close-grained, checking in drying; containing many large open ducts; color, dark or light brown; the thick sap-wood lighter, often nearly white; specific gravity, 0.8217; ash, 0.99; used for the same purpose as that of the other hickories, but preferred wherever great strength is required; an excellent fuel.

Carya amara (Nuttall). Bitter-nut, swamp hickory, brown hickory. Generally distributed; a large tree on the Ohio river hills. It reaches a height of fifty to eighty feet, with a trunk two to three feet in diameter.

Wood heavy, very hard, strong, tough-close grained, checking in drying; layers of annual growth marked by several rows of large, open ducts; medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, dark brown; the sap-wood light brown, or often nearly white; specific gravity, 0.7552; ash, 1.03; largely used for hoops, ox-yokes, etc. The drupe has a thin shell, easily broken, and the kernel is so bitter that animals will hardly touch it.

"This tree may be distinguished by the prominent yellowish buds on the twigs."—*Southern Lumberman.*

Says Mr. Sam Hitchcock: "In the race in San Francisco, where L. C. Lee paced a heat in 2:15, I could have driven him out in 2:10 had it been necessary."

Out-Crossing.

By crossing the blood we understand the selection of a sire composed of wholly different blood from that of the dam, or as different as can be obtained of such quality as is suitable to the particular purpose in view. Thus, in breeding race-horses, it is found that continuing in the same strain beyond two stages deteriorates the constitutional health, diminishes the bone and lowers the height; hence, it is important to avoid this evil, and another strain must be selected which shall lead to the same results as were previously in existence, without the above deterioration; and this is called out-crossing, or, more commonly, crossing. The great difficulty is to obtain this object without destroying that harmony of proportions and due subordination of one part to another which is necessary for the race-horse, and without which he seldom attains high speed. Almost every individual breed has peculiar characteristics, and so long as the sire and dam are both in possession of them they will continue to reappear in the produce; but if a dam possessing them is put to a horse of a different character the result is often that the produce is not a medium between the two, but lie in its anterior parts like its dam, and in its posterior resembling its sire, or, *vice versa*, than which no more unfortunate result can occur. Thus, we will suppose that a very strong, muscular horse is put to a very light racing mare; instead of the produce being moderately stout all over he will often be very stout and strong behind, and very light and weak before, and, as a consequence, his hind-quarters will tire his fore-limbs by giving them more to do than they have the power of accomplishing. This is well seen in Crucifix, who was a very wiry and fast, but light mare, with a fore-quarter hardly capable of doing the work of her own hind-quarter. Now, she has been several times put to Touchstone (a horse remarkable for getting bad-shouldered stock, but with strong, muscular propellers), and, with the solitary exception of Surplice, these have been a series of failures. Surplice was also defective in the same way, but still he managed to get along in an awkward style, but somehow or other at a great pace. Cowl, on the other hand, was a great galloper, because there was a greater harmony of parts; but he was somewhat deficient in the stout qualities which Touchstone was intended to supply; yet he will prove, I fancy, a better stallion than Surplice, because he is more truly made, and by consequence more likely to perpetuate his own likeness.

Examples of Out-Crossing—Harkaway has been alluded to before as a strong case of out-crossing, his sire and dam not being closely related, though still going back to Herod or Eclipse in almost all his lines. He would, however, be considered a decided case of crossing, and he was no doubt a very superior race-horse. As yet, however, he has not done much as a sire, his stock generally being deficient in that essential quality, speed, though stout enough to make good hunters and steeplechasers. Perhaps his best son was Idle Boy, in which the Waxy blood in the sire hit with the same strain in Iole, the dam, who was a daughter of Sir Hercules. (See Table 83.)

Example 2—One of the most remarkable cases of success in crossing, when carried out to a great extent, is seen in Beeswing and her sons Newminster, Nunnykirk and Old Port. In the mare herself the lines are all distinct, and in her cross with Touchstone they are as likewise for three removes. At that distance there is a great-grandsire of Touchstone, Alexander, who is brother to Xantippe, great-great-grandmother of Beeswing; so that she and Touchstone were third cousins. Whether or not this consanguinity, slight as it was, sufficed to produce this happy result in Newminster and Nunnykirk, must be left an open question; but there can be no doubt that Touchstone succeeded with her, whilst a failure resulted from Sir Hercules, who was still more distantly related, the nearest connection with him being a fourth consinship, through Volunteer and Mercury, own brothers. Queen of Trumps has often been adduced as a case of successful out-crossing, but though her great-grandsires and great-grandams were certainly none of them identical, yet beyond that line there is an extraordinary influx of Herod blood, through Highflyer, Woodpecker, Lavender, Florizel and Calash, all his sons or daughters. Now, no one can maintain that it is not very remarkable, when we find such a dash of blood from one superior horse in such an extraordinary animal as Queen of Trumps; neither can it be said that she is composed of materials not related to each other; but at the same time she is fairly to be considered under the ordinary acceptation of the term as a mare bred from a distinct cross. Here is, however, a very instructive example, as showing that success is sometimes achieved by re-uniting, after an interval of several generations, a series of good strains; whether or not her goodness is dependent upon this re-union, or whether it results from the crossing, is only to be decided by comparing a number of cases together, and considering on which side lies the balance of evidence.

Example 3—West Australian is an exceedingly valuable example of the benefit of a good out-cross after in-breeding, and between his sire and dam there was less relationship even than usual.

Example 4—Teddington, on the contrary, so often adduced for a similar purpose, presents one line of relationship which interferes with the assumption. I have addnced his sire, Orlando, as an instance of successful in-breeding twice through Selim and Castrel, and certainly that strain is not perpetuated in Teddington's dam; but a little more distantly there occurs in each portion of the table the name of Prunella and her sister, Peppermint, but only so far as to make them fifth cousins. Still it cannot be compared to the case of West Australian, where the cross is much more decided. In both, however, the sire or dam was much in-bred, and this must be taken into the account in all cases.

Example 5—One of the most thoroughly-crossed pedigrees of the day is that of Kingston, and being such a good horse as he was, his case must be allowed to weigh in favor of this kind of breeding; but, as I before observed, it is not so much in reference to running as to breeding that this plan is to be considered, and as yet he has not been able, for want of time, to show his powers. Where an out-cross is wanted for such blood as that of Touchstone, which has already been used twice in a pedigree, I conceive nothing better than this same horse, who would then, according to this theory, produce the good effect required by a cross, without interfering with the form of the Touchstone mare. On the other hand, where a second in-breeding to Venison or Partisan mares is required by those who are fond of that peculiar blood, he is well calculated to carry out that view, because the other lines are all good.

Example 6—Voltigeur, again, is another instance of success from a decided cross.

Example 7—Queen of Trumps may be adduced as a wonderful animal, resulting from a much-crossed pedigree.

Example 8—Cossack would, likewise, generally be considered a cross, though even in his case the relationship was that of a fourth cousin; but there is no doubt that numerous cases of successful runners may be adduced where there was no relationship between sire and dam nearer than a fifth or sixth consinship.

The following list of thirty of the most immediately successful stallions of late years shows the proportion of in-bred to crossed horses of this class to be equal. I have omitted such as only became celebrated through their daughters as brood-mares, for instance, Defence, etc.:—

In-Bred Stallions.	Crossed Stallions.
1. Priam.	1. Partisan.
2. Bay Middleton.	2. Emilius.
3. Melbourne.	3. Touchstone.
4. Cotherstone.	4. Birdcatcher.
5. Pyrrhus I.	5. Sir Hercules.
6. The Baron.	6. Voltaire.
7. Orlando.	7. Pleuipotentiary.
8. Ithuriel.	8. Pantaloon.
9. Cowl.	9. Lanercost.
10. The Saddler.	10. Venison.
11. Sweetmeat.	11. Alarm.
12. Chatham.	12. Ion.
13. Flying Dutchman.	13. Harkaway.
14. Sir Tatton Sykes.	14. Velocipede.
15. Chanticleer.	15. Hetman Platoff.

The Trotter is King.

Mr. E. C. Walker (Veritas), the New York representative of the *Chicago Horseman*, thus refers to the proposition to make a speed track in Central Park, New York:

"Cards, dice, hawks and hounds are the recreations of the gentry; bowling, coits, foot ball and the like are the common recreations of country folk. But riding of great horses, tilts and tournaments, horse races and chases are desports of greater men."

Thus wrote Burton a short time before the commonwealth, and to this day the horse is a prime favorite in furnishing amusement for persons of all ranks and conditions.

Never was a more respectable and representative gathering of people seen in Chickering Hall than assembled there Monday night, 9th inst. Road-riders rich in 2:20 horses, houses and lands, sat side by side with their brethren having but a single roadster of the 3:00 type, and many were accompanied by their wives and children. The hall was crowded, and all present evinced intense interest in the proceedings. The object of the meeting, as already stated, being to impress on the government the advisability, nay, the necessity of constructing and setting apart a road in Central Park for the thousands who use the light harness horse in this city. He is peculiarly an American institution. Public opinion in San Francisco and other cities has directed those in authority to meet the wants of roadites. The towns and villages have not been behind hand. Such places as Bridgeport, Conn., have a regular course for the best horses to show their pace.

An earnest spirit pervaded the meeting. It would be an invidious task to enumerate those present, for representatives of all sets of pleasure-drivers were in attendance. Only a demagogue would dare to raise his voice against the project by saying that the money should not be spent because it is for the benefit of the rich. Thousands of people in moderate circumstances or wage workers used to congregate along Seventh avenue watching hankers, hutchers and bakers dashing along in truly democratic style. They are anxious to see the flyers have a place to exhibit their speed in the park, and will enter into the spirit of the scene with increased zest. Then again the benefit that would accrue to mechanics by the increased demand for outfits of single and double rigs are by no means inconsiderable. It should be the concern of every sport-loving and progressive citizen to encourage and promote the movement. The speakers of the meeting adduced strong arguments in its favor. They showed clearly that the spirit of a large body of citizens is up in arms and will not put them down 'till the victory is won. Then let all means be used to this end, and each friend of the undertaking resolve to do all in his power for the cause. There is a world of pleasure in store if the road is built. But I should not say if, for the mothers and daughters are with us, so that opening day cannot be far distant.

Fair Dates for 1888.

At the convention of delegates from the various District Societies held at Sacramento last week the following dates for the Fairs of the current year were agreed upon:

Los Angeles—August 6th to 11th.
Santa Rosa—August 13th to 18th.
Petaluma—August 20th to 25th.
El Dorado—August 20th to 25th.
Chico—August 20th to 25th.
Oakland—August 27th to September 1st.
California State Fair, at Sacramento—September 3d to 15th.
Stockton—September 18th to 22d.
San Jose—September 24th to 29th.
District No. 11, Quincy—September 24th to 29th.
Salinas—October 1st to 6th.
Marysville—August 27th to September 1st.

The dates for Ione and Vallejo were not fixed, being left to the Directors of those districts.

Copper Is Up.

Marc Daly, Superintendent of the great Anaconda Copper Mine, at Butte, Montana, and well known in this city, has been on a visit to New York. And in addition to being interviewed by the reporters and having himself written up in the papers, visited H. N. Smith's stud farm in New Jersey and made the following purchases for his own satisfaction and the benefit of the trotting stock of the frozen north:

Maudine, bay mare, foaled 1883 by Jay Gould 197, record 2:20½, first dam Lady Maud, 2:18¼, by General Knox 140; second dam by Sashe (son of Logan, by Henry Clay 8).

Lightning Bug (in foal to Eagle Bird, 2:21), bay mare, foaled 1884, by General Washington 1161 (dam Lady Thorne, 2:18¼), first dam May Bug, by Aberdeen 27; second dam May Steers (dam of May Bird, 2:21), by John C. Fremont (son of Long Island Black Hawk 24); third dam s. t. b. by Americus Star 14.

Lem Was Vanquished.

It seems that Lem Ullman has not yet given up his ambition to be a handler of trotters. A trot to sleighs over the old Fleetwood Track last week resulted thus:

Purse $200, given by the American Carnival and Amusement Company; 50 per cent. to the winner, 30 to the second, 20 to the third. Mile heats to sleighs, best two in three.

W. Z. Parson's b g St. Louis.—J. Murphy.....
Haram Smith's blk m Alice K.—Owner.....
Lem Ullman's b g Little Wonder—Owner.....
Time, 2:45½, 2:46¼.

State Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of the State Board of Agricultnre held last Friday at Sacramento, Mr. L. U. Shippee waa nnsnimously re-elected President, Mr. H. M. LaRue, Superintendent of Pavilion, and G. W. Haucock, Superintendent of Park. Mr. LaRue was elected Judge of sll racing events, and wss also recommended to the district societies as a superior judge.

It was resolved that hereafter all judging of animals at the State Fair shall he by a schedule of points.

It waa decided that the premium list shall be submitted at the next meeting of the Board.

On motion of Director Green, it was agreed that st the next Fair $2,500 shall he distributed for connty exhibits.

The following committee on speed programmo wss appointed: Shippee, Roae, Chase, Green snd Singleisry.

The annual report was resd and adopted. From tbis document, which was very elaborate, we mske the appended extracts:—

Claims have heen made hy unscrnpnlous and designing persons tbat improper nsea were maoe of "the people's money."

It would not be out of place nnder this head to show by facts and figures to what uses the appropriations made each year by the Legislature are put.

It has always been the aim of thia Bosrd to apply the appropriation to the payment of premiums and care of the State Exhibition bnilding.

By reference to past reporta it will be aeen that it has heen applied to those purposes.

In the year jnst closed onr—

Premiums paid (exclusive of racing) amounted to	$14,638 92
Insurance of building	1,000 00
Watchmen (two)	1,500 00
Total	$17,038 92

The appropriation was $17,500. Thus it will be seen that the amount paid out, as heretofore stated, nearly eqnals the appropriation, to say nothing of the expenses attendant.

As our appropriations increased the premiums increased in the asme ratio. We desire to call your special attention to these facts, that yon may fully understand that not one cent of the money appropriated by the State is squandered, bnt, on the contrary, placed back into the hands from whence it came, after having performed a aervice to the State.

Our bnilding and improvements this year cost nearly $3,090, and included the bnilding of a new sidewalk the entire lengtb of the property under our control on H street, the remodeling and bnilding of additional stabling at the Park, and repairing of the roof of the Exhibition Building, with a view of abating the leakages through the skylights.

It is our purpoae, as finances will permit, to make improvements each year at the Park, to the end that the arrangements for the accommodation of the public will be in keeping with the importance of the institution.

It is with much pride that we point to our balance sheet for the year of 1887. The reduction made in onr indebtedness exceeds onr expectations. At the commencement of the year our bills payable account waa as follows:—

National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co.	$22,983 29
Occident Stakes	1,710 00
Running Stakes	60 00
	$24,743 29

Our asseta were:

Cash	$541 81	
Entrance due	1,626 00	
		2,166 81
Leaving net indebtedness		$22,576 48

At the end of the year we find our balance-sheet shows:

LIABILITIES.

D. O. Mills & Co.	$6,648 43
Occident Stakes	2,040 00
Running Stakes	90 00
	$8,778 43

ASSETS.

Entrance due	$1,856 00	
Bills receivable	646 00	
Cash	439 15	
		$2,810 16
Net balance		$5,968 28

Showing the net gain for 1887 to be as followa:

Liabilities, February 1, 1887	$22,576 48
Liabilities, February 1, 1888	5,968 28
Net gain for 1887	$16,608 20

We are pleased to say that the season of 1887 has heen moat prolific; the patronage we received from the public exceedingly gratifying; and the annual exhibition made np the various exhibitors waa commendable for their enterprise, energy and business fact.

Tbe large reduction made in our indebtedness causes na to be gratefnl in the extreme, and mindful of the fact that we have performed our share of public work in snch manner as will give us encouragement to begin the season of 1888 with renewed vigor, believing that onr course in the past has heen right, and our reward ia the showing made.

By reference to onr financial statement annexed hereto will he found the receipts and disbursementa in detail, to which we invite inspection.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Amount on hand at commencement of the year	$641 81
Total receipts from all sources	86,652 73
	$87,194 54
Total disbursements	$86,785 39
Cash on hand	409 15
	$87,194 54

Mr. Matt. Storn recently purchaaed from Mr. Corbitt an entire black colt by La Grande, dam Sunoy Slope Belle by The Moor, foaled in May, 1887. The colt is large, of about perfect trotting form and action, and L. J. Rose is credited with the atatement that hia dam was one of the speediest n area ever raised at famona Sunoy Slope farm. If the colt matures into a typical aon of sire and dam he may be expected under the skillful hands of hia preseut owner, to do some record hreakiog.

The Australiana are the greatest bettors in the world; £20,000,000 change handa annually over horse races. In Victoria alone there are two hundred and fifty regiatered bookmakers. It is computed that £150,000 are annually bet on football matchea.

The Executive Committee of the Maryland Jockey Club has passed a resolution dobarring from Pimlico horse-ownera who allow their horses to run at the Eastern winter meetings, aa they believe anch racing is an injury to high-class sport.

Backing the Wrong Horse.

All trotting-horse men will remember Cheppu, who wss one of the first men to make a book in the trotting circuits. He is now located at Meadow Thorpe, Lexington, Ky., and frequently joins the rscing guild st horsemen'a headquarters. He tells the atar hsrd-luck story. It appears tbst a friend of his who many a time passed through the racing circuits and occupied hia leisore hours wearing out stop-watches in timing fast trials, happened to be at Cbicago during a running meeting, and of course busied himself catching the horses as they passed tbrough the stretch. At last he canght nne in 24 secouds, and hurriedly saked Little Abe, Joe Ullman's right-hand bower, "What horse is that?" "Lnna Brown," wss the reply. He made a rush for the ring and waa stopped by Chen with the inqniry, "Where are you going; what do you know?" Showing the watch he answered, "Luns Brown will win sure." Both went into the ring and played her strong, atraight and place, at long odds; then they joined the crowd in the grand stand. Chep, full of excitement, asked, "Which is Luna Brown?" "That one with the yellow striped colors." After two or three breakawaya the flag dropped with "yellow stripes" in the lesd which she held. Chep and his friend trinmphantly ahouted, "Oh! my Lnna," "Come home, my Luna." Yellow stripea passed the post winner by a length. Chep shook hands with the bystandera, then hurried to the ring just in time to hear Frszier call out, "Della Beach first, Surpriae second." Chep nearly fainted aa Della Beach carried the yellow stripea, and waa ao little thought of that $150 to $5 waa laid againat her. They had the right horse but the wrong name.

I had a aimilar experience at Mystic Park, Boston, in 1875. Standing by the side of W. L. Beck on the atepa in front of the grand stand, we noticed a bay horse moving very fast. He was driven by the late Mike Carroll. Now "Careless" had driven Bay Fearnanght the previous week at Springfield, and as thia horse waa among the starters in the race that we were about to witnesa, I concluded that Carroll'a charge was Bay Fearnaught. We accordingly bought a pool on him for $15 which called for npwarda of $400. After a two-day's struggle, and Mr. Gomee taking Carroll'a place, the horse we faucied won, but he turned out to be Bsnqno. Ever after that Peter and I were closer obaervers of Davy Crockett's motto.—*Veritas.*

Horsee in Utah.

Mr. J. T. McIntosh, formerly of Cbico, is at present located at Ogden, Utah, and senda na the following report of recent salea made by him:

To Skein & Gampton, Plain City, Utah, brown stallion Singleton; price $3,000

To Lyman Skein, Plain City, Utah, brown filly, one-year-old by Singleton, dam Prompter; price $500.

To Wm. Gampton, Plain City, Utah, gray filly, one-year-old, by Singleton, dam by Buccaneer; price $500.

To Ike Morehonae, Butte, Montana, a light bay filly, Maud Singleton, foaled in 1885, by Singleton, dam by Wayland Forest; price $1,000.

To Charlea Miller of Kanaas, black colt Sable hy Singleton, dam Susie Brown by Blackbird; price $1,500.

To Aaron Farr, of Logan, Utah, brown colt foaled 1886, by Singleton, dam Young Kate by Talman; price $500.

To Dan Costley, of Ogden, Utah, bay colt, foaled 1886, by Singleton, dam by Son of Alexander; price $500.

To Benj. Garr, bay filly, foaled in 1886, by Singleton, dam by Blackbird; price $500.

To Doctor Carnahan, Ogden, Utah, grey gelding by Singleton, dam Lady Emma; price $225.

J. W. Morrissey, the Colorada millionaire who created quite a sensation on the running turf last season by his purchase of Kaloolab, Banburg, Montana Regent, and other well-known horses, haa diapensed with the services of Jim Murphy, who has trained for him, the aon of Erin being replaced in that capacity by Andrew Thomaa, a colored man who has heretofore been connected with the atable of Congressman W. L. Scott. The retirement from the turf of the Pennaylvania Congressman threw Thomas out of a job and Morrissey took him np.

Mr. Corbitt is said hy Matt Storn to have on his San Mateo farm aa fine a lot of yearlings by Gny Wilkes and La Grande as to be seen anywhere. The youngtera are all in health and are taking preliminary work kindly. No more delightful onting can be made than a visit to San Mateo Stock Farm, particularly when ita owner is at home to dispense the laviah hospitality to offer which is bia greatest pleasure.

An Australian jockey, by the name of Saunders, who rode Dunlop to victory in the Melhourne Cup, netted $27,000 by the race. A large proportion of that sum was received in presents.

Mr. F. A. Lovecraft has been elected Secretary of the American Jockey Club (Jerome Park) to succeed Capt. J. H. Coster, resigned.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowbill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Drs. Bowbill & Fitzgerald, 1129 Market St., San Francisco.

The Veterinary Aesociation.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—In your issne dated 28th inst. I observe an editorial relating to veterinary surgeons. The object mentioned, viz., "Tbe formation of a State Veterinary Medical Association, and the obtaining of an act to protect members of said association and the people of the State of California from empiricism" deserve the support of all qnalified practitioners of the art and science of veterinary surgery and medicine, and also the encouragement and support of the various breeders of this State.

We ought also to receive the support of the medical profession. In other countries the medical and veterinary are looked at as sister professions, and it is a recognized fact the medical man has much to learn from the veterinarian, and the veterinarian from the medical man; bnt how are the two professions to assist each other when the laws of this country keep na grovelling in the dust?

The objects in view can only he obtained by the qualified veterinary surgeons pulling together; in other words we must co operate. Co-operation is an instinct of man'a nature. Man must co-operate if he would employ the faculties nature has planted within his breast. If yon look into nature and watch the beasts and birds of prey, it will be seen that they live for the most part a solitary and isolated life, but animals of the most industrious class lead social lives. If you go into the Pacific Islands you see the small insects working cooperatively together under the sea and producing that beautiful substance called "coral" with which our mantelshelves are adorned, and, soil having accumulated, islands are formed upon which grow the fruit and flowers and habitations fit for man. This will be found to be done all by the co-operation of these insects. So I might go on all through the natural world, and show that co-operation is the principle which pervades all industrial economy, not only the human family, but all through the order of creation itself. After seeing how the lower animals co-operate, does not man also need to co-operate? Man is not independent. Man is that very complex animal, so to speak, that he is both dependent and independent. There are portions of his constitution in which he is perfectly independent of any other man's aid. He is also, at the same time in other respects, and which could not be denied or doubted, dependent on others, not only for material prosperity, but also for elevation and instruction. Many members of our profession seem to have settled down to the conclusion that they are to remain to the end of their days mere laboring machines and to receive but a small amount of remuneration for their services, and having no hope of advancement in the world. Let us try and instill into each that they can become elevated above the condition in which they now exist, and,-having a voice in the government of their profession, we will have excited within them hopes, and, consequently, a desire to aim at their own mental improvement and that of their fellow-practitioners, and to obtain that which is absolutely necessary, namely, "An Act for the Protection of the Veterinary Surgeons of California." Let all qualified practitioners of veterinary surgery and medicine in the State of California assemble and form a "State Veterinary Medical Association," and then set to work and be determined to elevate and emancipate ourselves, and let those in other stations of life not attempt to hinder us in our efforts. Beneficial results will then be attained.

Thomas Maclay, M. R. C. V. S.

Petaluma, Cal., Jan. 31, 1888.

To Cure a Cribbing Colt.

Inquiry having been made of the *Breeders' Gazette* for a remedy for a weanling colt that is a stump sucker, a subscriber sends the following cure:

Box up a stall so that there is no uneven place for the colt to catch. Take a flat keg and line the bottom and edges with tin to feed from; place it on the ground, the natural way of feeding and remove as soon as the colt has finished eating. Place a large lump of rock salt in easy reach of it and smear the halter-chain with carbolic acid once a day. When turned out to exercise use the muzzle. Feed laxative food and give a teaspoonful twice a day on feed of the following: Nux vomica, one ounce; flax-seed meal, three ounces; mix well. With good care and close attention I feel safe to say this will effect a cure.

TRAP.

Trap at Cincinnati, O.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—The third tri-state shoot of an intended series of seven for the expert and amateur individual championship medals of this and the two adjoining states, Indiana and Kentucky, was shot on the Independent Old Avenue Ball Park grounds, this city, Thursday last, January 19, and in spite of the miserable weather waa one of the largest in point of entries and attendance that has taken place here for some time, 49 shooters from the states mentioned being entered. The weather for shooting was excellent, but the lying snow dark background and low-thrown birds made the shooting of the most difficult. The majority of entries objected to the low flights, but after the referee had consulted with several of the knowing ones, and referred to the rule on that point, he decided, and wisely, too, that the traps after the match opened could not be changed. In consequence the short, swift and low flight of the birds necessitated snapping, the result being a general lead for the snappers, who were "Mason," "Burt," Bandle, Hill Taylor, Shatt, Joe H. and Maynard. J. L. Winston, the Kentucky champion of Covington, Ky., who lately defeated Capt. A. H. Bogardus, and was, if you please, also beaten by that gentleman, gave Bandle, the winner in the expert class, all that gentleman desired, he, at the finish, being but one bird behind. Both shot superbly, doing little chipping throughout the match; the Kentuckian, as is his wont, previous to and during the match, betting even money on himself in the most confident manner. A more nervy man, or a more gentlemanly opponent never faced the traps. "Old Reliable," Ed. Taylor, who has but a trigger finger left on his right hand, again turned up among the leaders in the experts, getting third, with Hill, of Aurora, Ind., fourth, on a score of 40. The latter gentleman is almost the equal of J. R. Stice in manipulating a Winchester repeating shotgun, and by his clean and rapid work on this especial occasion proved a wonder to the onlookers. The main interest of the match appeared to be centered in the amateur class. Burt, the winner, and who shot a light twelve-gauge gun, is a neat little dapper sort of a shot, and shoots with the m at assurance. "Mason," said to be one of the best informed sportsmen in America on sportsmanship, gun-loading, and knowledge of pigeons and pigeon-shooting, but a nose behind Burt, considering the little shooting he has done of late did very creditable work, even allowing for his records of thirty odd years ago with Tucker, the Klimmons, South, Griffith, Johnson, Oregon and others of that old school. As a rule the shooting in the amateur class was good, one shot in particular made by Joe H. on a swift, right-quartering low-thrown bird especially being deserving of mention. Hayseed, quite a character amongst trap-shooters here, after an absence of six months put in an appearance, and, as usual, did up his friends, scoring but 26 out of his 50. Then, in further proof of his erratic style of shooting, won $20, shooting in individual matches. He shoots from the left shoulder, and has as much prospect of coming in first as a white horse has in a running race. Aside of the amateur and expert championship result, the scores of E. Taylor and Joe H. in the same counted as a special team

mstch sgainst H. F. Robinson snd Al. Bsndle, the first tesm scoring 75 to the second team's 72. In the two previons mstches, shot for the medals, J. L. Winston won tbe expert medsl in the first mstch, and A. C. Dick the amsteur. In the second the expert was W. H. Jackson, and ths amateur M. Swing "Merrick." In tbe three matches already shot none of the entries have, as will be seen, succeeded in winning either of the medals twice, which is sure to add additional interest in the remsining four to be shot.

THE MATCH.

TRI-STATE EXPERT AND AMATEUR MATCH—50 single American clay birds, 18 yards rise, birds thrown from five traps, unknown anglee. Ohio State League Trap Shooting Rules governing.

EXPERT CLASS.

Al. Bandle, Cinti, O	44	E. Shatt, Clnti, O	39
H. B. Hill, Aurora, Ind	40	W. H. Jackson, Level, O	32
J. L. Winston, Covington, Ky.	43	Graffe, Aurora, Ind	37
E. Taylor, Cinti, O	42		

AMATEUR CLASS.

G. Given, Cinti, O	30	Girton, Franklin, O	33
Lane, Franklin, O	23	Ferris, Cinti, O	23
B. Glassford, Franklin, O	32	Richard, Clnti, O	32
Wick, Cincinnati, O	21	Joe H., Clnti, O	33
Raision, Franklin, O	23	Lefever, Lockland, O	30
P. Kessler, Cinti, O	21	C. Behle, Cinti, O	21
Maynard, Cinti, O	39	"Merrick," Bethel, O	35
J. Goldrick, Hamilton, O	38	H. F. Robinson, Cinti, O	28
Bing, Cinti, O	30	"Guy," Cinti, O	38
Wash, Cinti, O	29	Greener, Cinti O	18
S. Harris, Bethel, O	27	O. Shaw, Delhi, O	11
Snider, Covington, Ky	28	E. Warwick, Carthage, O	27
Mason, Cinti, O	40	Hayseed, Bethel, O	26
L. B. Harris, Munroe, O	21	Burt, Cinti, O	41
Col. Cox, Cinti, O	30	S. Curtis, Delhi, O	28
F. Becker, Cinti, O	28	O. Trefzger, Cinti, O	23
H. Peters, Cinti, O	29	Tom Simone, Cinti, O	20
J. Lahman, Carthage, O	30	A. Duffer, Cinti, O	30
R. Barry, Chilicothe, O	21	S. Bally, Cinti, O	28
Bob Cary, Newport, Ky	32	B. Carter, Richmond, O	28
S. Smith, Laurel, Ind	30	C. S. Hunt, Tippecanoe, O	24

Time of match, 6½ hours. Birds thrown, 2,450. Largest straight run, Winston 24. Winners—Expert Class, Al. Bandle; Amateur, Burt. Trappers, Kelley and Sullivan; Official scorer, Chas. F. Wall of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Harvey B. Hill, of Aurora, Ind., has, since the match, given publicity to several rather relieving statements in reference to the manner of conducting it, and Mr. Bandle, in a local newspaper, has taken him sharply to task, concluding thus:

"To show Mr. Hill I do not think him my superior as a trap shot, I will meet him at Anrora, Ind., his own city, in any match he may name at live or clay birds or any other inanimate target, for from 100 to $500, I to shoot the gun I am and have been accustomed in shooting, *i. e.*, a ten gusge.

"In proof that I mean business and am not trying to vindicate myself by a blnff, I inclose yon my check, payable to yon, for fifty dollars, as forfeit money. The match, if made, to be shot three weeks after signing articles of sgreement."

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23, 1888. TECUMSEH.

THE GUN.

The Gun Club, as nsual, will hold its first trap meeting of the sesson on February 22d. The prizes for '88 have not been announced, bnt as in the past will be rich and tasteful.

Trap shooting for '88 will be more general than it was last year. The interest in that sport is not so marked on the Pacific Coast as it is further east, perhaps for the reason that field shooting is so good and so easily had, but as regard for the game laws increases each close season sees more meetings of experts at the traps. The great event of the year, of conrse, will be the tonrnament of the State Sportsman's Association at Stockton, in October. That city is notable for hospitality, and its sportsmen will leave no stone unturned to do honor to its repntation.

Uncle Dick Cnnningham, whose nsme is synonymous with good cheer and good fnn, will give several open shoots on his snperb San Brnno gronnds during the snmmer. All local handlers of the gnn prefer to go there rather than anywhere else, both because the proprietor invariably has everything in readiness, and because the conditions there make it perhaps the best gronnd on which to test thorough skillfulness in shooting. A bad lot of birds is a rarity.

Bird's Point ground is being retitted, and as it is so easy of access, much sport will be had there.

Mr. Brousseau, at Adsm's Point, is revamping his Blue Rock outfit and making ready for the visitstions of the large nnmber who prefer that quiet and heantifnl place.

Mr. Pat Murphy, who fnrnishes most of the pigeons shot at in the State, has so arranged his relations with breeders of the birds that he will be able at all times to snpply freshly cooped and lively farm birds. He, of conrse, desires a few hours' notice, when pigeons in large numbers are reqnired.

We hear nothing about the projected match between Mr. O. W. Bndd and Mr. Crittenden Robinson. The latter stands ready to shoot any race at any time for almost any amonnt, and whoever beats him will feel that he has gone a lively pace. If Messrs. Stice, Bndd, McMnrchy and Tucker appear at the same time they might make a very interesting sweepstake with Henry and Frank Bassford, Charles Merrill, Charles Haas, Mr. Robinson and others. Ten or fifteen men could be found who would gladly enter snch a race at one or two hundred dollars each.

It is said that the whilom Oakland dentist, W. F. Carver, who has shot himself into notoriety since leaving here in '76 or '77, has returned with the intention of resnming practice at his profession. His snccess in shooting proves to be true what was so often said by Horace Fletcher, viz., that persistent practice at snap shooting with the rifle would make anyone capable of doing what was seemingly impossible at the sport. It is presnmable that Dr. Carver would enter snch a sweepstake at pigeons as that suggested elsewhere.

There are several extraordinary field shots at qnail whose debnt at the trap would attract strongly. William DeMott of Stockton, Gns Knight of San Bernardino, Ed. Lechner at Bakersfield, Seymour at Snmner, and others might be mentioned, anyone of whom kills about all the birds which finish near him. A maiden race between them would be worth seeing.

It has been a qnestion for years whether Judge Post or an attache of this paper was the poorest qnail shot, bnt the jndge, in the late field trials, fairly demonstrated his ability to kill a bird now and then and is far ahead in the competition, while the scribe is actually shooting wider of his birds than heretofore.

Mr. W. E. Limberg, of Cincinnati, Ohio, widely known in the trap fraternity as "Wick," favors us with a breezy note about doings in that smoky town among shooting men.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

The greyhound importation by Mr. Mordannt, noted elsewhere, brings to California two very finely-bred animals. Mr. Mordannt was in England last year, and purchased the dogs from Mr. Joseph Johnson resident at Great Massingham, Norfolk, Eng. The bitch is black with white points, weighs about sixty ponnds, and is a good looker. The dog is by a son of Misterton, of about sixty-two ponnds weight, and good form. The bitch is in whelp to Sir William II, and is due very soon.

An Endorsement of Rule 2.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—By reason of the withdrawal of the New England Kennel Club from the American Kennel Club, the prizes offered by the American Mastiff Clnb for competition at the Boston Show, of April 3d to 6th, 1888 are hereby withdrawn. Official notice of this action was sent January 10th, to the New England Kennel Clnb. By order of the Executive Committee of the American Mastiff Clnb. R. H. DERBY, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jnnsary 23, 1888.

Importations.

Mr. A. P. Mordaunt, San Francisco, imported from Norfolk, Eng., Jan. 17th, 1888, Lizzie, black greyhound bitch, by Misterton—Lyonese by Sir Charles, sire of Lady Lizzie, whelped January, 1884.

Sir William II, fawn and white greyhound dog, by Domino—Silver Tint, whelped May 15th, 1886.

Pacific Kennel Club.

The regular meeting for Febrnary was held at Parlor A, Palace Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, Colonel Taylor in the chair and Messrs. Schreiber, Brown, Boyd, Patton, Carroll, Taylor, Watson, Reilly and Briggs present. Treasnrer Watson reported $348.90 in the tressury, and no ontstanding bills. Colonel Taylor, from the Executive Committee, reported that John F. Carroll had been chosen Superintendent of the Bench Show. The clnb endorsed the action of the committee. In accepting, Mr. Carroll said he had no experience, bnt would nse all his power to make the show a success.

Mr. Schreiber said he hoped the snperintendent would be superintendent in fact as well as in name, and would govern the show rigidly, and hold it strictly to the rules. The salary of the snperintendent and definition of his dnties were referred to the Executive Committee. A letter from Mr. Harry L. Goodman was read. Mr. Goodman had intimated an intention of bringing a nnmber of dogs to the show, but since Mr. James Watson has been selected as judge of the non-sporting classes, many owners had refnsed to permit their dogs to be entered, and Mr. Goodman withdrew his offer to send a nnmber of entries. Rnle 2 of the American Kennel Clnb requiring the registration in its kennel stud book, of all dogs shown by clnbs holding membership in the A. K. C. Colonel Taylor opposed the rule. He said that snch compulsory registration would lend the indorsement of the A. K. C. to a horde of worthless curs. He thonght it un-American to reqnire snch registration, and as he thought no good could come from it, he hoped the clnb would disregard the rnle. Mr. Schreiber snpported Colonel Taylor. He thonght that only dogs of approved pedigree should be registered, and could see that registration of prize winners might be useful, bnt he could not see that registration of the whole number of animals shown would be of any use. Mr. Briggs snpported the rnle. He said that it was just as necessary to build np a kennel stnd book as a stnd book for any other breed of animals. The surest safe-gnard against fraud in breeding was publicity. The registration of visits, whelpings, sales, etc., makes it practically impossible to commit irregularities in kennel matters. There was none bnt the plainest intent to work a great good to the kennel world in establishing Rnle 2, and the passing discontent about the rule would inevitably be removed as soon as the rnle had been pnt in operation once or twice. Secretary Watson said that while at first opposed to the rnle, he had changed his opinion, and could see clearly that it would be wisest to show under the A. K. C. rnles, including Rnle 2. The whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee. It was ordered that those who desired to offer special prizes be requested to notify the secretary, so that the proper announcements might be made. The secretary was instructed to engage the Mechanics' Pavilion for April 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

Judge Post to Mr. Leavesley.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your issne of the 21st inst. appears an article entitled "Breeding Dogs," from the pen of Mr. E. Leavesley. Mr. Lenvesley reasons from premises furnished him by newspaper reports. Well, newspaper reports are worth just as much as is the opinion of the reporter who writes the article and no more. The "perfectly competent judge" who wrote about Sirius, failed to write that the dog was nothing bnt skin and bones and lousy at the time he ran. Sirius weighed 45 lbs when he ran, and he should not have weighed an ounce less than 63 lbs. His handler ran *nineteen* dogs in the Eastern Trials, and no man that knows anything about dogs will for a moment contend that a handler can do justice to anything like that nnmber. Mr. Leavesley is right when he says: "I thought I was breeding with judgment when I bred Sweetheart to Sportsman, and I am of the same opinion still." I believe that it was the best litter of pups ever whelped on earth. Of that litter Sunlit won the best Derby ever ran on this Coast, and had been on birds but eight times, after getting over gunshyness, prior to starting in the race. Queen of Hearts is owned in Tennessee, and is said to be the counterpart, in field qnalities, of her grandsire, Gladstone. Sabrina was broken by Mr. C. L. Ecklon, of Folsom, who intended running her in the Derby, bnt the fell destroyer, distemper, caused her death just prior to the trials. Mr. Ecklon's judgment on field dogs is equal to the best, and when he tells me that she was superior to anything he ever saw, I take it that she was first-class. My favorite among the bitches of the litter, Stephanie, was carried off by distemper last October, and the same visitation left Sirocco in such a condition that nothing could be done with him this year. Saladin is not a fast, nor is he a slow, dog, bnt he is a first-class field dog and like *all* of the litter, is a natural "backer." None of them can be purchased and several of them will start in the aged stake next year. Sirius will be there, and anyone who thinks he is not a good one and would like to try his mettle with anything ontside of dogs from the kennel that bred him, will be accommodated, and a race can be very easily arranged at that time. Now as to the editorial remark that "there *may* be big setters, * * * bnt if so they are carefully hidden by their owners." Have you forgotten, Mr. Editor, that Gladstone's Boy, full brother to the sire of Sirius, is a very large dog, yet stands ready to run against any dog in the world for any reasonable sum? You speak of the high standard established by Count Noble, sire of the dam of Sirius, for fire and snap, yet Count Noble is a very large dog.

Sportsman, sire of Sirius, is a very large dog. He won the National Derby of 1885 without an error, and, up to the time he injured his hip, was the peer of any dog that lived in the field. I, myself, like medium-sized dogs as a rule better than large ones, but it won't do to say because a dog is large he cannot be a "star." The records of Lincoln, Joe Jr., Count Noble, Sportsman, and Gladstone's Boy contradict such an assertion. In conclusion let me say that Mr. Leavesley did not arrive at the correct result when figuring on the Sportsman—Sweetheart cross. He obtained Sirius, let me add—Sunlit. C. N. POST.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 27

Mr. Bassford Excepts!

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I was at the field trials of the Pacific Coast Club, recently concluded at Bakersfield, and was unfortunate enough to be one of the judges of the Puppy Stake. I note in the report of that stake made to the *Examiner*, and quoted by the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, an account of the heat between DeMott's setter Haroldine and Rose's pointer Point. The report states that in that heat the decision of the judges was "unappreciated." That "Haroldine had the best of the race in pace, uniformity, and wideness of range, quartering and hunting to the gun," etc, and also says other things that are muchly "unappreciated" by one of the judges who saw all of the work done in that heat. Yes, I was there, and as P. D. Linville says, "You can't stop us," so "Let her go Gallagher."

The report says Haroldine dropped on point on a bevy of birds. Now, in my opinion, she did no such thing. She rushed into a bevy of birds, and while they were getting up all around and behind her, as well as elsewhere, she dropped, but not on a point at all. No birds were found after she dropped. They had gone. And I was about as close to Haroldine as her handler, and fifty yards closer than the reporters and the rest of the crowd; and I know I could see more of this piece of work than the several "veteran field-trial men" mentioned in the report. I know the judges saw this heat and saw all of it, and they agree that Haroldine made no point on a bevy during the heat. The heat was judged fairly, impartially and rightly, and was given to the pointer Point by judges who knew their business.

In looking at my score card I find the following score of the heat mentioned:

Haroldine made five points, the maximum for pointing being 35, I scored her 20. She did not point a bird very far from her. She made three flushes, and one of them I considered a deliberate flush.

For "pace" I gave her the maximum 20, as I considered her pace number one.

For "backing" the maximum is 7; I gave her 2. She made one hack but broke it and dropped to a point on a cottontail rabbit.

For "style" the maximum is 6; I gave her 4. The reason I did not score her higher for style was that I do not consider it very good style to lie down or drop when pointing, and my opinion is style should be judged on all the performances during the heat.

For "staunchness" maximum 7; I gave her 5. I could not give her more on account of flushing a bird after she knew the bird was there.

In "ranging" I gave her the maximum 6.

"Quartering" maximum 6; I gave her 4.

"Obedience and disposition" maximum 4; I gave her 3.

For points of demerit her score on my card is:

"False pointing," demerits 1 to 7; I scored her 4, she having made two false points.

"Breaking in," each offence 3; I gave her 6, having broken in twice.

"Chasing, or breaking shot and chasing," each offence 10; I gave her 10 demerits, having broken shot and chased once. The demerits subtracted from her score for merits leaves her a positive score of 44 for the heat.

My score shows the following record for the other dog in the heat, Point. I credited him with having made five points, two of them at long distances, two at fair distances, and one quite close, and gave him 25.

For "pace" I gave him 20, because I considered his pace first class. He had no opportunity to back. His "style" I considered good and gave him 5.

For "staunchness" he received 6. No one can say he is not stannch. I considered his "ranging" good, but not such a killing range as Haroldine's, and gave him 6.

For "quartering" he got 3; I think he did not quarter his ground well.

For "obedience and disposition" he received but half the maximum, getting 2. In my opinion he did not obey well, making a total for merit of 66.

His demerits on my card were, "breaking in," two offenses, 6; "breaking shot," one offense, 6, or a total of 11 demerits which, taken from his points for merit, leaves him a positive score of 55 as against 44 for Haroldine. I have Point scored with two flushes, and Haroldine with three flushes, one of which I considered a bad one, consequently I could not score either of them any higher for "pointing." In pace I consider them equal. Point is very deceiving in his speed. He has a very long stride and appears not to be going very fast, while Haroldine seemed to be going at very high pace; but whenever they got together Point was just as fast as Haroldine, although, as looked at separately, Haroldine seemed to have the best pace.

I never had the pleasure of meeting either one of the owners of the two dogs before I met them at the trials, and I hope I have not said anything that will hurt their feelings, but facts are facts and once in a while they will come out.

The three judges concur that Point won the heat, and an actual score was kept by each one of them. Although they are not just alike each one figures that Point won the heat, and when the judges keep a score as was kept in this heat, and all agree without a dissenting voice, I think that should settle it, and their opinions and judgment should stand much higher than the individual opinion of the one who wrote the report mentioned. If this is not enough, I know the other two judges would not object to having their score cards explained and dissected to show the why and wherefore that Point won the heat. J. M. BASSFORD Jr.

VACAVILLE, Jan. 24, 1888.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

Friday.

SOLANO B.—ROYAL DUKE II.—The unfinished heat of Thureday wae reaumed at 10:20, the conditiona being favorable. Tha aama ground used on the day before wae again utilized. After walking a mila s bevy finahed wild from s tree and covarad in sage. The doge did not find sny of the birds when sent to them. A back cast wae then made down wind, s bird flushing wild before Sol snd perching in s trea. The dogs were called up and Henry Bassford put tha bird out snd winged it; both etesdy to gun. Sol wss sent to retrieve and did eo perfectly. A long walk, without finding birds, wss then made, and by s slough Sol pointed e aingle bird s moment, snd when it flushed chased, hie handlar calling him in and correcting him. The dogs were then taken up at 12:10, snd s drive of two milas made to a spot known to Measrs. Seymour and Lechner, two reeident sportsman. By eome misnndertanding the judgea and handlers went on with the heat immediately, the reportere and spectators, except Mr. Roee, taking lunch meantime. When the judgas ratnrned they etatad that Duka had scored two good points, and Sol a point and a back, and that at one o'olock they had ende.l the heat in favor of Royal Dnke II. Dnke had coneiderably the best of it, although ha was freqnently doneed with water, snd given a littla atimulsnt twice.

THIRD SERIES.

POINT—ROYAL DUKE II.—At 1:48, sfter lnnch, the party retnrnad to the ground where the work of the morning had been done, snd the dogs were put pown on a markad bevy. A bird soon flushed wild and Allender killed; both doge steady. A detour wsa then made and snother wild flush near Allendar, who killed the bird, Point retrieving wall. Than on, a wide cast Point located, pointed, snū was stanneh to wing when several qnail rose wild hefore him. Moving down slong the slongh, Allender killed a hird which flaw from s tree, Point steady. Than Point drew up on a bird, broke his point, made a little circnit, and finshed the quail. Whether the work was sn error we donht. The birds were very nnessy, and it eeamed thst the dog wss trying to head a running hird. Edwards shot to the finsh and winged the qnail; both dogs steady. A long ronnd was then made frnitlessly, but when some willows were entarad, Point soon pinnad s singla snd waa stesdy to wing snd ahot, and when ordered on pointed s havy, standing well to gnn. The work wse very good. At 3:32 Point won the heat and first monay. Duke'a previona work had pumpad him ont, and he quit esrly in the hest, which was nnneceasrily prolonged.

TRIAL HEAT.

HAROLD—FRAIL.—The jndges ordered Harold snd Frail to run a heat, the winner to contest for eecond place with Royal Duke II, and the doge were etartad at 3:48 in heavy cover on a marked bevy. Both immedistely began roading and working close. Two birde finehed wild, Post shooting and both doga dropping to order. Sent on, Frail finshad a single, but atopped to order. No wind. Moved slong Harold flushed a hird, standing to wing. The dog wss some dietance from his handler, who claimed a point, bnt was mistaken. A wide slough was then crosaed, and on tha opposite bank, in sage, Harold pointad a hird, and Frail, refneing to back, pointed tbe ssme, both heing steady to wing. A few feet along the hank Frail got point on a aingle, Harold backing to ordar, both eteaby to wing. On down the slough both ran by a bird, and another flushed wild a few feet frnther away. A cast acroaa the elough toward the starting place was then made, Hsrold finehing a quail and standing to wing, and when cast off Harold pointed anothar, Frail backing to order, both ateady to wing. Sent along, Frsil rsn acrose a little eide branch where Hsrold had been, and drew to point hsndsomely hy a thick clnmp of willow. Harold was called up to back, and hie handler forbidden to order him to do so. Harold ran np in sight of Frail, bat did not atop until he had placed the willow clump between himself and the other dog. Then ha atopped on point; hoth steady to wing. The hsndlers then started ont to more open cover, Hsrold reading a bird to a flueh and stopping to wing. Ont in low aaga, up a gentle slope, and along a little ridga, Harold pointed a single, Frail refosing to back, Harold stsnding to gun. Saveral birde were pnt up after the dogs had pssaed. Harold worked ont a hit of gronnd and went on, but his handler coming after pnt np two birde where the dog had been. On along the ridge two hirda flushed wild thirty feet before Frail; dog steady. Thera was no wind except an occasional puff. The jndges ordered a reporter to throw a bird for Frail, his handler shooting at the same inetsnt. The dog was stesdy and retrieved well. A like thing wss done for Hsrold and he retrieved well. At 4:30 the heat was awarded to Hsrold. The pace and range could not be jndged becanse the doge were at all times in cover and on hot scent. In quality of points made we thought Frail had the beet of it, snd he hsd leas demerite.

Saturday.

The night wae rainy, and as but little work was to be done, a place frequented by a bevy of quail about a mile from town wse eelected.

FOURTH SERIES.

ROYAL DUKE II—HAROLD.—At 9:47 the doga were caet off to run for eecond money, in high sunflowere and weeds. Two birde roee wild soon after the start. Then by a ditch Hsrold eeemed to make gsme hut moved on without an order. Esch then finehed a single. A tramp of three hundred ysrde wae made, and Harold got a point on a big hevy of hirde, and waa etasdy to shot and wing. Sent on, Duke pointed a eingle and wss held on point for Harold to back, the bird running away and flushing fifteen yarda hafore him. Harold then acored a falee point in very high weeds. Duke was a little rank, and in crashing ahout finehed part of a hevy, ran on and put up the rest, not stopping to wing. Harold on open ground then pinned a aingle, and both doge were then ordered into weede eight feet high, towsrd a bevy marked hy Mr. Seymour. Hsrold rsn through the cover, and on the far eide, by eome willows, drew to point on a quail and stood to wing. Ordered on, Harold soon found the hevy snd pointed it, etanding to wing to order. Along through the thick wooūs Roysl Dnke ecored four fluehes, Harold to the right, and eeventy yards away, apparently roading, snd finally drawing to point on a eiugle. At 10:35 Harold won the heat and second place.

FIFTH SERIES.

After a long conenltation the judgee decided thst Frail wae entitled to run with Royal Duke II for third money. Mr. Bassford wished to run, bnt Mr. Edwarde and hie dog were qui.e exhausted, and the third money was divided between Duke and Frail.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Jan. 19, 20, 21, 1888.—Fifth All-Aged Stake, Pacific Coast Field Trials Club. Judges, R. T. Vandevort, F. A. Tait, W. W. Estee.

Point, l and w pointer, by Vandevort's Don—Drab, owner L. J. Rose Jr,	beat	Harold, or and w setter, by Gath—Gem, owner California Kennels.
Solano B., l and w pointer, by Glen R—Josie Bow, owner H. A Bassford,	beat	Rip, r and w setter, by Count Rouge—Queen, owner C. L. Ecklon.
Royal Duke II, b w t setter, by Regent—Dolly, owner J. G. Edwards,	beat	Galaiea, l and w pointer, by Nick of Naso—Temptation, owner J. Martin Barney.
Frail, l and w pointer, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, owner J. M. Bassford Jr, a bye.		

II.

Point beat Frail. | Royal Duke II beat Solano B.

III.

Point beat Royal Duke II and won first.

IV.

Harold beat Royal Duke II and won second.

V.

Royal Duke II and Frail divided third.

1st—Point.
2d—Harold.
3d { Royal Dnke II. / Frail.

ROD.

How Three Members of the Fair Sex Went Fishing.

[By PETRONELLA.]

NO. 5.—A JOKE THAT DEVELOPED ELASTIC PROPERTIES.

"When wit 'gainst wit is matched,
Odd grows even, and the action close."

The rnstling that disturbad Anne csme from no more distant eonrce than the right-hand chamber, where Gertrude wae trying to find an easy spot for her dainty head on tha uneympathetic snd strictly business "hay" pillow. Effort in this direction was not crowned with s very large measure of succees, indeed rathar sarved to produce staring wakefulnese, and an abnormally eansitive condition of the nerves which soon gave warning of Kste'e absence. Now the mind romsntic is not silently firm nnder excitemant, it tends instead to explosive fluidity; but Gertrude wse too atunnad for even natural expreasion, and at first conld only lie in bresthlass quiet with har heart throbbing like s volcanic centre, snd her body trembling like soma mechanical thing under too high preaaure of applied inward force. As might he generally suppoaad this state of nnnsual fermant was not betterad by noticing thst the curtain wse undrawn, and the window unfastened by anything except some elight catchas, which, sha falt snre, wonld yield to the elightest touch. In such s condition of mind and body nothing wse easier than to fancy myriada of ugly forms crowding np sgsinst the psne, mocking her inability of speech snd action, and grinning with mslevolent sssurance.

"Oh, where wae Kste? Hsd anything happened or were thay playing a joke of some kind?"

No answer cama to her question except the voice of a night hawk calling its mate. And with every momant of suepenee, her sense of hearing graw sharper until at lsst she fanoied there were footsteps naaring the window, then a glimmer of light showed on the chamber wall—a faint, nncertain thing that pssssd awsy as snddenly as it came She tried to shriek, but har voice aaemed palsiad; to knock on tha wsll, but her arm would not obey.

Some kind of alarming sound she mnst have made, for tha door opened quietly and Anna looked in. The pallor of Gertruda's face, undoubtedly mnch increasad by the dim candle-light, made Anne step back and send Kste in with tha whispered cantion to talk sensa and spare sympathy. But Kste wae eo full of tenderness when anyona suffered or wss in sorrow that what sha should do and how she should act never enterad her mind. Tha feeling of tha moment determined everything, and n w the first thing she did was to creep close up to Gertrnde pnt har arms aronnd her, and daposit little k.s.s here and there until fright was drivan away and the mind romantic resumad its customary attitnde of self-pity, and ordered some teare to flow. Anne, hearing these well-known sounds, smiled ae naturally as the cold contact of a pistol and Kib's collar wonld let her, and went qnickly into tha chamber. After a few words of inquiry she stated their supposed peri., and enjoined perfect silence as the most effective safe-guard. The latter injunction might have been omitted, as Gertrude was already frightened at her own temerity in weeping, and nothing short of a sudden shock could have given her conrage for any marked demonstration.

"I'm quite eure I shall die," she whispered feebly.

"Very likely," answered Anne, "eepecially if yon don't pick up courage enough to get ont of bullet range."

"But what can I do?"

"For the present lie etill in bed and keep a brave heart and a silent tongue. Besr in mind yonr a woman not a baby. There, Kate, think of yourself a little and spare kisses. Your poet ie in the hall. Now, Gertrnde, do your best. I'll move the candle, and then we can leave the door open."

So eoon ae Anne's back was turned, and while Kate wae lifting har pistol from the table, that ssme uncertain light shone on the wall.

"Oh, Kate," came tremblingly from the hed.

"Hush, Gertrude, desrie, I eee it," eaid Kate. "Qniet, Kib; qniet, sir."

Instead of dying away as it hsd done before, the light grew brighter and brighter, finally disclosing outside the window, a head surmounted by feathers, and as hideous an Indian face ae ever dieturhed the dreams of scout or pioneer. Instantly a wild shriek, a furions barking, the report of a pistol, the crashing of glsss, and a heavy sound as of some one falling, drowned nature's happy voice, then the mneic of the stream and eoft whispering of the weet wind might be hesrd as before.

"Brsvo, little women! You did welt," said Anne, touching Kste's ehonlder.

"Do you think I killed him, Anne?" Kate had grown very white, and spoke piteone.y, like a repentant child. The thought of killing anyone was terrible to her. Anne saw it, divined further how thoroughly ehaken she was, and, although not pleased hereelf by the turn affaire had taken, knew someone must keep a brave front, even though back and limbs gave way to cowardly trembling. Up to thie moment Anne's spirite had been buoyed by the hope that runsway horsee were csusing the dietnrbance, hut now such hope was desd, and real danger seemed to menace; still she showed no weakneee but answered Kate bravely.

"I hope you did. I truly and eincerly wieh thst gresey, ill-favored customer may have bitten dnst. My fear ie that your aim was one-eided, and only broke the lantern."

"How came it so near his head?"

"I didn't rightly see snything, but it eeeme to me some one from hahind held it up."

"Poor Gertrnde! it will be terrible for her. I must go and see——"

"Stay right where you are and let me inveetigate. Thinge don't keep hold of her long, and sfter the first ebock she rallies very quickly. Her great dread is being alone. I honestly believa if we can get her ont here with ns ehe will not enffer hslf what you will. Wa'll try it, anyway."

Gertrude was lying perfectly still, with the clothee drawn tightly over her face when Anne entered the room. Imagination ehe had long eince been burned, and wss now lying dead and charrad like the murdered woman in "The Last of the Mohicans."

Her raply to Anne's suggestion that since the window wse broken she might sa well get up snd prepare either to run or fight, was only s sligbt movement and s faint sigh.

"Vary well, lie there, then. Perhaps Mr. Lo'e brother will jump in and entertain yon."

This wss enongh. Gertrude managed to get out of hed, slip on her shoee and stockings, and wrap herself in a shawl. Standing wss difficnlt work at first, she trembled so; but once out where her friends and tha light were strength came back. Kate's tender caresses gava self the necessary stimulus, and ehe began to talk like tha Gertrnda of old.

"Isn't it perfectly dreadful? I'm eure wa'll all be murdered in cold blood. Dear me! I didn't know there were Indians nowadaye."

"Did you think Bnffalo Bill killed the last one?" asked Anne, with a qnick, nervous langh, totally unlike har usnal, irreeistible peal. "Whst a fine item thia will make for tha papers! Yon nevar resd the papere, do you, Gertrnde?" While she talkad along briskly her eyes kept s sharp watch on window snd door, but there was naither sign nor movement.

"Not very much. There's such s lot of nonsanse, snd I alwsya akip the first paga."

"For fear the geographical part of your head will get too full?"

"How?"

"Oh, Anne, please stop," said Kate. Her heart was heavy and sad. Sha was thinking of Milo, snd how he wonld anffar if snything befell har. "I wish they wonld not keep eo still! I'm ready to fly into atoms now. Whst is it, Kib?"

"Kata," eaid Anna, making s great effort to crush down tha feeling that rose in her at eight of her friend'a evident pain, snd speaking with head bent down and lips tight set, "Kata, if I were you the first thing I would do when I reached home would be to sell that dog. Such whimpering and whining indicate lack of character, or force, or whatever they term thst perticnlar quality in sn animal."

"Sh, eh, Anne. Whst's that? Stesdy, Kib."

"Someona at the kitchen window. It's my turn now. No, I don't want the candle. You atay here and look ont for Gertrude. Keep in trim to shoot. Go back, dog, I've no nsa for yon!"

Anne felt like saying "good-bye" se she edged carefully slong past benches, tables and chsirs into the kitchen, bnt knew panic would follow and kept still. She conld never have halieved it possible to tremble se she did when cronched down cloee by the door. She heard a rasping noise like the sound of a file on ateel somewhere near the window. Not a sign csme from har, though, except a closer grasp on her pietol. Onca mora that same, nncertain light stole in, and the filing caased. Outside she could see a tall, dark form, conld detect a elight raising of tha arm. She took steady aim anū fired. The cartridge bit ite way through the glase and no object waa to be seen. Again deep silence raigned ae sha went slowly back to her friends, wiping the parspiration from her faca and wishing morning ware nearer.

It would be difficnlt to tell whether Gertrnda or Kate were the palar. Both looked ready for hysterice, or any other relieving medium.

"Was it anothar?" aeked Kate, timidly, while Anne sat down and put a freeh cartridga in her pistol.

"Yes, this one was Satan himself, tall nnd thin. The other must have been his first cousin. Oh, I wish to goodness they would hurry mattars a little! I'll buret the door down and charge on them in a minute."

"So will I. Anything but thie dreadful suspense. My very life eeems running away from me!"

Kate looked so wild and desperate that Anne felt sorry for giving way and reeolved to make amende.

"Dear, dear! You seem to forget me entirely," said Gertrude from her coay corner. "Whst wonld I do? They would be sure to catch me."

"I think very likely they would, and use your golden locks for a trophy. Do yon know I imagine this is beginning to get funny. Upon my word I believe there's someone on the roof."

Kate gave a hysterical laugh, and aeked Anne if she thought there was ever a comedy side to a funeral.

"Sometimes, only it is covered with crape and bombazine, and made to look sad," answered Anne, with a reckless waste of cynicism. "There, listen! don't you hear the shinglee creak?"

Gertrnde was snre ehe did, and sfter a few minutes more Kate, too, was convinced.

"It seems to be over the chamber, now," she aaid, listening intently. "Yee, surely. I will take Kib and the light in. Yee, I will, Anne! You stay here and touch a match to the other candle. I've no doubt we'll all be bosy soon."

Kate took the candle, stood it on a shelf, and sat down, with Kit close by, to wait the next move. At first she kept her eyee closely fastened on the window, but a steady creak, creak over head made them wander toward the fireplace. Then came a long silence, followed by whst seemed a great bnmping and rnshing in the chimney, and without a single "by yonr leave," three poor, astoniehed snskee came tumbling ont on the floor.

"Gracions hesvene! whst's that?" called Anne, excitedly.

"Snakee! I think yon'd better come in."

"Snakee! Oh, save me! save me!" crieū Gertrude, jumping up on a hench.

"Stop your noise, Gertrude, they're probably nothing harmful. It'a a rnse to attract our attention. Get down and keep your eyes towsrd the kitchen. Wait just a moment, Kate, I can't seem to find a stick."

"Take the broom, Anne; it's standing up near Gertrude'e bench. You can lift them on the whisk end and throw them through the broken pane. I'll try and etand guard. Keep your nose away, Kib."

The half dead reptilas made little if any resistance to Anne's vigorous handling and ware undoubtedly as well pleased to find themselves on the grass ae the women were to he rid of them.

"Next!" said Anne, holding the broom with both hands after they had been disposed of, and giving vent to her disguet and desperation in a deep "Hah!" The word was not fairly off her lipe when a loud creaking and bouncing was heard just above and something fell part way to the gronnd. This raised such a commotion ont of doors that Anne's curioeity mastered her prudence. She threw down the broom, crept under the window, and listened. What ehe heard waa:

"Deucedly nasty fall that! Your rope saved me, Brandt. Without it I should have crscked every bone in my body. As it is I feel rather shaken, you know."

"Well, yes, I can imagine so. At least I'm pretty confident what my sensations were when that bullet stung my ear. Still we'd better be thankful you didn't jerk chimney and all with you. Hello, Ralph, something wrong in your neighborhood?"

"Oh yes. One of the devilish snakes bit me right in the eye, and before I could get up another took me on the mouth."

"Makee you crawl a little, eh? But the things had no life in them to speak of, anyhow. Come along and help Squib into the hammock. He'll be all right as soon as he gets a sniff of the jug. There's nothing like 'essence of woe' in a case of emergency. I once heard a story—"

What the story was Anne did not stay to hear. She simply rolled over on the floor and laughed until the tears came. The relief from her former state of nervous terror was so great that self control was entirely swept away and she suddenly became a child without the loquacity.

"Gertrude, get some water, quick. Anne has hysterics."

Kate's tone was tremulous and full of horror.

Gertrude caught the pitcher from the table, and turned its contents (which, fortunately for all concerned, amounted to not more than a small cupful) over Anne's face in a trice.

"Imbecile!" shrieked Anne. "Imbecile, let me alone!"

"Do you think she's out of her head, Kate?"

"No, I'm not, but you'll be if you ever try that on me again. Hysterics! Kate, I'm surprised at you!"

"Well, you act so strangely and we in such danger."

"Danger! We're in no danger at all," said Anne, sitting up and shaking her head like a huge St. Bernard puppy. "Come here, Kib, and let me beg your pardon. You knew more than all the rest of us!"

"Anne, won't you please come out here and sit down. I really think something must be wrong with you. How can you be so indifferent?"

"For the simple reason that I am personally acquainted with the attacking party and have small confidence in its mettle."

"I know the Indians are cowardly among men, but—"

"There isn't an Indian at this present moment nearer us than Cloverdale."

"But we have seen them."

"You have seen Squib, Ralph Holden and Milo Brandt."

"The horrid wretches!" exclaimed Gertrude, "I don't think it's one bit funny. Why, we might all have been killed. Wait until I see Ralph Holden; won't I give him a talking to."

"You'll be wise to hold your tongue," said Anne. "A scolding wife and an empty purse are two things deepised by man. What do you say to keeping up the joke no matter what happens, Kate?"

"It's beginning to grow chilly now. They might get cold."

Kate was mystified yet, but knew Anne spoke truth.

"Oh, don't you worry about that. They've enough of Schreiber's 'best' with them to keep off a chill, I'll wager."

"But are none of them hurt? Who was it fell?"

"Squib. Poor Squib. He said it was deucedly nasty."

"Do let's keep them out, Kate," said Gertrude, "it will be splendid to get even."

"There are sometimes higher considerations than that. However, I don't care. We will keep the door fastened until daylight. So poor old Kib that was what ailed you!"

Kate bent down to give her dog the customary hug, but looked up quickly and complained of smelling smoke. This started a search and every likely corner was looked into but neither fire nor semblance of it could be found, and each one settled back in her seat a little uncomfortable lest from the firing or some other cause a spark might have found its way into a dry spot and started on a mischievous career. Their fears were set at rest in a few minutes more by Kate who discovered a tiny puff of smoke coming through the crack under the front door.

"Now if we still thought them Indians what absolute horror that would produce," said Anne, tipping her chair back and laughing merrily. "You're pretty smart boys but we badgers are too old, thank you."

"What do you suppose we would do if we thought them Indians yet?"

"Most likely throw water down there. I don't know what else," said Kate meditatively.

This seemed to strike Anne as a good thing, and, with a quiet laugh, she went out to the kitchen and brought in a tin pail full of water. Then she bade her companions move back, and, getting down as close to the door as possible, dashed the greater part of it through the crack.

"How I would like to be outside behind a tree," she said as the water went swishing along.

It would, beyond question, have been some balm for injured feelings to have seen the water deluging Ralph's perfumed hair, but feminine refinement must certainly have been shocked at the deep, decided oath that instantly found a way to his lips.

"Hello, Ralph, more hot water?" asked Milo, coming up. He was by this time thoroughly disgusted with the whole business. He hated things that never reached a climax. There was too much of the mathematical about him to be contented with a profit and loss that could never be reckoned. Then, too, he had some regard for his friend Eton's property, and when Ralph had proposed burning an old piece of blanket in such close proximity to the walls, he had objected to having any hand in it, and taken a seat near Squib, who was far enough recovered to raise up and watch operations. He made sure this last effort would prove successful, and his surprise at the sudden shower was, perhaps, greater than that of either of his companions.

Ralph's answer to Milo's question was sometime in coming, for the water, accompanied by sundry pieces of malodorous charred wool, had found easy passage down his back and rendered him uncomfortable and mad.

"It isn't hot; it's colder than a tombstone!" he at length snapped out ungraciously.

Milo only smiled, and swung one leg over the other. Inwardly he was glad that he had not been kneeling below the door when the water came out.

"Confound the joke, anyway," said Squib. "It's made up its mind to be on the other side. Singular that, very."

"There's nothing singular about it," said Ralph, pulling up the legs of his trousers one at a time so the little streams of water could run down without soaking everything. "We've been too easy. If we'd only fired a shot or two through that broken window, things would have been different, I'll warrant."

"Well, fire away now," said Milo. "Take the old fuse and bang right and left—that is, if you want to get killed. I'm not seeking that kind of entertainment myself."

"Yes, Holden, you know 'twould be risky; risky as fishing for salmon in a tule-splitter. What say we give in?"

"I'm with you there, Squib," came from Milo, enthusiastically. "'Twon't be long now till we're inside. They'll be glad enough to see us."

"I'm not so sure of that," said Ralph, hitting the door a tremendous blow with a cudgel, and calling on Gertrude. Dead silence followed. Then Milo tried with no better result, except that Kib gave a smothered bark; and the polite and gracious words of Squib echoed through the cabin as though it were tenantless.

"Extraordinary! very extraordinary!" he said, stepping to one side.

"Doesn't seem to work, does it?" asked Ralph a little wickedly. He liked to see others discomfited, especially when they had the assurance to differ from him. "Wonder how 'twould do to show a natural face at the window?"

"Try it if you like, Holden, and take the consequences. I've no fancy that way, as I said before. My opinion is that you're better off here, eh, Squib?"

"It's looks mean every way. By Jove! I don't know *what* to say."

"I do. Let's discard these old lanterns and the rest of the trumpery, make a fire and camp down for the night. We've all slept out-doors too many times to let a little thing like this disturb us."

"Yes, I'm in a fine fix to camp down, I am! Wet from my neck to my heels!"

"But you'll dry, man."

"It seems to me it must be well on toward morning. The air's decidedly chilly, you know. On the whole I fancy a fire would be a good thing."

This was precisely Milo's view, and he proceeded to gather brush and twigs as well as he could by the light of the lanterns, and to arrange them on the edge of a low gravel-bed some distance from where the hammock was swung. Squib, too, lent a helping hand, and about two hours before daylight a crackling fire repeated itself in the waters of the creek.

"Hi! This feels something like! Bring on the jug, Brandt, old boy; I want to reduce my chances for an influenza. Cold water may be a good thing when you're in need of it, but when you're not it's an affliction. Jerusalem! how the chills creep down my back!"

"Yes," said Squib, spreading blankets for the three, and seating himself Turk-fashion near the fire, "yes, bring on the whiskey, and we'll drink to the ladies. My left side will remember them for many a day."

Milo was not slow in acceding to the request for a stimulant, and came tramping through the grass, straightway, with a demijohn under his arm and two tin cups in his hand.

"Hold on, boys, we never can take that straight. I must get some water. This is where it comes in good. Catch on to the jug, Squib, while I meander down to the creek."

The man who takes his whiskey in town, not because he feels any special need for it, but because someone has asked him to drink, or he has fallen into the habit of "indulging" before dinner, can have no adequate idea of the delicious flavor that attached itself to the contents of Ralph's cup. He drank like a man doing his duty. Nor were the others lacking in keenest appreciation; and I hope you will not think less of Squib if I tell you that he absolutely "smacked his lips," like a child enthusiastic over tarts, and gave utterance to a satisfied "Ah!" Perhaps milk, or plain, cold water would have done these conquered masqueraders—whose castle of fancy had tumbled about their ears—even more good; but (let me whisper it softly) I have my doubts, and the doubts of a strictly temperance person are at least worth expressing.

"I wonder if the horses will stay where they are tied until morning?" said Ralph, tossing the cup aside, rolling himself in his blanket, and stretching himself out, back to the fire.

"'Twould be an extraordinary turn of bad luck if they shouldn't. Why do you laugh, Brandt? I can't fancy it as funny."

"Oh! the horses are all right. They were stamping around not five minutes ago. No, I was laughing at another experience of mine. It happened pretty well back, but remembrance is as plain with me as though 'twas only yesterday. You never heard of my career as a clam-digger, did you? Well, sir, it was short, but the tragedy of it was immense! Just about then Kate and I were fond of driving over to Alameda, and we used to stop and watch the fellows digging clams down on the beach. Suddenly it popped into my head to try it, and one Saturday I went home early, provided myself with some big boots, a pail and a spade, and we started for Alameda. I didn't like to begin work at the elbow of a professional, so travelled down a good piece below. The mud seemed kind of soft as I stepped in, but my pants were well up and I didn't worry. But, by George, it kept on feeling softer and softer, until I thought 'twould be well to get out. This looked easy. I told myself to step to the left and travelling would be better. The point I missed was the depth to which I had sunk, and the probability that one leg would stick even if the other moved. It did. That leg stuck until I got mad, and gathered myself up for a big pull. Then it came out—came out suddenly, minus the boot, and I immediately, and without previous design, sat down. Fortunately, at least in one respect, the spade went under me, and by dint of scrambling I managed to get both feet on a more solid bit of ground, though boots and stockings were left behind. 'Never mind, most of the professionals were barefooted, that was all right,' I thought to myself. The way was uncertain in places yet, and I had plenty of exertion before me. I tell you it was solid comfort to know that Kate had driven off. A word from her just then would have been slightly unpleasant, wearing, in fact. It's funny how much more misfortune a man can go through when he feels there's no one watching him. I don't know whether this mind was misfortune or not, but I'm sure of one thing—how I went through it, and how the shells hacked my feet. Finally, just as everyone else was getting ready to leave, I found a likely spot and began to dig. Not a clam! I moved on and dug a little more, never a bivalve! I kept it up, though, and at last my spade struck one. Just as I was ready to get it out a small boy on the marsh screamed, 'Say mister, my father says if yer don't get right soon the water'll be onto yer.' I looked up, the tide was creeping in and Kate waiting, so there was nothing for it but to stop. I dumped a spadeful of mud into my pail certain that the bivalve was hidden there, and walked to the buggy. Any other woman would have made me foot it home, but she even tried not to laugh, and was full of inquiries as to whether I liked it or not—liked it!—and hoped I had enough for chowder. 'Chowder!' thought I, 'Oh if I were alone and near the market!' When we got home she insisted on following me into the laundry, where I intended turning over the mud and disclosing my prize. We turned the mud over and in and out. We turned it several times, but there was nothing within, not even a shell. Once a week we have a dinner at which I am generally silent. The chief dish is clam chowder. For purposes of economy we buy the clams at the market,"

Squib and Ralph were laughing heartily when Milo ceased, and the former burst out with:

"Why, you extraordinary old Jonah! You'd better have told us you were unlucky before we started; 'twould have saved no end of trouble."

"Yes, and robbed us of many a good laugh. We're all right, my back's getting dry and I'm going to sleep."

"That's the right medicine for us all just now," said Milo, as he threw some more wood on the fire, and made the sparks fly right and left. "I suppose daylight will open the cabin to us. There hasn't been much sleep there, sure as you're born."

Milo was right, there had not. Even Gertrude could not calm herself sufficiently to lie down. Kib, it is true, had taken a short nap now and then, but his dreams must have been of the disturbing kind, for every few moments he sniffed at the door, tipped his head on one side as if listening, and deposited himself anew at Kate's feet with a short whine.

The first streak of dawn saw Anne in the kitchen making a fire and heating water, while Kate went quickly about removing all trace of the disorder occasioned by the midnight attack.

A moment deep-freighted with uncertainty was the one set apart for opening the doors.

"I hope nothing new is on foot," said Gertrude, "everything is so still."

Slowly, slowly, Anne drew out the long, wooden bolts and let the front door open.

Just outside, in the oak, a little bird sang its sweet morning song, and a tiny speck of white mist clung tenderly to the far-away mountain top that had not yet received its matin greeting from the sun.

"Kib, go find them," said Kate.

The dog bounded swiftly away, glad of freedom and anxious for his master's caress.

CANOEING.

The Ditty Bag.

There is no part of my canoeing outfit which I use more frequently or with more satisfaction than my ditty bag, and I would rather forget my paddle in starting on a cruise than that ever useful but homely article, for the simple reason that while with the aid of the ditty bag I could make me a serviceable paddle in an hour, without it I might be stuck at any moment. It does not matter what happens, the ditty bag generally comes out triumphant. Does a vengeful cleat in a moment of excitement take a bite out of hands or arms, why there's a chunk of shoemaker's wax in a corner of the box, and a bit of bleached calico in another. A minute's use of these materials and of the ever-useful sheat knife furnishes a plaster warranted to stop bleeding, allay pain, and stay where it is put until its usefulness has departed. Does a reef part, the ever-ready marlin spike made out of a turned steel nail punch and a piece of cod-line repairs the injury in short order, and what's more only an expert could tell where the long splices went in. Does a cleat loosen under a sudden strain, out comes a brass screw nail and that invaluable auxiliary of the monkeyer, a tool handle, and while the jigger keeps her head to wind the damage is made good. It is marvelous how many things there are to do about a canoe, when you have an odd half-hour at the boat house, and the ditty bag comes up to the scratch every time. It is, in fact, the monkeyer's third hand, his unfailing resource in time of need, and if he is conscientious and never fails to stow away any old screw, eye ring, block, cleat, piece of cord, wire or piece of cloth he may have no present need for, it will never fail him.

During the last season I had a good deal more monkeying to do than usual, for not only did I outfit my own canoe, but I rigged and partially rebuilt a 17-foot canoe yawl, and I depended entirely upon my ditty bag for the necessary tools. At the beginning of the season it was sadly incomplete, but in a month or two it overflowed with all manner of useful things and was equal to every emergency. Its contents as they lie spread out before me make a picture of still life that only a junk shop or a canoeist's locker could equal. There are half a dozen coils of cotton and manilla cord ranging from half an inch to an eighth, and all are well stretched three-twist—not an inch of braided stuff that cannot be spliced finds a place in my canoe. Then there is a collection of brads, wire nails, and short pieces of brass and copper wire, which are kept together by an envelope-shaped piece of cotton duck; a similar collection of screw nails and eyes, in a similar receptacle; a couple of dozen brass rings strung on a piece of wire; there are four odd jaws and as many cleats, and a piece of blue pencil, a couple of bolts, half a dozen cushion buttons, the remains of two spools of copper wire, a file and a small box of polishing paste. The sawing implements are various and their character is diverse. A piece of duck holds half a dozen needles, all 3-sided but of different sizes, and to it are attached wooden bobbins containing two different sizes of linen thread—I give the preference to shoemaker's thread, but use machine twist occasionally. There is also a spool of the strongest silk twist, which is as strong as wire and much easier to use. A regular sailmaker's palm, a big piece of wax, and a lump of shoemaker's wax in a duck covering complete this portion of the outfit, which, with the knife hereinafter to be described, is equal to the making of a sail, if the monkeyer is equally equal to the occasion. Then there is the never-to-be-too-much-commended tool handle, holding two chisels, two brad-awls, a reamer, a screw driver, a saw, a gimlet and a gauge. This small carpenter shop is supplemented by a small iron plane, and a foot rule which can be used as a square. The last but most important tool in the bag is the marlin spike, a three and a half inch piece of three-eighths steel turned down to a tapering point, and with a lanyard hole through the big end. The bag itself is simply a round-bottomed affair of duck with a broad mouth, closed by a lanyard. The nail pockets are fastened to the sides near the top by a lace, but everything else is thrown into it "permiscus like," and can be got at easier in that way than any other. On the outside of the bag is fastened the knife sheath, and the knife itself fits therein. This knife is my own invention, and I am proud of it. It consists of the blade of a shoemaker's knife with a square point, fitted into the buck-horn handle of an oyster knife and when sharp it will cut wood, bread, bacon, rope, or cotton with equal facility. In fact this knife is so handy, either for scraping a spar—the back is ground to an angle of 45 degrees for that purpose—peeling a potato, trimming up a splice, or making shavings, that I seldom use any other when cruising or monkeying. I have occasionally, in order to make things lighter, gone through the bag and culled out what I thought I did not need, and have generally found that I required something I had left behind before I had been out twenty-four hours. I generally leave the plane and all duplicates, except screw nails, at home before starting on a cruise, however.

This bag hangs on a hook on the starboard side of my canoe, and it only goes out of her when she goes out of commission. There are several tools, such as a pair of pincers, a saw, a claw-hammer, a straight-edge, a brace and bit, and a scratch-gauge kicking about my boat house, but I never take them out with me, and they are adjuncts only like the varnish pot, the oil bottle and the sandpaper box of the ditty bag. An adjunct of the ditty bag which, like it: seldom leaves the canoe, is my camp axe, a small blade of steel with a hammer on the back, and a bent handle.—*From American Canoeist.*

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francieco, - - Saturday, Feb. 4, 1888.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondente.

Letters intended for pnblication should resch this office not later than Wednesday of esch week, to secure a place in the issne of the following Sstnrday.

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Preeent Status of Running Blood in Breeding the Trotter.

In the article copied from Wallace's *Monthly*, under the above heading, is the following sentence: "He believed that he was right, and his tenacity of purpose was worthy of success which never came until he put two trotting crosses on the top of a thoroughbred mare and produced Anteeo and Antevolo." For the few trotting colts hred we can show more than the usual success apart from those mentioned by Mr. Wallace. From being so intimately connected with horses, tracks and turf papers, the impression is general that extensive breeding operations were also a part of our history. This is not correct, and to that can be added that the greatest success followed the use of thoroughbred blood. In fact, all of our success, as every fast trotter we have reared has been in close relationship to the blood horse, the most pronounced failures those which were farthest removed. Never in circumstances, after making what may he termed a business of horses, to own many mares, hreeding was carried on in an exceedingly limited way. Blackbird was purchased when engaged in land operations, and at a time when we had some money. The crash of 1857 left us where it did many others, with an extremely narrow margin, and the "old horse" was about our sole resource. The first living foal ever owned was by him and from a mare purchased of George Smith who hrought her from Canada, and she had the appearance of heing what he claimed, a highly-hred mare. This was May Day, foaled the first of May, 1857, hence her name. She won some colt and minor races, trotted in Chicago to wagon in 1865 in 2:41½, and in harness in 2:32. The first is of record, the second never got into print. This was pretty good for the first attempt and at that day.

The only thoroughhred mare owned in Iowa previous to 1863, was Maggie Mitchell, the dam of Marion, sold to Mr. Winters. She was hought in the fall of 1862, ca[illegible]cially to breed to Blackbird, hut he died soon after he[illegible] purchase. She was led out the spring of 1863 to breed to Tom Hyer, but Clark McAllister, at that time living with us, objected with such eagerness that the project was abandoned, though after becoming better acquainted with the good qualities of this son of Vermont Black Hawk, the change of plan was much regretted. Clark had been a "race-rider," and though at the time engaged with trotters, his old favoritism was in full force. As an instance of it, when he was driving Kirkwood and had him in Dubuque, he stood by the side of the owner of the stallion when the race-horses were brought out to take their part in the programme: "What are such horses as Sam good for?" was his salutation, and before giving Mr. Compton an opportunity to answer, continued "Harrow the track for these fellows to gallop upon." Kirkwood was a very handsome horse, as well as a fast trotter, and his owner had a "right" to he shocked at so derogatory an implication. That a daughter of Charmer should he mated to what Clark considered a scrub, was a mesalliance not to be thought of.

We are within bounds in stating that a dozen foals of all kinds exceed the number bred in Iowa, and heside May Day were Dolly Day, also hy Blackhird, who got a record of 2:51¼, and Mavis by A. W. Richmond. May Day and Dolly were the only ones which could be said to be trained, and these with "work" which at the present time would not be regarded as favorable to hring out speed. Mavis was from Oriole hy Blackhird, and she showed so well when a four-year-old that we refused $3,000 for her, offering to match her against any colt of the same age in the Northwest two races, heats of a mile, 3 in 5, and heats of two miles without acceptance.

We have an indistinct recollection that Charles Durfee won a race with her at Los Angeles, and the time was not far from 2:30. The first thoroughhred mare which we bred to what could we termed a trotting stallion was Columhia. In order that her first foal should be by a thoroughbred she was served by Malcolm, and then came the dam of Anteeo and Antevolo. Her third foal was Lady Richmond, also hy A. W. Richmond, after which she was hred to Hurrah and Kyrle Daly. She was "carrying" Lady Richmond when we sent her to Ohio, and Oriole was also in foal to that horse, and she accompanied Columhia and Wauanita to Ohio. This was the spring we came to California, and the risk of the long journey could not he taken. The Richmond Oriole colt got crippled. Her next, hy imported Hurrah, was Anniversary. Lady Richmond—we called her Coila—got a record of 2:35¼, though she was reported to have shown very fast trials; 2:15 was claimed to have been made in one of these, and Mr. Reher wrote that when a four-year-old he saw her trot in 2:27. There is not the least doubt that Anniversary was a very fast mare. She was trotted all throngh 1886, *not to gain a better record* than 2:34 which was her mark. In St. Louis she was second when the heats were trotted in 2:23, 2:26, 2:28½, and her last owner "Knap" McCarthy, when here lately, stated that she could surely trot in 2:20, and not fall off a shade no matter how many heats were trotted. From 1870 to the spring of 1874, we resided at Riverside, and the trotting colts of our own which were hred there were very few. Among them San Diego, by A. W. Richmond, from a Logan mare, who gained a record as a three-year-old, the year he was broken, of 2:51, and when four was a good second to Brigadier in 2:41.

Anteeo was the first colt we hred in California. Before selling his dam to Governor Stanford, we hred Antevolo. Anteeo was a few days old when the sale was made. Beside these the trotting colts produced here are, from a Whipple's Hamhletonian a colt hy Anteeo, foaled in 1884, which showed remarkably well hut got the "bighead" and had to be killed; and a sister to that colt, foaled in 1885, we sold when a weanling. From Lady Viva we bred an Anteeo, foaled in 1884, which we sold to Mr. Corhitt for $800, and in 1887 she had a foal by Antevolo. From Lady Del Sur, hy Del Sur, a foal of 1887 by Antevolo, and two more bred in partnership with Mr. Wright and Mr. Bailhache, foaled in 1885, comprise the California list.

From the above exhihit it will be seen that taking into consideration the number bred and other drawhacks, there was a fair success, and we think that Mr. Wallace will agree that were the near crosses of thoroughbred eliminated, the showing would he meagre in comparison. On one side Anteeo, Antevolo, Lady Richmond, Anniversary, May Day. On the other, classing Richmond as too far removed from the thoroughbred to count, which is far from heing the case, Mavis, San Diego, and the complete failure of those bred in conjunction with Mr. D. A. Gage, the get of the Hamhletonian horse Logan and from mares which had been trotters or belonged to trotting families. The difference between Mr. Wallace and ourselves is that he ascribes to trotting crosses capacities which we credit, in a great measure, to thoroughhred hlood. Without laying claims to more than constantly lahoring for what was thought to be the best course for hreeders to pursue, our belief is that it was to their iuterest that there should he a wide difference in the views of our old-time friend and those we have promulgated.

That his labors have been of great service is beyond the slightest question, and when there was anything but good feeling between us, this we always accorded. We have done our part towards counteracting the prejudice existing against the incorporation of thoroughbred hlood in fast trotters. Mr. Wallace has insisted that it should not he carried too far, and to offset what we consider erroneous counsel, he has done more than all the writers, past and present, to form a substantial basis for trotting pedigrees. But it may be that in confining his atttention to so great a degree to pedigrees and not making allowance for the scarcity of thoroughbred mares in trotting studs, both years ago and at the present time, he has been misled, whereas a more practical acquaintance would have resulted in modifying his opinions. He is in error in stating that many thoroughhred mares were in the studs of D. A. Gage, C. S. Dole, Elisha Wadsworth or C. C. Parks. When the latter gentleman became the owner of thoroughhred mares, he hought Bonnie Scotland, sold his trotting stallion, and turned his attention to breeding race-horses. Mr. Dole had a few, and some good ones, though those helonging to Mr. Gage and Mr. Wadsworth were of an inferior class.

The fastest colt ever hred hy Mr. Dole was by Alhambra from Hope, by imp. Glencoe, hut she had the misfortune to sever the tendon of her foreleg the spring she was three years old, and never recovered. We drove her a short time, and after heing let up would show inside of a 2:20 gait, hut after a few days of work the lameness returned.

Whoever should claim that thoroughbred mares indiscriminately were fitted to breed fast trotters from, would go further than any sensihle man, however enthusiastic in his advocacy of the blood he may he. Few there are which can be depended upon to breed race-horses from, and this their natural vocation. Those which have been tried, as a rule, were failures as the dams of winners, and this inferiority was not the best recommendation for entry into the trotting paddocks. The mares at Palo Alto are of a higher class. Annette, the dam of Ansel, was the mother of two good race-horses—Camille Urso, hy Lodi, and Chance, hy Venture, with a trotting record of 2:27¾. Dame Winnie is a member of a distinguished family on hoth sides. Lizzie Whips is near of kin to eome of the celehrities of the turf, and a fine performer herself, and the list could be extended to include quite a number of the mares in that stud.

We have not the least hesitation in making the statement that for the first time in the history of trotting-horse breeding thoroughbred mares have heen accorded a fair chance, and that Palo Alto must be awarded the credit of the movement.

There are questions in the article quoted which will be answered hereafter. We cheerfully acknowledge that many of the positions are strong, a few impregnable, and taken together require time, study and research to present testimony which will he of sufficient weight to counterhalance that which Mr. Wallace presents. There is more pleasure, however, in answering arguments if a good deal of labor is entailed, than to reply to assertions which many appear to consider sound logic. While realizing that the work is anything hut an easy "stent" we shall enter upon it with confidence.

While writing ahout the class of thoroughhred mares which should he nlaced in the trotting list, the intention was to offer as an illustration a remark made hy Mr. Salisbury to a man with whom he was talking horse. It was to the effect that he would have the greatest hopes of raising a two-minute trotter from coupling Director with a mare which could run a mile in 1:40 than from any other selection of a dam. Most assuredly if such a mare had other qualities in nearly equal proportion she would he more likely to throw the wonder than one which was slower, and the capacity to keep up such a rate of speed at the gallop be an augury that her progeny would have the necessary endurance to hold out at a trot. This leads to a repetition of the position that we took many years ago, viz., that the form of the thoroughbred is the best adapted for rapid locomotion at any of the gaits, and when that form is coupled with other necessary qualifications a superior animal will result.

Out-Crossing.

This week we give what Stonehenge has to say about out-crossing, and in connection with the article published last week is a fair and candid statement of both sides of the question. That these examples, taken from the records of nearly half a century ago, favors inbreeding must be admitted, and still later research may show to the contrary.

Hereafter we will give Count Lehndorff's views, supplementary to which will he illustrations from American turf history.

Pescora Hayward was sent up to Eureka last week and reached there in a very sick condition. The *Mail* reports the chances as against recovery.

The Stallion Staks at the State Fair.

A sweepstake for all trotting stallions, heats of a mile, best 3 in 5, at the State Fair of 1888, will be found amoug the new advertisements in the paper of this week, where the conditions can be found. We are much pleased to record this very liberal offer of the State Fair folk, and as liberality in horse affairs is usually the best policy, we sincerely hope that this will prove to be a better iuvestment than the most sanguine anticipate. Then it will be an advantage to the National Stallion Stake, being another inducement for Eastern owners to make nominations. There will be some six weeks between the two events, so that the first trotted will not be a drawback to the second. Six weeks often prove to be sufficient time for great changes to take place. Horses, in many instances, knock a big hole in previous records after six weeks of active work, and as all agree that actual races are more favorable for improvement than any amount of exercise outside of public performances, the time is of more importance to stallions which make seasous than other classes, and those which are kept in the stud until tho summer is well advauced have to be hurried to get ready.

The object in fixing the date of the National as late as October 20th, was to give time to get in order after the close of even a late season. Tbose which stop by the first of June will have space enough before the State Fair, but if kept in service, as some have heretofore been, until August, the 20th of October is rather too close. There will, unquestionably, be a sbortening of duties consequent on these stakes, and unless an owuer is "hard pressed" for the emoluments of his horse, will be apt to cut off some which would otherwise be taken. As stated in auother article, we do not hold that stud service is such a bar to performance as a majority of people ascribe. We shared iu that opinion until there was a good deal of proof to the contrary, and now, further than to curtail the time for training, consider that the effect is not detrimeutal to any great degree.

But there must be a cessatiou of fast work during the time of service. This is also at variance with our former notions, and the change of ideas has followed a closer study of the subject. This, however, will come in with greater propriety when the topic is nearer akin.

Eastern owners might give as a reason for not eugaging in the National that to put all on one chance, when the journey was so long, was not advisable. That eveu a slight ailment might render the trip entirely void, but with this addenda, and the further project of trotting at subsequent Fairs, that objection does not hold good. The second payment in the National is due the first of September. Horses engaged at the State Fair will be started so as to arrive by that time. Thus the only risk in both stakes is $450, and this is light for euch a rich prospect.

State Fair Officers.

Every person who has the welfare of the State Agricultural Society at heart will share with us the gratification over the retention of the old officers, without in any sense disparaging tho other good men in the Board. Mr. Shippee seems to be particularly well adapted for the Preeidential chair. He has natural gifts for the position and when so ably eeconded by the other members of the Board the administration cannot be surpassed. Travel over all the states and a stronger cabinet than that which has charge of the several departments of the society could not be found. Could not be equaled outside of California, as the most competent of Eaetern managere would be at a lose when brought into contact with Pacific Coast duties. Not another fair, exhibition, exposition, or whatever else it may be called, has the scope of oure. Without the leaet hesitation we pronounce it the most serviceable department of the State government. It does more for the State than any other governmental institution, with the single exception of schools and colleges. A greater advantage to the bulk of the people, and every dollar granted is like seed scattered in a rich soil, returning many times the amount planted. As the best seed planted on the best soil has little value unless the after care is proper, so if our grand autumn dieplay were to lack in management it would dwindle into comparative insignificance. With the present Board there is a certainty of progress. Joined to the President'e natural talent for this kind of business he has the benefit of long experience. He has the benefit of coadjutors, which can be classed with Napoleon's Field Marshals, with the able etaff of generals which seconded the central figure in our history iu a way that made it difficnlt to award a decided preference. Without euch a staff the efforts of even the greatest would fail; with it thero is no trouble. Every wheel ruus smoothly, and in this connection we must reiterate the praisee so justly due the clerical department. More potent, than many imagine, for good or evil is this branch of the service. All in all we cannot see how the present Board could be amended. The old guards have proved their fitness for the situation; so far as we are acquainted the later recruits are eminently worthy. To our knowledge can be added the testimony of "coming under the tongue of good report."

Dsath of Happy Msdium.

We sincerely regret the death of Happy Medium. There are many causes for regret. In the first place his owner has earned the respect and gocd wishes of every one who is at all interested in trotters, and has been of vast service to every person eugaged in breeding them. He has done as much as any one man, more, it may be said, to relieve "horse business" of the odium which formerly clung to it than anyone else. He deserved the success which he so fairly earned, and such a loss is serious. Then again we had Princess uuder, our charge for some time and sold her to Robert Bonner, acting as agent for D. A. Gage. We have an affection for horses that we have known long enough to really know them, which extends to their kindred, and the old mare was an especial favorite. She was a "character." There was a spice of devil in her composition, and yet the deviltry gave a piquancy that would have been missed, a ragout without flavor.

We learn that another son of Happy Medium has beeu lately brought to California, and the blood can scarcely be too highly prized. Brigadier has been underrated without cause, and that his stock will yet show well we have not the least doubt. Had it not been for the "gruelling" he got in that eastern campaign it is nearly dead certain that he would have made a very low mark. Horses, like men, must have au opportunity, without it there is no chance. Milton Medium has done wonderfully well for his chances, and now that the sire has gone we trust that that there will be better appreciation of the blood.

Tbe following was from *The World.*

Lexinoton, Jan. 25.—Gen. W. T. Withers' famous stallion Happy Medium died this moruing at Fsirlawn Farm, near this city, of spinal meningitis. He was one of the most famous sires of trotting stook, and although twenty-five yesrs old wss valued at $40,000.

Happy Medium was foaled in 1863. He was bay in color, and was bred by R. F. Galloway, at Sufferns, N. Y. He was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of the famous California trotting mare Princess (record 2:30), by Andrew's Hambletonian, son of Judson'e Hambletonian, who was by Bishop's Hambletonian, a son of imported Messenger. As Rysdyk's Hambletonian was in-bred to Messenger, Hsppy Medium carried a rich infusion of that blood. Princess was one of the famous trotters of the "fifties," and often trotted against the famous Flora Temple. In fact, it was Princess tbat trotted against Flora Temple at Kslamszoo, Mich., when the latter made her record of 2:19¾—the first time "twenty" was ever beaten, and Princess beat Flora Temple at two mile heats in 1869. Happy Medium himself gsined a record when four years old, at Goshen, N. Y., of 2:54, which he reduced to 2:32½ at Patterson, N. J., in 1869, when he distanced Guy Miller and Honesty. In 1871 Mr. Robert Steel, of Philadelphia, purchased Happy Medium, and in 1879 sold him to Gen. W. T. Withere. As a eire Happy Medium was famous the country through. He had no less than thirty-nine of hie get in the "two-thirty" list, of whioh Maxey Cobb had the best stallion record of 2:13¼, while he aleo trotted to pole with Neta Medium in 2:15¾, while according to Chester'e tabulated statement the following get of Happy Medium entered the 2:30 list last year: Norman Msdium, 2:20; Edith, 2:22¼; First Love, 2:22½; Camile and Riley Medium, 2:25 each; Frank Ellis, 2:26¼; Fred Medium, 2:27¼; Happy Girl, 2:27½; Brint Medium, 2:28½; Eddy Medium, 2:29¼, and Mott Medium, 2:29½. The death of Happy Medium will he a serioue loss to Gen. Withers, who in 1884 lost the famoue Almont, another trotting eire that he had refused $40,000 for.

The Cook Sals.

A week from next Thursday, February 16th, Killip & Co. will offer for sale at the Bay District Tract, San Francisco, the greater portion of the stock of the Monte Diablo Rancho, belonging to Seth Cook. That it will be a large offering is manifest, when only Steinway, his son, Charles Derby, and four brood-mares are retained. The trotting stock are, with scarcely an exception, rarely bred, many of them "performers," and of high form. Samuel Gamble collected them, and as he ie known to be one of the most exacting of equine critics, this of itself is no small recommendation. That the "blood-lines" were well chosen the catalogue proves. Amoug the brood-mares offered are the get of Steinway, The Moor, Abbotsford, Silver Threads, Nutwood, Whipple's Hambletonian, Elmo, Echo and Belnor. Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, The Moor, Long Island Black Hawk are represented, and these comprise the great trotting strains of the country, all ending, however, in two imported horses, Messenger and Grand Bashaw. The blood of Vermont Black Hawk is also found, and various other strains of merit. There are seven trotting colts in the list, and it does not require an intimate knowledge of pedigrees to learn that their breeding may be termed grand. Six of them are by Steinway and Clovis, and from dams well adapted to ehow good results. There are twenty trotting fillies, a majority of them being old enough to put in the stud, though should purchasere prefer to have them trained there is more than a good chance for a rate of speed up to the staudard of the present day. Eleven Cleveland Bays and roadster geldings to swell the catalogue to eighty-two in all The practical breaking up of this stud gives an opportunity to purchase stock at auction which seldom occurs. The assurance that they will *positively* be sold can bo relied upon. There are so many sales where such au assurance is given with little regard for carryiug the promise through, that it has become common to consider many grains of salt as the main condiment to the bill of fare, but we feel that there is no hazard in guaranteeing it in this instance. The colts in training have been at the Bay District Track for some time, and all offered will be there by the middie of the coming week,

Catalogues cau be obtained of Killip & Co., Samuel Gamble or Geo. A. Wiley, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

Dr. Hicks Protssts.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Yonr Sacramento correspondent "Observer," ssys: "Dr. Hicks is slowly recovering, and hopes to sit behind his Flsxtsils again in the spring." Unhappily your correspondent is not well advised as to my hopes or my stock. Because I wss a little in advsnce of others in a jnst sppreciation of a pacing cross in a trotter, or for some other reason, there seems to be s general misapprehension thst I have nothing but Flsxtsils and Blue Bulls. A breeder of trotters who inherited his stock but not the knowledge that should go with it, said the other day, "I have to admit that Dr. Hicks has good horses, but they are not well bred." For the information of this gentlemsn and "Observer," I wish to ssy tbat I have Hambletonian blood throngh seven lines; Mambrino Chief blood through five lines; Clay blood, Bashaw blood, Patchen blood, American Star blood, Black Hawk blood, Pilot Jr. blood, and plenty of thoroughbred blood, some of it closer up thsn I like. In sbort, I have in my stock all the blood tbat is recognized in the breeding of trotters, not forgetting Blackbird blood. Grafted upon these old trotting lines I have what every intelligent breeder is now seeking—pscing blood, and the very best of pacing blood—Blue Bull aud Flsxtail. From this breeding the produce of my stock hsve twice achieved the fsstest records in the world in their clsss, at the time made. At the lsst California State Fair the produce of my stock took more preminms than any three breeding farms in the State, as the Secretsry's books will show. I am not well enough to write, but I cannot afford to let this sneer at my stock psss unnoticed. As my sffliction will compel me to sell them, which I shall do with the deepest regret, but with a profound conviction that in the near future, no matter into whose hands they may fall, they will vindicste my judgment and the theories upon which they were bred, and do their full share in maintsining California trotters in the proud position which they now hold. Respectfully,

Sacramento, Jan. 30th. M. W. Hicks.

Foals of 1888.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBRED.

Jan. 15, chestnut filly by Flood, dam Glendew by imp. Glengsry, from Glenrose by Lexington.

TROTTERS.

Jan. 20, brown colt by Alban, dam America by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Fanny Star by Seely's American Star.

Jan. 22, brown filly by Electioneer, dam Lizzie Whips by Enquirer, from The Graud Dutch S. by Vandal.

Jan. 27, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Lady Ellen by Carr's Mambrino; second dam by Owen Dale.

Feb. 1, b f by Electricity, dam Mecca by Mohawk Chief, from Mayfly (dam of Bonita, 2:18½) by St. Clair.

Names Claimsd.

By G. W. Hancock, Sacramento.

Specie, for chestnut colt foaled April 15, 1886, by Sterling, dam St. Cloud by Nutwood.

Merry Bird, for hay filly foaled April 16, 1887, by Prompter, dam Bonnie by John Nelson.

As to Shakespsare.

A subscriber writes: In 1853 Mr. James M. White brought acrose the plains from Kentucky a gray stallion called Shakespearo. Could you, or any of your readers, give me the pedigree of Shakespeare and greatly oblige?

[We do not know the horse. If any of our readers can throw any light on the matter they will confer a favor hy writing us.—Ed.]

Answsrs to Corrsspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

Subscriber, Rohnerville.

Did Occident ever beat Judge Fallerton in a race, and if so what was the time?

Answer—Occident beat Fullerton three times: San Francieco, Oct 31, 1874; time, 2:19, 2:18, 2:22¼. San Francieco, Nov., 1874; time 2:19, 2:25, 2:20¾. Sacramento, Oct. 30, 1878; time 2:23, 2:23½, 2:22.

Subecriber, Eareka, Cal.

Please inform me what Peidmont colts have made recorde better than 2:30, Please give their names and pedigree, and the time they made.

Answer—Pequot, 2:27¼; Carlisle, 2:28¾, dam Idabelle, hy Rysdyk'e Hambletonian. Pequot was bred in the East, and we do not know his dam.

W. H. S., Willows, Cal.

1. Who owned Ten Broeck when he ran the race with Mollie McCartby? 2. Was he uot the faetest horse on record at that time?

Answer—1. F. B. Harper. 2. He had the hest record at one, two and four miles.

W. H. T., San Luis Obispo.

Is Duke McClellan by Gen. McClellan, dam the dam of Dan Voorhies, 2:23¼, and eire of Maid of Oaks, 2:20, etandard bred?

Answer—Yes. He is standard under hoth rales 4 and 6.

J. T. Mc, Ogden, Utah.

Which has the best reoord, Shamrock or Bell Boy?

Answer.—Shamrock, 2:25; Bell Boy, 2:26.

Present Status of Running-Blood in Breeding the Trotter.

[Wallace's Monthly.]

It is now a good many years since the veteran editor and founder of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, of San Francisco, commenced writing on the horse. So many, indeed, that we don't care about specifying them, for about the same time we ourselves commenced in a small way on the same subject. We were both citizens of Iowa, and we were both heartily in accord with the belief that all that was good in the trotter came from the "thoroughbred," and that the only way to improve him further was to get more "thoroughbred" blood into him. In truth, neither of us knew anything about it, but this was the teaching of all who had gone before us, and it was the effort of the time with every one who was trying to breed the trotter. Our contemporary, although a man of brains, gave his attention for many years to the practical side of horsemanship, and his views were always loyal to his first notions and the date upon which he rested were furnished by his own stable and his own sulky. He believed he was right, and his tenacity of purpose was worthy of success, which never came until he put two trotting-crosses on top of a thoroughbred mare and produced Anteeo and Antevolo. Our own line of labor led us in a different direction, and instead of toiling for the triumph of a theory represented in our own stock, we devoted our energies to the classification of all the recorded trotting experiences of the whole world, and upon the solid basis furnished by those experiences we now stand. The truth of the great law became everywhere apparent that a horse could not transmit a capacity that he did not inherit or possess. The great mass of all past experience confirmed this law, and it became impossible to longer resist the truth.

In a short article in a recent number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN the editor asks some questions, in the way of argument, and we will try to answer them in the same candid spirit in which they are asked. He says: "'L.' claims that there have been thousands of attempts to breed fast trotters from thoroughbred mares. If this be the case there must be some evidence to sustain the position. We get catalogues from all the main breeders of trotters, and outside of Palo Alto it is rare, indeed, to find a thoroughbred mare in the list." At another point in the article he remarks: "We will be highly pleased to learn how many thoroughbred mares there are on the trotting-breeding farms of the United States outside of Palo Alto. It has been stated that the late R. A. Alexander bred a great many thoroughbred mares to trotting stallions. * * * If Mr. Brodhead will refer to the old books of the Woodburn Farm he will be able to state exactly the number of thoroughbred mares bred to trotting stallions."

We must take the liberty of refreshing the recollections of our contemporary on some points of local history with which he is altogether familiar. When he was in Chicago there were quite a large number of thoroughbred mares in the different breeding studs in that region, from which the owners were trying to produce trotters. Among these we may name Chas. S. Dole, James Wadsworth, David A. Gage, Elisha Wadsworth, C. D. Carpenter, of Tolona, C. C. & R. H. Parks, of Waukegan, Geo. Stevens, of Milwaukee, C. A. DeGraff, of Minnesota, besides a great many less conspicuous breeders in Wisconsin, and especially in Michigan. Besides these thoroughbred mares, upon which the chief dependence seemed to be placed, a large number of these men had half-and-half-bred stallions at the head of their stud. Sons of Membrino Chief out of thoroughbred mares were then the very tip of the fashion in all that region. The result was that these men all went out of the business after losing a pot of money, and in all that region not a single thoroughbred brood-mare is to be found, unless it be here and there one of the old stock that is still living. What is true of that region is practically true of the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains. Our contemporary is eminently right, therefore, in saying, "It is rare, indeed, to find a thoroughbred mare in the list." They have been here, they have been tried, and they have been wholly discarded.

We can probably enlighten our contemporary also on the question he raises as to how many thoroughbred mares the late R. A. Alexander ever bred to trotting-bred stallions. In the *Monthly* for May, 1879, he will find a careful study of Woodburn under the title "Lessons of Twenty Years at Woodburn Farm." He will there find a list of all the reputed thoroughbred maree by name that were bred to trotting stallions, and on looting up the list he will find the number thirty-four. In the early history of Woodburn maree that failed to produce runners were relegated to the trotting stud, and in numbers they were about equal to those that were trotters themselves or had produced trottere. If Mr. Alexander had thirty-four thoroughbred mares in the trotting stud then, the question follows, how many has he now? *Not a single one.* The last one, Little Meg, by Glencoe, and out of a Medoc mare, disappeared from the catalogue about ten years ago. This is the lesson taught by Woodburn, and this is the lesson that all breeders who are compelled to make a profit out of their business have learned.

On the question of breeding trotters from thoroughbred mares we think Senator Stanford's views have been misunderstood or misinterpreted. One day on his own track, and when Palo Alto was brought out to show a quarter, as a two-year-old, he remarked in the words following: "There are thoroughbreds and thoroughbreds. Some thoroughbred mares of the more plastic kind, with good, intelligent heads and a natural tendency to trot will produce trotters if bred to the right horse." After further conversation he again remarked: "None of my stallions can get a trotter out of a thoroughbred mare except Electioneer." These remarks imply two conditions that must be observed. 1. The mare must be selected, not because she is thoroughbred, but because she possesses good sense, good temper and a tendency to trot. 2. The horse must be selected, not because he is trotting bred, but because he possesses phenomenal power to meet and overcome all antagonistic elements. Under these conditions we must admit that an occasional trotter may be produced, but under these conditions, as laid down by Senator Stanford himself, the risk is so great that on business principles no man is justified in taking it. Then, if the experiment be successful, has it resulted in the production of a superior animal? Is Palo Alto, 2:20¼, out of a thoroughbred mere, any better than Manzanita, 2:16, out of a pacing-bred mare? Do seventeen heats to the credit of Palo Alto and twenty to the credit of Manzanita show any better campaigning and staying qualities in the former than in the latter? Does the fact that there is an occasional performer "half-and-half bred" prove that that is the way to breed a trotter?

The teachings of the statistics on this subject are very significant and very conclusive. Among all the great trotting sires that the country has produced, only three have demonstrated their ability to get trotters out of thoroughbred mares —Rysdyk Jr., Almont and Electioneer. We are not prepared to speak finally for the year just closed, as we have not given its experiences a very careful examination, but we think the fact, as stated, will still remain. In the *Monthly* for October, 1885, we gave a carefully prepared table, embracing all the "half-and-half-bred" trotters that had appeared up to that time. This table developed a fact that was a great surprise to us, and we went over it again and again to see that we had made no mistake. Out of the great list of over 1,900 trotters with records in 2:30 and better, there were only fifteen animals all told, up to that date, that were half-trotting and half-running-bred. This was practically three-quarters of one per cent. of the whole number. Considering that only twelve or fifteen years ago everybody was trying to breed trotters in this way, and that the public teachings at that time were all in this direction, we must conclude that the aphorism "like begets like," cannot be overthrown.

The New Year-Book.

Among the many encominms showered on the Year-Book for 1886, we value none higher than this from Mr. J. C. Simpson, of the California BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:

"Before closing we must award a higher position to the Year-Book than we have heretofore given it. It is a valuable work to those who have a fancy for fast trotters and who take any interest in their breeding and performances. It is a study in itself; an epitome of the trotting-world; a condensation which does away with the absolute necessity for reference to many volumes; the gist of breeding and performances in convenient form."

Our "isme" and Mr. Simpson's don't always "nick," but he honorably gives credit where credit is due, and in discussion is courteous and gentlemanly.

But if the old Year-Book was "an epitome of the trotting-world," what shall we call the new one?

On this third volume of the annual that has now become the favorite and authoritative book of record, work is going forward as rapidly as consistent with thorough care. The most important part, of course, are the great annual tables, and it is on these that we are making the greatest improvement. Though the tables in the last Year-Book were more correct, complete, and ample than anything ever published, the coming ones will be far more elaborate and accurate than the last. They will be compiled by the same hand, and the hand that does a thing twice will do it better the last time.

We will outline what the book will be:

Part I will contain summaries of all races trotted in the United States or Canada in 1887 in which any heat was trotted in 2:40 or better. These will not be skeleton reports, but full summaries. Following this will be a list of all horses that have made records slower than 2:40 during the year.

Part II will be the cream of all trotting experience presented in elegant and lucid order. It will give:

1. A 2:30 list for 1887, embracing all horses that entered the 2:30 list, or lowered their records in the past year.

2. A complete 2:30 list containing the name, description and *full* pedigree of every trotter with a record of 2:30 or better up to the close of 1886, thus giving, in connection with the 1887 list, a complete 2:30 list from the earliest times up to the present. The pedigrees will be extended at least to the second dam in every case where known, and the whole will make what has never yet been given the public—A COMPLETE 2:30 LIST.

3. The great Table of Trottere under their Sires will then follow, and here in alphabetical order will be arranged, with his performing progeny, the name, description, age, pedigree and salient points of history of every horse that ever sired a 2:30 trotter. The full pedigree will be given, and indeed every essential fact. In this will be accomplished the most conspicuous improvement upon the old tables, as there only the sire and dam were given. Following the sire, and his 2:30 list, will of course come, as usual, the list of his sons and daughters that have produced 2:30 performers.

4. Next will come a list of all horses that have sired the dams of two or more in the 2:30 list, but have not sired any 2:30 performers themselves. This was a new and widely appreciated feature of last year's book, and will in the next be amplified and improved. Prominent in this list figure such horses as Brignoli, Berkeley's Edwin Forrest, Eureka, Blood's Black Hawk, John Dillerd, St. Clair, etc.

5. Then will follow the table of great brood-mares, giving the name, pedigree and performing and producing progeny of every mare that has produced two or more 2:30 performers, or one 2:30 performer besides a son or daughter that has produced a 2:30 performer. This is a table of great interest and value.

6. Appropriately finishing this grand series will come the table of fastest records. This will give the fastest records at all distances, all ages, all periods, all ways of going, whether in race or against time, and will answer any question as to record-breaking.

The whole will form a handsome volume, bound in stiff covers, and making a complete and convenient book of reference.

It will be seen that with this book in his hand a man can answer almost any conceivable question about the records of the trotting-horse. It will be more than a mere record-book; it will in reality be a stud book of performers and producers, and will have condensed within its covers the very cream of literature, that it would cost hundreds of dollars to buy in the original volumes. It will have the advantage of "doing away with reference to many volumes," and this complete compendium will be sold at a price within the reach of the poorest.

We have published our share of trotting-horse literature, and we have no hesitation in saying that the new Year Book will be the most valuable work on the subject ever compassed in one volume. L.

The Breeding Problem.

Horse breeders will do well to consider and compare the information contained in the letters from prominent breeders, published in the past four issues and in this. It will be observed that the most thoughtful men engaged in the business differ in their methods of handling stallions and mares, but a comparison of results will impart to the unprejudiced a lesson of the highest value that will tend to establish a more uniform standard of practice. Of course there are some who have inherited certain methods and scorn any suggestion inconsistent with them, and others who are satisfied that they are masters of the hidden secrets of nature. These men have ceased to grow and have already begun to die. The world can do nothing more for them, and the earth they encumber is already yearning to claim its own.

We had some conversation with Mr. Milton B. Young and were struck by the system with which he had arrived at conclusions. He tried his mares every day in the season after the first breeding until he was satisfied they were with foal, and recorded every circumstance having the least bearing. His theory was that a mare once bred should be regularly tried to ascertain when she went out; that the trials should then continue to find out if she came in season again; that when in again, whether the time since her last service was long or short the mare should be bred. In pursuing this theory Mr. Young found that almost invariably a mare that remained in season as long as six days after being bred would, though permitted to go out without further breeding, come in later and have to be bred again. Consequently his practice now is to breed a mare over if she remains in season six days after she was bred without waiting for her to go out and come in again. The statistics gathered in the practice of the first theory furnished data which led absolutely to the conclusion upon which he bases his present practice. The importance of this discovery can not be overestimated. A month or two added to the life of a high-bred foal often means an increased value of hundreds of dollars, and in a stud of fifty mares the difference in early and late foals, a higher or lower rate of barrenness, is from five to ten thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. Young's method of obtaining daily information of the condition of his mares was simple and inexpensive. The groom took his place with the stallion at the teasing pole, separating him from the lot, where the mares were driven in loose, one of them being singled out at a time and driven to the stallion. This was a little troublesome the first few days, after which one man besides the stallion's groom could easily try a bunch of twenty or thirty in a brief time without other assistance. This being done every day, the valuable data from which the important conclusions above mentioned were drawn, was obtained.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

Trouble Ahead.

[Breeder's Gazette.]

It was not unnaturally supposed that when Mr. T. J. Vail resigned the Secretaryship of the National Trotting Association, having been moved to that act by the fact that his administration of the office was, to say the least, giving marked dissatisfaction to a large majority of the membership, his career as a factor in trotting affairs was over. Such, however, was not the case, and recent developments show plainly enough that Mr. Vail, at the time he resigned, regarded his retirement as only a temporary one. When Mr. Vail's successor, Mr. M. M. Morse, was elected by the Board of Review and took possession of the Hartford office, he availed himself for some time of the assistance of the ex-Secretary, that gentleman being about the only men in the country thoroughly familiar with the workings of the machine he had built up. Not long ago, however, Mr. Morse concluded that he had fully mastered the details of the business, and requested Mr. Vail to vacate the room he had been occupying. Instead of doing this Mr. Vail took the keys to the room and has since held possession of it, although not recognized in any way by the Secretary. It is understood that from this room Mr. Vail is issuing a circular letter to members of the National Trotting Association asking them to send him proxies to be voted at the Congress to be held in February, and the adherents of the present administration are greatly alarmed lest he should succeed in securing enough of them to again give him the control of affairs that he for so long enjoyed.

The situation would be ludicrous one were it not of so grave a character, and even with this view of the matter in mind it is difficult to suppress a smile at the wily manner in which Mr. Vail has been managing things since his enforced retirement a year ago. In the meantime, the aspect of affairs has greatly changed. President Grant, who from being a friend of Vail became one of his most active opponents, has announced that at the close of his present term of office he will retire, which means one stumbling block removed from Mr. Vail's path. Vice-President Tilton, the stern old Massachusetts soldier, who also left the Vail camp after serving therein many years and demanded the resignation of Mr. Vail, is lying at the point of death, and cannot in any event retain his office beyond its present term. Many of the tracks that were opposed to Vail have left the ranks of the National Association and joined those of the American, and in general there has been such a shifting of people and events that Mr. Vail sees in the present outlook a chance to regain the place he held so long, enjoyed so much, and left so reluctantly. Just what the outcome of his new move will be cannot of course be foretold, but it is safe to assume that the shrewd little man from Connecticut will make a gallant fight, because even his enemies must admit that he always did that, and with a good fighter there is always a chance for victory. It is true that with the exception of a single paper in New York city and one in Kentucky, the ex-Secretary has little support in the field of journalism, but his methods have never been of a character to require much assistance from that source, or to derive any particular strength from such assistance when it has been given. Proxies were the weapon with which the Vail victories were always gained in the past, and the fight that will take place next February will be waged on the old line. It is possible that the thorough exposition of Mr. Vail's plans, which is certain to be made, may take away much of his strength through the Association's refusing to send him proxies, or revoking those already issued, and it is understood that the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association has already instructed Secretary Morse to warn all members of the ex-Secretary's scheme; but in any event there is certain to be a big fight in the ranks of the National, and that of course means increasing weakness. With the present efficient officers out of the way it will not be such easy sailing in the future as it has been in the past, and certain recent events, notably the reinstatement of Geo. Hossack, are certain to add to the tempestuousness of the voyage. Many of the men and tracks that remained faithful to the National Association when the American was formed did so on the assurance that with the resignation of Mr. Vail the internal strife would cease, and they are naturally disgusted with the new turn that affairs have taken. Reasoning men do not care to be connected with an organization which is always in the position of the celebrated Kilkenny cats, and this latest move of the ex-Secretary will certainly drive them from the fold.

In the meantime, the American Association is gaining strength every day. Mr. D. J. Campau, Secretary of the Detroit track, and the man to whose push and aggressiveness the organization of the American Association was due, was in Chicago last week, and to a representative of *The Gazette* said that the success of the Association had been beyond the most sanguine hopes of its promoters. It had already acquired a practical monopoly of the tracks in the West, and in the East was gaining ground so steadily that the placing on its membership rolls of the names of a majority of the tracks there was only a question of time. Mr. Campau sees clearly that the tendency of the trotting turf is not only in the direction of stakes instead of purses, but he is also aware that it is to the breeding interests that the turf must look for its permanent support, and it is with these ideas in mind that the course of the Detroit track, now unquestionably the leading one in the West, will be shaped.

It is stated that Dr. Lum, St. Petersburg, Russia, has shipped two Orloff stallions and a mare to Rochester, N. Y., where the manager has purchased a farm.

National Trotting Stallion Stake.

Stakes for Trotting Stallions.

A sweepstakes for all trotting stallions, of $1,000 each, with forfeits as hereinafter described; heats of a mile, best 2 in 5 in harness. Five or more nominations to fill, to name and close on Thursday, the first day of March next, with the Treasurer. Two hundred dollars to be paid at that date which must accompany the nomination; $300 on Saturday, the first day of September next, and the final payment of $500 on Wednesday, the 17th of October next. The race to be trotted on Saturday, the 20th of October next, provided day and track are good on that day, and in case the selected day and track are not favorable the race to be postponed until the first good day and good track thereafter; but if said postponement be more than ten days, then each subscriber to have the right to withdraw his last payment, proper notice having been given the Treasurer of his intention to withdraw when the ten days have expired, and a failure to give said notice will hold the whole stake until the race is decided. Said race to be trotted on one of the following named tracks: San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Sacramento or Stockton, it being optional with the Treasurer which of these is selected, using his judgment in regard to selecting the track which will yield the most money to be added to the stake. This added money shall consist of all the accruing profits, after the necessary expenses are liquidated. The Treasurer may advertise for proposals from the proprietors of the tracks named, soliciting bids for a certain amount of money or such other offers as he shall designate. The Treasurer shall have full power to conduct all the business pertaining to the stake, appoint Secretary, judges of the race, and fill any other offices or stations necessary to a proper management.

Should, from any cause, the Treasurer be incapacitated from attending to the business, then the subscribers who at the time are eligible to start in the race shall elect his successor, who will be invested with the powers first granted.

The rules to govern said stake shall be those of the association in which the track selected holds membership, though it is imperative that the track shall be a member of the American Trotting Association or the National Trotting Association, and should the Treasurer deem it expedient he is empowered to apply for membership in either or both of the above-named associations.

The stakes and added money shall be apportioned as follows: If four or more horses start, the first or winning horse shall receive fifty per cent. of the whole amount of stakes and added money, the second in the race twenty-five per cent., the third in the race fifteen per cent., and the fourth in the race ten per cent. If three start the division shall be, the winner sixty per cent., the second twenty-five per cent., and the third fifteen per cent. If two start the winner shall receive seventy per cent., the second thirty per cent. Should there be a "walk-over," the horse making it shall receive all the stakes and forfeits less the necessary expenses. A failure to pay at the stipulated time will incur a loss of previous payments.

Address nominations to **N. T. Smith**, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

N. T. SMITH.
Treasurer of National Trotting Stallion Stake.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

I have made arrangements under which I will stand the stallion imp. Mariner for the season ending on or about June 1st, 1888.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Tou and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Sanntterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 855.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Fedditgton, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

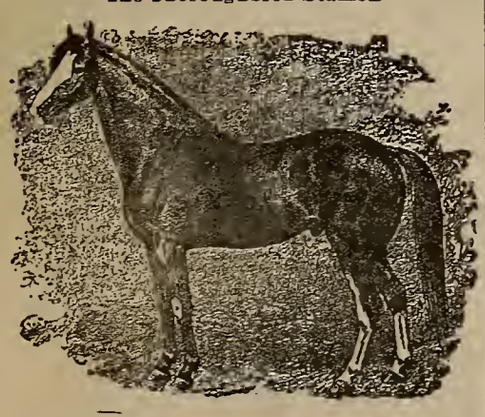
Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

I will, before the middle of January, give notice of the place at which I will have him. It will be within easy distance of San Francisco.

MATT STORN,
7ja **Box 242, Oakland, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
3 1de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight, Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15¼ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 422.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:20¾, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16½; Piedmont, 2:17½; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½), by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½.

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by Imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pinch enough to go a hard race to its hitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302.

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1888, recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¾, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high, weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood. Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 61; grand sire Omar Pacha g g 326; sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. As a sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands, 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active, a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 439; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KELLER & No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILLIS, Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District City.

Final arrangements have at last been perfected hy which the Coney Island Jockey Clnh will be able to make the straight three-qnarter track with the privilege of croseing the lane, of which there was aome donbt at ooe time. For the lower end of the track, which will be 200 feet wide at the starting point, eight and a half acree were bonght from Mr. Conover (or Konwenhoven, as the name ie in the old title deede), and aeven and a half acres from Mr. Brasier near the track. The new etraight conrse will narrow down to eighty feet wide at the po.nt where it will enter the present track. There ia eome little nncertainty as to whether the etarting point can he aeen from the stand even with a glass. Bot of ıhat time will tell. The new track shonld be called "the Bradford," for Mr. J. H. Bradford has been the hardeat, the most persistent advocate of the improvement.—*World.*

Hessian Fly in England.

Miss Ormerod, the Consnlting Entomologiat of the Privy Conncil Office, reports that the resnlts of the inveatigations of Professors Lindeman and Riley pnts an end, np to the present date, to any reason for anpposing that the Heasian fly attack has heen brought to na from America. The parasites above mentioned are excessively minnte fonr-winged flies, which can only be certainly identified hy comparison of specimens, aa there are not fnll deecriptione or fignrea attainable. Probably two, if not three, of the kinds will he foond to be similar to (or to minntely resemble) Britiah kinde previoualy known here; bnt this point will be fnrtner inveatigated.

The examioationa as to presence of flax aeeds in imported straw have still been continned at Hnll hy Mr. Edm. Riley, relatively more eapecially to the very large imoorte of eggs from Rossia. Aa aome of theae come over in etraw of rye, which is one of the corn crops liable to infeatation, miechief might be feared, hnt I am informed by Mr. Edm. Riley, who ia investigating on my behalf (and ia perfectly qnalified for an examiner), that the straw is mostly cnt ahove the second joint, and I have myaelf had a sample aent, ahowing that the straw waa so ornised to ahrede to make it aoft for packihg material, that it appeared hardly posaible it conld have flax seeda adhering to any of it.

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

2:16 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; hred by Joseph Calrn Simpson. Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Colnmbine, hy A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Colnmbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Yonng Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, hy imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonneta o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Slr Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Brnce's American Stnd Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February lst to Jnne 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be retnrned next sesson, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranke as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choiceat, and in point of form he is ae nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse hred on this Coast. For further particnlars addrees,

I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, hy Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetnees 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ handa high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and wonld have classed among the fastest trotters in the world bnt for an accident which interrupted his training. That hlood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olda; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that be is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile ln 2:40, half ln 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam hy Echo, one mile ln 2:39, half in 1:18, qnarter :35¼. Dennis Oannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter ln :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Orandee ln 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter ln :36.

Goldleaf, dam hy Flaxtall, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are sll two-year-olds. George V., dam hy Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57½, trial 2:45.

Theee, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling hronght $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cnpid, imperfectly hroken, brought $1,110 at pnblic auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; eecond dam by Fisherman; third dam hy Kentucky Oray Eagle, throughhred, etc. etc.; le a rich cheatnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:2[illegible] TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from startin[illegible] in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February let to end June 1[illegible]th, 1888.

Go[illegible] pasturage at $3 per month; best of care, bnt no responsibility take[illegible] for accidenta or escapes.

Ma[illegible]s not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charg[illegible] next season, providing I still own the horsee.

For f[illegible]rther particulare or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN. Prop.
Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

3lde

John Splan is qnick at repartee, hnt he met hia match one day at Philadelphia. He wanted to drive np to Harry Johnaon'a door, hnt an old white horse and trnck etood right acrosa hia way, and a contrary little Irishman sat on the box looking at him.

"Here yon, Pat, lay over with that old scarecrow." was Splan'a command.

Bnt the little Irishman was game and anawered it with a leer, eaying, "Who ar yu—a aheenee nrr a patent-medicin' man, wid yer cheak? Cnm off that peddler's wagnn and oi'll tak' a fall ont av yer."

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines fonr crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonlan, threc to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm. Jollet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam hy Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Ludy Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21¼.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam hy Hunt's Commodore, son of Msmbrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig'e Alfred.
9th dam Wormley'e King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack wae bred to three mares last season and all are ln foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed. Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precantion taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidente or escapea.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja26 **2508 H Street, Sacramento. Cal.**

ANTEVOLO.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE eusuing season from February lst to June 1st ,1888.

Terms.

One hnndred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hnndred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a hetter opportunity for training before the Fall Circnit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and conseqnently he could not he got into couditlon in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will he well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of snch high form, and I sm not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-hred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanke and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star lu forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. Ae a yearling he trotted ln 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½. the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great epeed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for s horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he wonld have trotted in 2:15 or hetter while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endnrance was snch that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have heen refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a ehort distance from my stables, and which can he seen with a few minntea' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 66 mares last season, and, as nearly as can he told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to jndge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of heing one of the hest breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot he snrpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond qnestion, the greatest trotting sire of any sge when all things are considered. His dam Columhine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have heaten 2:20, 2:16½ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, hred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**

First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again hefore the pnblic with the feeling that further recommendations are jnstified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work nntil so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of Angust, and short brushes was all that could he given thereafter. He did not fnlly recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he wonld trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Ouy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Conrse, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16½, although he had to trot outside of two horsea for the whole distance. In that race he heat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that raco his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest fnrlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these aro his oldest.) Three have heen hroken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on tho 1st of Apill, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to begot epeed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland, The latter address where the horse is kopt.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred hy Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-hodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boote nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a hetter right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still be can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioncer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the conrse of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioncer, hc by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer'e dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31½); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Ki[illegible]r, 2:27¼; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33¼; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretc[illegible]n, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¼) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and nndonbtedly wonld have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20, The demand for his servicee last season was so great, that he did not get throngh until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner'e intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Oov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31½) was eired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great epeed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only ooe-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, bnt no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Oood pastnrage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighe 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19¼ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being ahout three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Mand S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On acconnt of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enongh to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premlnm at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) hy Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and nnder, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora hy Don Victor, hy Belmont; second dam Clarahel (dam of Clifton Bell, fonr years old, 2:24¼, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Ahdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fonrth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to tweuty-five mares at $40 for the season, beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or fnrther particulars address

28js **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing Febrnary 1st and ending Jnne 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO wae got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Herculea; second dam hy Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules hy Kingston, (son of Ventson), dam dangbter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson'e Belmont, dam Maria Downing hy American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); second dam Brownlock hy Tiger; third dam hy imp. Speculator; fonrth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell hy Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Rnssell hy Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown'e Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp. Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21½.

TERMS: $75 the season, dne at time of scrviee. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next eeason free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accideuts.

For fnrther particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½
First dam by Ooveruor Booth, by Oeorge M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Oallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claue. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Oco. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The [illegible]ire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of hay, with black points, 15¾ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars addreas

KYRON O'GRADY,
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

At the auction sale of the Lorillard thoroughbreds last winter, Milton Young bought the once famous race-mara Spinaway, she baing at that tima in foal to ona of Mr. Lorillard's stallions. It seems that Spinaway was due to foal Jan. 15, bnt dropped her foal more than two weeks too early, which makes it valuelasa for racing pnrposes, the ages of thoroughbreds being counted from Jan. 1. Mr. Young wrote Mr. Lorillard a nota on tha snbject, accusing him of grossly careless breeding, and as Mr. Lorillard deemad tha communication an impertinent one, he promptly communicated that opinion to tha newspapers, which have taken great pleasure in printing his remarks.

Kilwarlin, that won the English St. Leger last fall, was ridden to victory by a jockay named Robinson. Curiously enough tha boy was not yet out of his indentures to Cannon, the rider and trainar, and to accure his release in order that the boy might ride all his horses in the fnture tha owner of Kilwarlin was compalled to pay Cannon $7,500 cash, and retsina the second call on Robinson's services.

The following are tha prominent jockays ruled off for riding at Guttenburg and Clifton: P. Fitzpatrick, Goodale, Whyburne, Henston, Laavy, Penny, Hogan and Anderson.

ATHLETICS.

Golden Gate Wrestling.

On Wednesday evening last, at the Goldan Gate Athletic Clnb, Messrs. H. T. Pritchard and A. H. Lean wrestled for the third time in Græco-Roman style. Both are very powerful, but neither has had the benefit of thorough instruction, and as a natural consequence the axhibition was more a display of strength than finesse. Aftar fiva minutes work, Mr. Lean was so unfortunate as to throw Mr. Pritchard a flying fall upon the bare boards, off the mat. The fall was heavy and injnred Pritchard to snch an extent as to handicap him seriously. Mr. Lean won that fall and the succeeding one, and the match. What the result would have been bnt for the accident, it is impossible to say. The match drew a very large attendaaca to the pleasant rooms of the club.

The championship team from the O. C. which won a majority of the events at the last meeting of the P. C. A. A. A. was photographed on Wednesday last. Individual pictures will also be made in large size of the winners of first prizes in that meeting.

Next week an articla will be published in this paper from tha pen of a local champion at ont-door sports, embodying many points of great practical value. It should engage the close attention of all athletic readers.

The Olympic Club has listed so many athletic eveuts for February, March and April, that its members will be kept busy.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Malville, Director Keelly has placad a pin-pool outbt in the Olympic billiard-room.

Tha Olympic games on Washiugtou's Birthday should attract aome of the line athletas from tha Goldan Gate, Acme, Reliance and Turner Clnbs.

Director D. L. Rhodes, of tha Olympic Club, was married last week. All possibla good wishes attend the popnlsr officer.

AQUATICS.

In the Aquatic Word.

Aquatic affairs in this part of the world are, to quote a frequently used and very expressive term, "As dead as a door nail." There is absolntaly nothing doing, and they almost become chestnutty when we refer to tha few 'oriaf facts, and so, for a change, let us take a sqnint abrosd, where the situation is more active, and sea what is going on.

In Anstralia, where Hanlan ia, and from whauce he hopes to return with his onceprized title of champion of the world, the affair of importance is tha single skull race batween Clifford and Kemp for the championship honors relinquished by Beach, preferring to bestow them npon a friend than to giving tha American another chance to battle for them. The race between these two worthias will occur next mon h, and the reanlt of it will giva Hanlan the opening he dasires, to meet the hol ler of it in an honest competition. When they meet thera is hardly any donbt bnt what Ned will ba abla to sustain his prestige. Meanwhila tha latter will not ba idle. His affair with his old opponent, Trickett, is atill on the tapis, and this will excite as much intarest, if not more, than the championship event.

Ovar in England tha coming race between Wallace Ross and Bubesr ia creating no little amount of interest among the rowing fraternity. Mnch diversity of opinion exists regarding the comparativa ability of the men, although to the majority Ross' chances seem to be the best. The race involvea the title of chsmpionshin of England, distinction which the big Nova Scotian has long hankered after.

Referring to Bnbear reminds me of tha many disparsging things about Hanlan which are credited to him. I feel sure that whan Hanlan returns homa by way of England he will take some of the conceit out of his tradncer. No one can charge Ed. Hanlan, no matter what he is aa a sculler, to being other than a gentleman, and when a thick, ignorant chump like Bnbear attempts to injnre a man of Hanlan'a standing, ha onght to be taught a leason.

From tha ice bound Harlem comes a wail from tha Atlanta and Columbia clnbs, due to the fact that the elevated railroad has secured possession of the water front upon which their honsea are situated, which will necessitate a change of baae aa soon as the water is open enough to permit of it.

The Union Boat Clnb had its annnal ball at tha Metropolitan Opera Honse. It is almost needless to say that the affair was a brilliant one.—*Mercury, in Sporting World.*

Fifty-eight bookmakers belong to the recently organized Turf allianca that was sqnelched by the jockey clubs.

The *Sporting World* publishes a list of the owners who have becoma qualified for rscing on half-mile tracks.

STATE Agricutural Society

Trotting Sweepstakes

—FOR THE—

STATE FAIR OF 1888.

GRAND STALLION STAKE.

Open to all St llions—$500 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $250 payable August 1, 1888. The State Agricnttural Society will add $500 for each starter up to four, or $2,000 for four or more starters. Stakes to ha divided into three monies—four-sevenths to winner, two-sevenths to the second, and one-seventh to the third horse. The added money to he divided into four moneys, 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. If bnt two starters, stakes and added money divided five-sevenths to the winner, and two-sevenths to second. A stallion making a walk-over gets the entire stakes, but no added money. Entries close March 1st, 1888.

TROTTING STAKE FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

$50 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 payable July 1st, and the remaining $25 payable August 10th. $300 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

$100 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1st, and remaining $50 payable August 10th. $400 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR FOUR-YEAR-OLDS.

(Conditions same as for three-year-olds).

In all the stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry, and all money paid in. In the colt stakes five to enter, three or more to start. Money divided as follows: To winning colt all the stakes, and 50 per cent. of the added money; second colt, 34½ per cent.; third colt, 16⅔ per cent. of added money. Two-year-old stake, mile heats; three and four-year-olds, three in five to harness. No added money for a walk-over. If only two start they must contest for the stakes paid in, and divide two-thirds, and one-third. Otherwise, in all stakes the National Rules to govern.

Entries in the above colt stakes to close with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento, on Thursday, March 15, 1888.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
4fetd EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

There were 1,245 head of trotting-bred stock sold in Kentucky in 1887 that realized $395,078, an average of $317 per head.

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Catalogues giving fnll pedigrees and descriptions now ready.

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From imported and premium stock. For size and beauty cannot he excelled in America. My B. B. Reds are extra large, and high station; the cocks weighing from eight to ten ponnds and hens from six to eight pounds. The Pit games, "Black Hackles," are the best imported stock, and are warranted GAME to the core. Stags and pullets from the B. B. Reds at reasonable prices. Eggs in season, from either yard, $3 for 13, or $5 for 26. Address

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Ever held in the West will take place

THURSDAY, MARCH 1st, 1888,

AT GEO. L. GOULDING & CO.'S CITY STOCK YARDS,

Denver, Colorado.

—:o:—

I will offer at Public Sale my entire Western Stable of Trotters and Thoroughbreds, containing some of the most noted racers of the day. Snch names as the royally-bred Superior, 2:29½; the king of pacers L. C. Lee, 2:15; Black Diamond, 2:19¾; Billy Bunker (pacer), 2:19½; Lister, 2:25½; Billy Lyle, 2:35½; Billy S., 2:14; Charlie K., 2:34½; Boomerang Nappy, 2:27½, and a host of other good ones cannot fail to interest all horsemen, who, with the general public, are cordially invited to attend this great event on the above mentioned date, where a rare opportnnity will be offered to purchase at public sale some of the most noted horses in the country. The above names are only a small portion of the lot to be sold, which contains, hesides a large lot of standard-bred trotting mares, a nnmber of thoronghbreds that have attracted considerable attention here and elsewhere; also about 20 head of fillies sired by thoroughbred horses ont of well-bred mares, all of which that are old enough have been hred to Boomerang.

SUPERIOR 4012, standard under rules 1, 6, 7 and 8. Record at four years 2:29¼. Chestnnt stallion, 16 hands, foaled 1881. Bred by Richard West, Westland Stock Farm, Lexington, Kentucky. Sire Egbert 1136, dam Mary by Woodford Mambrino.

NOTE—Egbert, the sire of Superior, was by Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼, Nettie, 2:18, and thirty-seven others with a record of 2:30 or better; his dam was Camptown by Messenger Duroc, son of Hambletonian and sire of Prospero, 2:20, Elaine, 2:20, and many others, while his grandam was Miss McLeod (the dam of Lord Nelson, record at three years 2:26½) by the Holbert Colt another son of the Hero of Chester. Beyond this are five crosses of demonstrated valne tracing to Messenger and Diomed. Egbert is strongly inbred to the fonnder of the Hambletonian family, and though comparatively a young horse is already credited with several trotters with records better than 2:30, and is looked upon in Kentucky as a coming horse.

Snperior, through his dam, traces twice to the stont Mambrino Chief, once through Woodford Mambrino his fastest son, and again through Vic, one of his best producing daughters. An analysis of Superior's pedigree reveals the fact that with the one exception of the famous Charles Kent mare, his ancestors in every direction are standard animals. It is believed that with one exception, Superior approaches nearer to the thoronghbred trotter than any of the two thousand animals in the 2:30 list. By many competent judges his pedigree is regarded as without equal. As a three-year-old, in his first race on trial in company, Superior won third money in the Ashland Stakes at Chicago, where a heat was trotted in 2:32½. His owner felt quite confident of giving him a 2:30 record in his three-year-old form, as he had shown a trial on his half-mile track in 2:34½ before going to Chicago, bnt as purses did not fill he had no chance to trot him later in the season. He trotted four races in 1885, three of which he won, gaining a record of 2:29½ on a half-mile track at Joliet. Since then he has been used in the stnd, having trotted bnt one race, a match with Poscora Hayward, October, 1887, at Denver, which he won in 2:25½, finishing in a slow trot. Competent judges say he could have made it in 2:20 with ease. This event crowned the honors which he had jnst gained at the State Fair, Pueblo, having been awarded the sweepstakes premium for best stallion, any age or breed.

My object in disposing of the above lot of stock is to allow me to devote my nndivided attention to my eastern stable of runners now in Kentucky. For the horses themselves, I have no apology to make, as their breeding and previous preformances speak for themselves.

☞ Catalogues furnished on application after February 1st. Address GEORGE L. GOULDING & CO., Denver, Colorado.

JOHN D. MORRISSEY.

Col. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

Next day, Friday, March 2d, J. M. BROADWELL, of Denver, will sell at auction, at same place, twenty head of

THOROUGHBRED MARES AND COLTS.

San Joaquin Valley
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
DISTRICT NO. 2, CAL.

Stockton Fair
1888.

PACIFIC COAST TROTTING AND RUNNING STAKES—$75 entrance, of which $10 MUST accompany nomination, $25 to be paid June 1st, $40 August 17th. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Trotting for four-year-olds or under, best three in five, 2:25 class, } $250 added to each.
Trotting for three-year-olds or under, best three in five, 2:30 class, } $250 added to each.
Trotting for two-year-old's or under, best two in three, 2:40 class, } $250 added to each.
Running for three-year-olds or over, mile heats, } $250 added to each.
Running for two-year-olds or over, mile dash, } $250 added to each.

Five or more full paid-up entries required to fill; three or more colts to start. Four moneys. If only two colts start, stakes paid in (no added money) may be competed for—two-thirds and one-third. Otherwise full conditions of this Association for 1887 to govern. Entries to above stakes close February 15th, 1888 with the Secretry,

J. M. LAVRE,
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.
L. U. SHIPPEE, President. 7ja6

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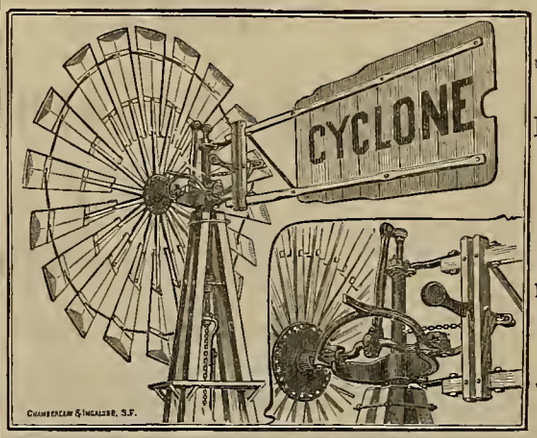

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From three to five years old.
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Catalogues will be issued immediately upon arrival.

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"SUMMER SHOOTING"
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SHOOTS MOIST and CLEAN.

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COLT STAKES ASSOCIATION.
Trotting and Pacing Stakes for 1888.

No. 1.—The Sacramento Yearling Trotting Stake for 1888.

Free for all foals of 1887,—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 October 27, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento October 29, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. The second colt to receive $150, and the third colt $75 from the stake, the first colt to take the balance. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 2.—Special Yearling Trotting Stake.

Open to foals of 1887, owned in Sacramento County,—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 5, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

PACING STAKES.

No. 3.—For all pacing yearlings, foals of 1887,—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 to be paid November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, the second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 4.—For all Pacing Two-Year-Olds, foals of 1886,—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. One mile and repeat. First colt to receive six-tenths, second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 5.—For all Pacing Three-Year-Olds, foals of 1885,—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. Milo heats 3 in 5. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Entries to all the above stakes to close February 1 1888, with

WILBER FIELD SMITH, Sec'y.
1615 G Street, Sacramento.
FRANK P. LOWELL, President. ja14

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

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At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

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Largest and Best Stock on the Coast
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DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S.
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1129 Market St. S. F., Bet. 7th and 8th, Telephone No. 3117.

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Jan. 1, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	.....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	..... " " "	6:10 P M
8:00 A M	.....Colfax via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	.....Gait via Martinez..	11:10 A M
9:30 A M	c....Hay wards and Niles..... .. c	12:40 P M
10:30 A M	..... " " "	3:40 P M
5:30 P M	c.... " " "	8:40 P M
*6:00 A M	c..Haywarda c	*8:10 A M
12:00 M	c.... " c	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	....Ione via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*3:40 A M
7:30 A M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El...	
	..... Paso and East	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	11:10 A M
‡3:30 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:40 P M
7:00 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	8:10 A M
5:00 P M	.....Ogden and East.....	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:40 P M
8.00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	6:10 P M
7:00 A M	.....Sacramento, via Benicia.....	8:10 A M
8:00 A M	..... " via Benicia	6:10 P M
9:00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	6:40 P M
5:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:40 A M
4:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.	7:40 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	.....San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:30 A M	..... "	‡3:40 P M
12:00M	c.... " c	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	..... "	9:40 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	
3:30 P M	.....Santa Barbara.....	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore..	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	11:10 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland.....	7:40 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00 — 3:30 — 4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00 — 6:30 — 6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00 — 11:00—12:00

TO 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:00 P. M., inclusive, also at 7:00—8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:00—10:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*2:00—6:30—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00 — *8:30—9:00 — 9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30— 10:00— †10:30—11:00—†11:30— 12:00 — †12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00 — 3:30—4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO WEST BERKELEY—Same as "To BERKELEY."

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE — 6:50—7:20—7:50 — 8:20—8:50—9:20—*10:19—2:49— 4:20—4:50—5:20—5:50 — 6:20 — 6:50—8:50—10:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*8:21—5:51—†9:15—*2:38—*3:15.

FROM 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—8:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—10:53.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00 — †12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00— 3:30— 4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30 — 7:00 — 8:00 — 9:00 — 9:57—10:67.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55 —*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55— 9:25 — 9:55— †10:25—10:55 — †11:25—11:55—†12:25— 12:55— †1:25— 1:55— †2:25— 2:55— 3:25— 3:55—4:25— 4:55— 5:25—5:55— 8:25—6:55— 7:55—8:55— 9:55—10:55.

FROM BERKELEY — *5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55 —*8:25— 8:55— 9:25 —9:55 — †10:25—10:55 — †11:25—11:55— †12:25 — 12:55— †1:25— 1:55 — †2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55 — 4:25 — 4:55— 5:25—5:55— 6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—Same as "FROM BERKELEY."

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:16 — 12:15 — 2:15 — 4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.
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Standard Time furnished by LICK OBSERVATORY.

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CHILD'S CARBOLCRYSTAL SHEEP DIP.

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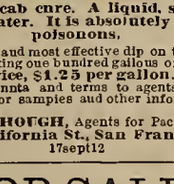
SHEEP  DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is absolutely non-poisonous.

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market, one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.

Price, $1.25 per gallon.

Special discounts and terms to agents and large consumers. For samples and other information apply to

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FOR SALE.

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

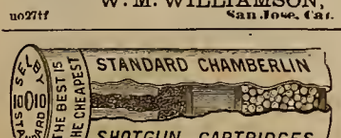
1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information address

W. M. WILLIAMSON,
no27tf San Jose, Cal.



mo

'88 FAIRLAWN '88

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

Consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED,** and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters,** or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving,** can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and **the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

THE STALLIONS IN USE AT FAIRLAWN ARE

Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¾, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

Aberdeen (22).

Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19¼; Modoc, 2:19½, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Alcyone (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Santinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc.; 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (1939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Moutoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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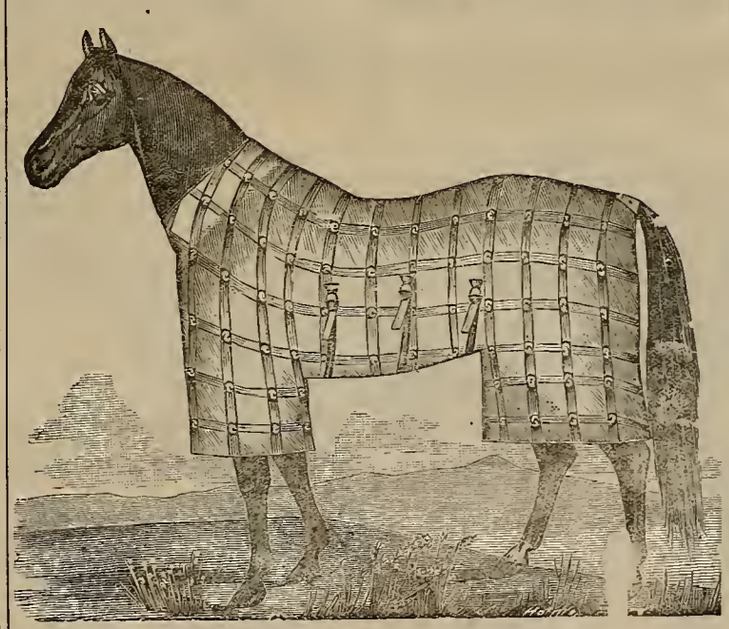
28jan52

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F O, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

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FOR SALE.

SAM,

A graded stallion, six years old, dark bay with black points, 17 hands high, weight 1,650 lbs. Sired by a Norman stallion; his dam was by Old Sam a horse imported from Australia.

Sam has never stood for mares excepting for my own use. The reason I want to sell him is because he is related to nearly all of my mares. For further particulars inquire of

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P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.
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NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect February 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo..... ..	2:30 P
†7:00 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P	.....Menlo Park	12:20 P
*5:10 P		4:36 P
8:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		†7:50 P
8:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and.....	9:03 A
10:30 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Principal Way Stations.....	4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
8:30 A	..... Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		*8:40 P
8:30 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	8:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	6:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M Train.

Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours. Through rate $8.50.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates—to Gilroy and Paraiso Springs.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Round-trip tickets to the famous Lick Observatory (Mt. Hamilton) can be had at any of the Company's Ticket Offices in San Francisco Rate, $5.55.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only good for return until following Mon. day, inclusive, at the following rates

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon Tkt
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	.....
Millbrae	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	$4 00
Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	.....	6 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	.....	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	.....	5 00
Lawrence	1 50	2 25	Monterey	.....	6 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge)

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN OREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

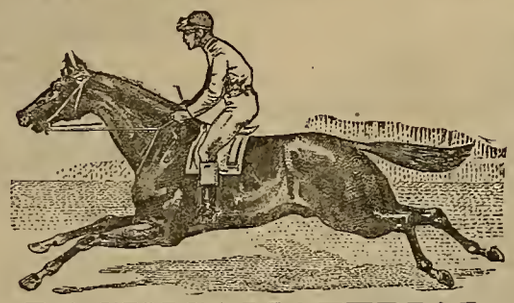
☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

C. BASSETT, Superintendent, A. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass and Tkt

HORSE BOOTS,

Fine Harness



Horse Clothing.

RACING MATERIAL

IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT

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228, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, - - - - San Francisco.

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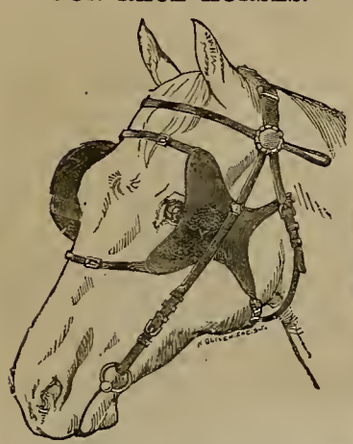
IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thns described nty invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secnre my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by tbe side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, tbe front having an opening into whicb tbe blind is fitted, substantially, as berein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with tbe extensions D, the cnrved blinds F, secnred to sucb extensions, and as sbaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing tbe visiou, substantially as heroin described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and wasber E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination witb the cbeekpieces D and blinds F, as sbown, tbe straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below tbe eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for tbe purpose berein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with tbe blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable abont tbe point of support, tbe adjustable frontstraps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or tash connected witb tbe blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by tbe patent office, and thongh tbe corresponding letters do not appear on tbe cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away witb all tbe objections nrged against blinds, and at tbe same time giving complete control of tbe line of viston. By throwing the lower portion of tbe blind np something of tbe saine effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially tbe case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on tbe feet.

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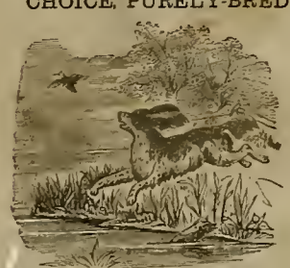

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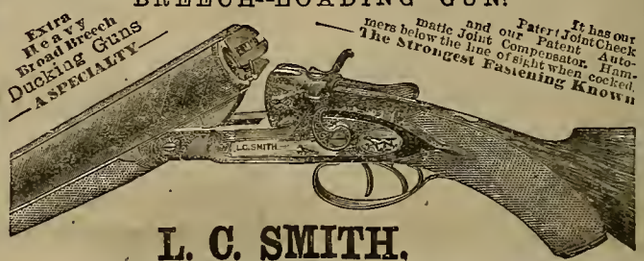

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11 1888.,

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Green Mountain Maid.

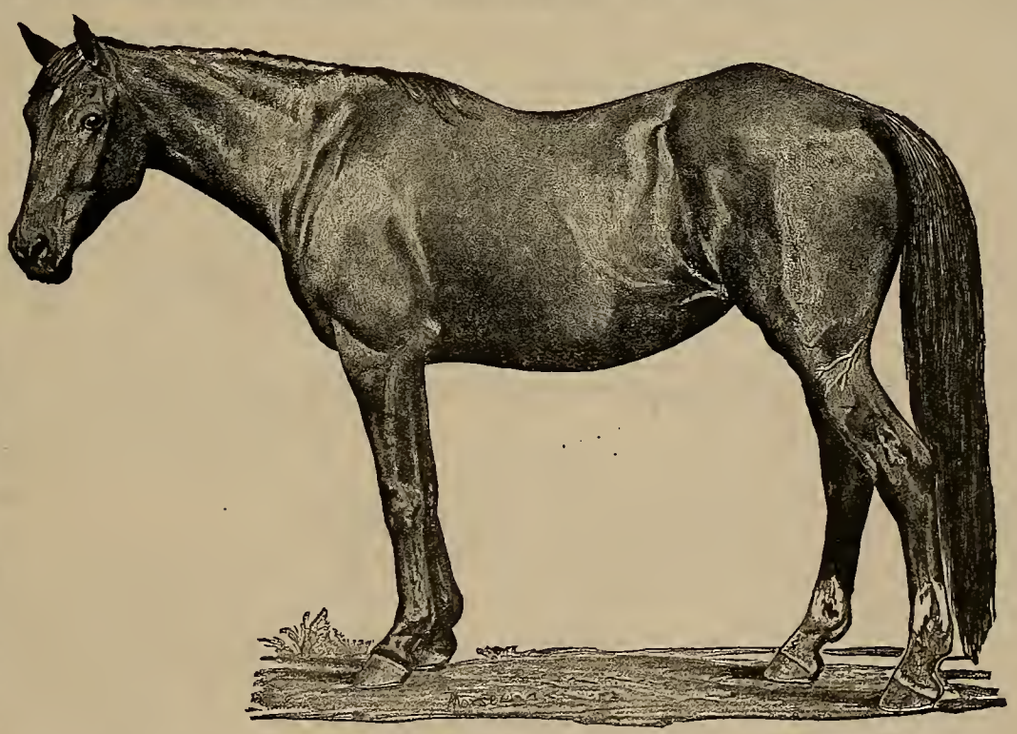
Through the kindnees of the *American Cultivator*, from which the above cut was sent, the likeness of this greatest of all trotting hrood-maree is placed hefore our euhecribers. In the article copied from that paper, puhlished in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of January 7th, so full a history was given that little neceseity remains for further additions, excepting to make some corrections which C. H. Shepard sent in the following letter:—

PLAINFIELD, N. Y., Jan. 2ɔ, 1888.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: *Dear Sir*—My attention has been called to an article in your issue of January 7th, headed "Green Mountain Maid," in which I find some slight errore regarding the famous old mare Shanghai Mary, the most important of which are those relating to her foale. Sbe had but one foal (the filly referred to, whicb she dropped at three-years-old), prior to her eale hy Mr. Henry Weed, and I never heard of her having other than the noted Green Mountain Maid after she passed from the hands of Mr. Weed. He rowner, Mr. Weed, was her driver, and not Mr. Shepard, as etated. Her first foel was the mare that performed at Avon, N. Y., and was then nineteen years old, and has never been handled for epeed. I desire more particularly to make the correction as it showe that both of Shanghai Mary's foals were natnral trotters, and that ehe did not have a number more never heard from.

Yours truly,

C. H. SHEPARD.



These corrections are important, as it is an important fact that there wae a *settled* purpose to trot in the progeny of Shanghai Mary. It is that quality above all other considerations which places Green Mountain Maid in the foremost place in the list of trotting matrone, which names Miss Rnseell ae heing eo nearly entitled to the rank that it ie difficult to award the preference, and crowding on the two so closely that the next, Midnight, is held hy many to ho in the same category.

California has fully as much interest in Green Mountain Maid as all other sections of the country. Her fastest daughter, Elaine, is in the hreeding paddocke of Palo Alto, and has given to the trotting calendar the phenomenal yearling. Thie filly, Norlaine, having a double portion of the hlood of Green Mountain Maid, intensifies the evidence, and justifies the owner of St. Bel, J. C. Sihley, of Franklin, Penn, in stating in the circulars that "Without douht Green Mountain Maid contributed an equal, if not far greater, share than Hamhletonian in the capacity of Electioneer to transmit so uniformly the true trotting gait."

When Governor Stanford selected Electioneer in place of Meesenger Duroc, to the surprise of attendant horsemen, he was led to the preference first hy superiority of form of the comparatively low-priced animal, and secondly from the fact that the other's greatest euccese came from coupling him with the dam of Electioneer.

Among the broken-down racers now need in Lexington as road and saddle horses ie the celebrated Bonnie Scotland gelding Bootjack.

Turf Facts in Fancy Figures.

The New York *Sun* hae collected eome facts and figuree in the history of the American turf tbat are well worth remembering. They are as follows:

The richest stake ever won in American was the Peyton Stake, run at Nashville in 1843, which was worth $41,000 net to the winner. Distance four-mile heats.

Miss Woodford, br m, foaled 1880, hy imported Billet, dam Fancy Jane, hy Neil Robinson, won more money than any animal that ever ran on the American turf, winning in five years forty-eight races, worth $118,970.

Stuyvesant, h h, foaled 1884, by imported Glengarry, dam imported Dnblin Belle, hy Knight of St. Patrick, is the only horse that ever won a mile race in 1:40, he having accomplished that feat at Sheepshead Bay, September 7, 1887, carrying 111½ pounds.

Ripple, a horse that in 1881 was one of the best performers in the Dwyer Bros.' stables, sold at the Woodburn sale of yearlings in 1879 for $60, at which sale the great Foxhall only hrought $650.

In 1886 the etable of the Dwyer Bros. won $208,549 16. in purse and stakes, more money than was ever won by any eingle racing establishment in America.

Isaac Murpby has ridden three of the four winners of the great Americen Derby, run at Washington Park, Chicago, which is a better record than any other Western jockey.

The greatest sale of thoroughbreds ever bad in thie country was that of P. Lorillard in 1886, at which twenty-seven head sold for $149,050, the highest price being $29,000, the lowest $300.

The Kentucky-hred horse Abbotsford, formerly Mistake, is the only horse in the history of the world that has won races in England, Frauce end America.

In his famous cup race with Kingfisher at Saratoga in 1871, Longfellow ran tbe first three-qnarters of the two miles in 1:12, a rate of speed that was never equalled for that distanoe in the history of the American turf.

Joe Blackburn (full hrotber of the famous Luke Blackburn) was tbe highest-priced yearling ever sold in America at auction, tbe Dwyer Bros. paying $7,500 for him at tbe Belle Meade in 1881. As a race-horse be was worthless.

Tbe highest-priced thoroughhred ever eold at public auction was Dew Drop, now dead; foaled in 1883 by Falsetto, dam Explosion, by imported Hampton Court. Sbe brought $29,000 at Lorillard's sale in 1886, the purchaeers being the Dwyer Bros.

The highest-priced stallion ever sold at auction was Iroquois, the only American horse that ever won the English Derby. He wae by imported Leamington, dam Maggie B. B., by imported Australia, and wae sold to Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Nashville, Tenn., at Lorillard's sale of 1886 for $20,000.

The greatest winning two-year-old was Tremont, foaled 1884 by Virgil, dam Ann Fief, by Alarm. He won thirteen races and $40,085 in money.

The greatest winning two-year-old filly was Wanda, chestnut mare, foaled 1882 by imported Mortemer, dam Minnie Mina, by Lexington. She won eight races and $36,365.

The greatest winning three-year-old was Hanover, by Hindoo. He won twenty races and $89,827.

The highest price ever paid for a thoroughbred horse in America was $40,000, by Leonard Jerome, for Kentucky, by Lexington.

Australian racing authoritiee are beginning to realize that the system of fining jockeys for disobedieno at the post is ineffectual, and have adopted the more sensible and effective method of disqualification, as advocated by the prees for some months past. Boyle and Longford, who had to appear before the Rosehill Stewards on Nov. 5th to answer a charge of disobedience of the starter's orders in the Birthday Handicap, were each disqualified for a month, and cantioned that a repetition of the offense would be vieited with greater severity. Mr. Kean had eame difficulty the same day in diepatching tbe field for the Juvenile Stakes, and those who were mainly answerable for the delay — Steeper on Lady-in-Waiting, and Skehan on Peter—were reported to the Stewards, who disqualified Steeper for a month, and Skehan to the end of the year.

—:o:—

C. W. Aby of Santa Clara, Cal., has entered tbe hay colt Londay, by Longfellow out of Leveret, in the St. Louis, Chas. Green and Derby for 1889. One more new California turfman.

Sultan will make the seaeon of 1888 at Cynthiana, Ky. During the past year three trottere and one pacer by him entered the 2:30 list, and Stamboul obtained a five-year-old stallion record of 2:17¼. Sultan is now in his thirteenth year, and is the eire of fourteen 2:30 performers.

As Mr. Edwin Thorne has announced that in the spring he will sell at auction all tbe etallions (except Thorndale) and all the mares and geldings in his possession. It ie possible that Jimmy Goldsmith may not have Misty Morning, 2:21, in his stable next season.

The trotter Jerry Almont, that made a record of 2:26¼ last season, will be trained this year ae a pacer by Scott Quinton, who developed Gossip Jr. Jerry Almont showed a quarter in 32 seconds last summer when allowed to go on a pace.

Mr. Robert Bonner has been enjoying the sleighing in New York city this winter, his favorite horee being Pickard 2:18½, although he has occasionally had others of his famous string out for an airing.

Joe McMahon, known all over the country as an owner and manager of race-horses, died recently at New Orleans, where he went in the fall with a stable of horsee.

General Topics.

Two big stakes for stallions already opened here for this fall, so that with the classes of the circuit for them to take part in there will be plenty of chance to make a "fling for fame and fortune." A grand opportunity surely, and owners who can afford to make a "short season," or reserve them entirely for track-work and races, could not ask a better chance. As was stated in the paper of last week, the opening of the stake at Sacramento will be an additional inducement for Eastern horses to visit this Coast. There will be plenty of openings outside of these stakes. Should some of the Oriental celebrities be named in the stakes which close on the first of March, it is altogether likely that all the feire of the main circuit will arrange their programmes to bring them in. Then, after the National Stake is trotted races can be gotten up which will give the defeated contestants a chance to trot again with the victor, and those which have shown a decided supremacy out of the way, and it may be that "events" including mares and geldings will be gotten up. Few will question the probability of there being money enough in the two stakes under consideration to warrent the outlay of bringing horses from the East. In my opinion there will be more than $30,000, provided Eastern cracks are named and on hand to take part. That at the State Fair may receive ten nominations, and with a fair showing for a still larger number in the National. Notwithstanding the stake of each is double the amount in the National there are advantages which will tell in its favor. In the first place the risk is lessened. Two hundred dollars carries the option until September first, and should an entry be doing well at that time, there are good reasons for thinking that the good luck will continue. As has been stated before, the later date is another favorable circumstance, and the six weeks added of vital importance to horses which make long seasons.

In the paper of last week I wrote that my opinions had undergone a change in regard to the proper exercise for horses which are in the stud. Formerly I thought that sharp work was advantageous. That was that an occasional "brush" could be given without danger. There may be horses which can be treated in that way without injury, though when the stallion has not only a great flight of speed but the capacity to spring into his fastest rate at once, there is a tremendous strain on the hind legs. Now there is also a great strain of the same kind in service, and the double tension is too great. When condition is such that joints, tendons and muscles are toned to stand the ordeal, there is comparatively little risk. To reach that stage safely the movements must be gradual. The necessary exercise to keep the stallion in the best shape for stud duties is one stage, being identical with the jogging a gelding or mare during the slack portion of the year. Rather more, in fact, is necessary, as the horse must have plenty in order to keep him in the highest degree of health. While it is difficult to fix upon the amount of exercise proper, either when measured by time or distance, two hours at a good round pace, with intervals of walking, is none too much with most horses. As the season approaches the close the pace can be increased and the time shortened, though even then a horse which has a rate of speed inside of a 2:20 gait should be kept far within his best. This is a necessary precaution to lessen as much as possible the strain on the legs. I have not the least doubt that service to an extent of one per day is equivelent to a longer brush at top speed than any trainer would think of giving a horse that was not "keyed" for the exertion. If that be correct it must be obvious that two such strains are injurious.

Long before the camera showed that fast trotting entailed a greater strain, proportionally, on the hind legs than galloping, I was aware that there must be a difference in that respect. A trotter with a foreleg so bad that one strong gallop would end it stood fast trotting work, whereas an ailment of the hind leg told far more on the trotter than the race-horse. This was accounted for, by many I have conversed with, by stating that the fast gallop, with weight on the fore extremities was far more severe than the fast trotting gait. While partially coinciding in that view it was evident that there must be other reasons. That pulling weight had something to do with the hind legs showing the worst was also reasonable, but when Palo Alto inaugurated instantaneous photography as an exponent of the action of horses the trouble vanished. Before the commencement of the airflight the last propulsive effort of the race-horse is with one foreleg. The trotter, while not accomplishing the act so forcibly, places the greatest strain on the hind leg. There are more than double the number of airflights made by a trotter when the same distance is gone over than a race-horse makes. The average stride of a fast trotter is not far from eighteen feet; that of a fast race-horse about twenty-two feet. How is it possible, then, that there are more than twice as many? is a pertinent inquiry. The answer simple—because what is termed one stride in the fast trotter is virtually two. The same formula for measuring the stride of trotters as that used with race-horses has led to the misconception. Five foot marks, four spaces, was the rule for both. "Quarter-horsemen" paid more attention to this than those engaged in the legitimate, and the distance covered in the stride an important factor in considering the merit of "short horses."

Five foot marks, viz.: measuring from where one foot left its impress until it struck again gives the actual stride of the race-horse. The feet touch the ground in succession, one at a time, and then comes the airflight. One, two, three, four—the bound, to be followed by the single rotation until the animal is pulled up. The sound of the footfalls is blended in the fast trotter, provided the action is absolutely square. Left fore and right hind foot strike, the hound, the right fore and the left hind foot, the hound, and the stride is completed. The hind leg has the most labor to perform in sending the body forward while unsupported by the feet. Although the airflight is much shorter in each bound of the trotter when two are measured, there is not a great deal of difference in the space covered in the fast trot and fast gallop. In a trotting stride of eighteen feet the four spaces are nearly equal, although not infrequently there will be one longer than the average of the others. This may come from a greater amount of energy in one pair of the propellors. When equal all the limbs do their share of the work. If from some cause one set is enfeebled the auxiliaries must make amends for the lack in order that the speed be kept up. When equal it is manifest that two airflights represent one-half of the stride or nine feet. This is about the same as one flight in a twenty-two feet stride of a race-horse.

Many years ago I paid a good deal of attention to the stride of race-horses and trotters, and looking over some old papers found a diagram made in the spring of 1864. The previous winter in a controversy in *Wilkes Spirit of the Times* my opponent claimed that in representing the gallop of a race-horse I was in error, and that in place of there being rotation, as above described, the fore feet were thrust forward and then the hind feet. While this proved that he was not posted in the fast gallop, or rather in the movement of the feet, a practical demonstration was necessary to sustain my position. I had both race-horses and trotters in training, and when the season and their work was far enough advanced frequent measurements were made. On the sheet found there are five racing strides shown, one of 21 feet, two 21 feet 10 inches, one 21 feet 8 inches, one of 19 feet. Being on one sheet they were probably made by the same horse, and, if my recollection be correct, were in the same gallop. Should this be the case in the stride of equal length there is an exact resemblance, although in that only two inches shorter there is a marked difference. The following illustration will render the explanation clearer.

Stride 20 feet 10 inches—1 (4 feet 11 in.); 2 (5 feet); 3 (3 feet 10 in.); 4 (8 feet 1 in.); 1.

Stride 21 feet 8 inches—1 (4 feet 5 in.); 2 (5 feet 9 in.); 3 (3 feet 1 in); 4 (8 feet 5 in.); 1.

Stride 19 feet—1 (3 feet 10 in.); 2 (5 feet 10 in.); 3 (2 feet 11 in.); 4 (6 feet 5 in); 1.

Figure 1, on the right hand of the column, represents the fore foot by which the last effort was made to send the body through the air. Figure 4 is the first hind foot that touches, the space being eight feet and one inch. Figure 3 is the other hind foot three feet ten inches between the footmarks, figure 2 being the first of the fore feet to strike, five feet between, and then comes figure 1 again, four feet and eleven inches completing the stride.

While the strides are so nearly equal as to be within two inches, the airflight in the shortest is increased by four inches, from the hind foot which struck the ground second to the mark of the forefoot there are nine inches more, the greatest falling off being in the space between the anterior and posterior footmarks. This would be difficult to account for without the aid of the camera. That presents an elucidation which is within the scope of an observer who has the picture before him, although somewhat troublesome to portray in words. At one part of the airflight the legs are folded under the body, the doubling bringing the forefoot which gave the last impulse between the cannon bone of one hind leg and the toe of the other. The hind foot, which is in advance, is the one which will first strike the ground, and in order to retain the equilibrium, it must be thrust so far forward as to be under the centre of gravity. While still on the ground the other hind foot comes to its aid, both being firmly planted at one period of the stride. This accounts for the short space between these footmarks. Now there being so much difference as shown in the stride of nineteen feet as there is, the conclusion might be reached that there were two airflights, but this can only be accomplished when all the feet are clear from the ground, and the photographs show that before the second hind foot is lifted the forefoot strikes, and that is thrust so far forward as to be in a line with the nose, which explains why there can be five feet and eleven inches between the marks. The forefoot, which answers to figure 2 in the diagram, has to bear the whole weight until its fellow takes up the work, and that comes to its aid so rapidly that in the longest stride four feet and eleven inches bring relief, or, measured by time, less than the tenth part of a second. The foreleg, which is represented by figure 1, has a tremendous strain thrown upon it. When its mate left the ground the foot was under the point of the shoulder, and from that time, until the last impulse preparatory to the airflight takes place, the body has been carried forward until it is back of the cantel of the saddle; that is that a plumbline let fall from behind the saddle would bisect the toe.

This immense strain is the cause for race-horses "changing their feet." The leg which has so much of the work cannot endure the continuation beyond an allotted space, and when that has been covered relief is imperatively demanded. It is somewhat remarkable that the change of the "leading leg" can be made with a very slight cessation of speed. A slight falter which can scarcely be perceived by the on-looker, though manifest to the rider, and the loss speedily retrieved after the change has been made. A skillful jockey can induce the horse to make the change, and this has won races which otherwise would have been lost. Had there been a controversy regarding the points disclosed by the experiments at Palo Alto prior to the disclosure, an approximation to the truth would, doubtless, have been the result. Taken for granted that the bound was preceded by a push from the hind feet, and that the forelegs were merely supporters to be rolled out of the way, that portion of the problem involved was considered settled. My opponent in the controversy mentioned took the dictionary definition, Webster being the authority, in place of obtaining information from actual observation. Had the "tracks" (to use a hunter's phrase) been more carefully studied the truth would have become, in a measure, apparent, though when men disputed incontrovertible evidence, such as the pictures presented, there would have been little attention given to lighter testimony. Had it been noted that after the hound, clearly shown by the wider space, the succeeding two footprints were made by the hind feet, the fact that the posterior extremities received the shock of alighting would have been settled. This disposed of, the sequence could not have been overlooked, and that the foreleg threw the body forward apparent from the two preceding footprints being made by the forefeet.

Holding the opinion that the consideration of the manner of progression (commonly termed "action") of race-horses and fast trotters is not given the attention its importance demands, I am prompted to dwell upon it whenever that topic comes up. It may be thought dry reading, but in the present "march of improvement" there is little doubt that the trainers of the future will be compelled to study it; especially those engaged in educating trotters. But for the present the bearing on fast trotting will be briefly noticed, resuming the opening position, and will endeavor to prove that to be correct. One of the best illustrations of fast-trotting action in Gov. Stanford's "The Horse in Motion" is the representation of Elaine when going on a stride of 18 feet 3 inches. With her speed it is a fair presumption that she was trotting at better than a 2:15 gait. The later pictures, taken at Palo Alto, twenty-four cameras were used, each being placed 12 inches apart. The back-ground was divided into a like number of feet, so that every foot, or inch even, of the stride was delineated. The first picture of the series was caught just as the near left foot and right fore foot were about to strike the ground, the hind foot being a shade the nearest, though all the feet were still in the air. The hind foot then was about midway of the space between the marks 10 and 11. When the next foot of the stride had been made both feet are on a level, though the next picture shows that the ground had not been reached. I will number the pictures so as to keep them, as far as possible, from getting mixed. No. 1, then, showed the left hind foot in the position noted, the right fore foot being over line 15. No. 2, the toe of the hind is near line 12, that of the fore at 16. But No. 3, when both feet are planted on the surface, shows that the hind foot has been carried from the first position, while in the air, so far forward that the heel is slightly in advance of line 12, and the fore rather more in front of line 16. Here, then, we have one space of the trotting stride, viz., a trifle over four feet Numbers four, five, six and seven mark the progress of the body while the feet still touch the ground. As nearly as can be judged, the nose of the animal is between lines 14 and 15 in No. 1.—at No. 7 it has been carried to 21. No. 7 shows the very last impulse, the fore foot having performed its part so that the toe scarcely touches, while that of the hind is still pushing, though a foot further along, shown in No. 8, all feet are in the air. Nos. 9 and 10 show the airflight, No. 10 being nearly identical with No. 1, save that then it is the other pair of diagonals which are represented. With the same exception, No. 11 is a counterpart of No. 2. In the latter the near hind foot was at line 12, in 11 the off hind foot is at line 21, so that, omitting fractions, one-half of the stride has been made, and the second space between the footprints accounted for. This shows that the airflight made the second space something larger than the former, though so little that the assumption that one-fourth of the whole stride gave the length of the airflight in a square trotter is practically correct.

Still more emphatic the testimony the series of pictures under consideration presents, that what we term one stride is virtually two, as to go through the whole of the pictures, from No. 11 to No. 19, the same description would answer as in those selected; and yet there is a difference. The conclusion would be warranted which claimed that a single stride of 18 feet, when divided into absolutely accurate representations of each foot of it, would be sufficient to form an exact idea upon. Fortunately the excess over 18 feet gave new features to the last half of the stride. No. 7 showed that the hind foot was still pushing, No. 8 that all were in the air. The second airflight is depicted in Nos. 17 and 18, the exact instant of engaging in it being shown in No. 16. No. 15 lacked a few inches of duplicating the position in No. 7, whereas 16 carries it a fraction of the foot beyond. It shows with startling distinctiveness the last effort of the hind leg. All the other feet are off the ground, even the fore foot, which had aided it, being raised to quite a distance from the track, while the toe of the hind foot barely touches. The airflight is at the initial point. Nos. 2 and 3, and Nos. 10 and 11 show the finish better than Nos. 18 and 19, and this is due to the variation between the number of inches in the stride and the location of the cameras.

The day is not far distant when the lessons which were first presented at Palo Alto will attract the attention of professors and students of equine lore. The whole trotting world is now agog over the doings of the phenomenal colts which have been reared on that farm, but in my opinion the grandest contribution to *horse knowledge* is that embodied

between the covers of the book which contains the result of years of work, and at an outlay which no other man would have sanctioned. I have made this break from the subject impelled by the realization that few will appreciate the lesson. It does not require study to understand what is shown by a comparison of records. In America, at least in that portion of it, where merit in horses is nearly entirely measured by the capacity to cover a mile in short time, a yearling which can trot in 2:31½, a two-year-old in 2:21, a three-year-old in 2:18, and a four-year-old in 2:16, raises a furore, whereas the addition to knowledge, or rather discoveries which completely upset old ideas, present truth to take the place of fiction, give a clear understanding of what was hidden previous to the publication—does not raise a ripple of excitement. Knowing how little this great work was thought of by so large a proportion of horsemen as to be practically the whole body, it is always with a good deal of reluctance I present its testimony, although it is by far the most positive proof which can be offered.

Though hampered with the difficulty of elucidating without the aid of cuts the complex subject, I think that those who take the trouble to give attention will agree that there are two airflights in a trotting stride. That this is a greater strain on the propelling limbs than many will conclude, I also deem to be susceptible of proof. A stride of eighteen feet gives 293 in the mile. At a 2:20 gait each stride has to be made in less than half a second. There has to be a wonderful celerity of movement to accomplish this, and the feet which are not supporting the body are moved with exceeding rapidity from the extreme rear extension to the advance position necessary to give length of stride. Mechanics recognize the principle that it is the pace which kills. An engine which will run a circular saw at a rate to do effective work, if the gearing be changed so as to increase the revolutions to a certain extent the whole power is required without further work. There is another point which tells on the hind leg. The hind foot strikes the ground first at the completion of the flight and keeps up the tension when the forefoot is raised. In place of having the mate to come to its relief within a few feet the helper is a sort of prop to keep the weight that it is driving through space from falling flat to the ground. The conditions are completely reversed from those which govern in the gallop, and that difference is accentuated by the change in the action. This will require more space than is available at present to render clearly, and another explanation be necessary. But the double strain incidental to stud service and fast trotting work will be readily understood by every person who has any knowledge of the subject, so that there is little necessity for amplification on that score.

San Diego Notes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Sporting matters, or rather horse interests, were revived here to-day when it became known that the turfman Budd Doble was in town for the double purpose of entering his horses in our fall races and for making arrangements to winter his string here next season. We now have one race track fairly completed. It is located near Old Town, about five miles from the city, but is easily accessible by two rail lines and by a driveway. Fourteen local speed horses are being wintered there this season, and the company expects to provide for three times that number another year. A date has not yet been fixed for our races, but they will be held during the latter part of October. Doble expects to enter here, and then lay up for the season. He says a number of his friends will come with him and bring their stock along.

Mr. C. C. Seamen, who spends his winters here, arrived a few days ago with a car load of Kentucky-bred stock. Among them was a stallion by Almont and a colt by Stranger (son of Goldsmith Maid). The stallion will be kept for stock purposes, and the colt will be kept entire, so that we may look for some good youngsters in time. Besides these we have Alert, by Arthurton, and I hear that he is leaving some very excellent colts. F. D. W.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 5, 1888.

Down on the Pacers.

General B. F. Tracy is known as one of the ablest advocates and learned lawyers in this country. He does not confine his gifts to legal questions, but is a philosophic inquirer of clear perceptions in other fields of thought and investigation. During a late discussion he advanced the following ideas:

"I think it is advisable to learn by moderate training if the sire and dam or their near relatives have speed, and also study their gaits. The action is an important factor in speed transmission, and that purity of gait which coined the expression 'natural trotter,' should be inherent in both sire and dam.

"The stallion of the future will be one that gets trotters without toe-weights or heavy shoes, and no pacers. I think a black mark should be made against a stallion for every pacer sired by him.

"Who will use a pacer for driving on business or pleasure?

"Can you find him doing service as a common carrier, from coach or stable offices?

"Did you meet him in the park or on the bridle path?

"No; pacers are of no earthly use except as gambling instruments, and, in my opinion, it is a degradation of trotters to put them in races also open to pacers. I grant that pacing mares sometimes produce natural trotters; to that extent they are valuable, no more."

Those who attend the races at Clifton and Guttenberg tell enough stories of "racalities" to fill a supplement of this paper. One of the latest is of an owner who last week sought to make his filly "stiff" by giving her a bucket of salt water and laying heavily against her in the betting. But, alas! before the filly had gone half the distance she was seized with a nausea and coughing out a roll of worms which had long afflicted her, dashed through her field and won. Thereupon joy was among the merry punters who had backed her.

Imp. Pizarro.

Pizarro, the well-known stallion, died on the night of the 15th inst. at the McGrathiana Stud (Milton Young's), Lexington, Ky., from pneumonia. The death of Pizarro was a great loss to the breeding interests of the country, as he was undoubtedly one of the most fashionably-bred horses that ever crossed the ocean. Pizarro was bred in England by Mrs. King in 1880, and purchased by Mr. Weatherby for Mr. Pierre Lorillard as a foal of Doncaster that year for 420 guineas. He came to America with Mortemer and his own sister Agenoria, landing here November 25, 1880, after a rough passage of fourteen days. We can well remember meeting him the next day. He was as gentle as a dog, and allowed us to put our arm around his neck; but in truth the little fellow was far from well, the voyage had been a severe one and he was as rough as a buffalo and trembled in the snowy air.

The next time we saw Pizarro was when he stripped for the Surf Stakes, at Coney Island. He had developed into one of the most charming horses in the world—a big, bouncing bay, without white; with immense substance, bone and muscle; such a grand back and such length that the merest novice would pick him out of a thousand as a horse of the highest type. He was a great tip that day. The tonte had seen him, for, Monday morning at 3 o'clock, before the first ray of sunlight beamed upon the course, he had been moved five furlongs, and watches in the hands of lynx-eyed touts, hidden in the dark recesses of the stand, had made it 1:02, and Mr. Lorillard's secret was their employers as well.

He started six times that season, and won the last four, the Atlantic, Red Bank and August Stakes, and a purse, all at Monmouth Park. He divided the post of favorite during the winter with George Kinney for the Withers Stakes, and the meeting of the pair brought a great crowd and heavy betting. Byrnes had tried him in the moonlight during the early morning, and Mr. Lorillard, on the strength of it, backed him heavily. It was a desperate race. Pizarro stumbled and Kinney beat him. Pizarro ran twenty-one races that season, winning ten, and was five times second. He had his revenge by beating George Kinney at Monmouth for the Ocean Stakes, and he also won the Trenton and Eatontown Stakes. As a four-year-old Pizarro had developed such a temper that he could scarcely be trained, and we can remember no more stirring sight than when he came out for the Suburban of 1884, with Hughes up, throwing his heels in the air and lunging like a wild horse. His temper was so bad that they never trained him after that, and he entered the stud, and at Mr. Lorillard's sale, in October, 1886, he was purchased by Mr. Milton Young for $7,500. His winnings on the turf reached, as a two-year-old, $7,290, and at three, $12,485.

Mr. Lorillard had originally named him Buccaneer, but as Mr. Galway already had a colt of that name it was changed to Pizarro. His combination of blood was simply immense. He was a son of Adventurer, from Milliner, the daughter of Kstaplan and Mangauese, by Birdcatcher, who was from Moonbeam, by Tomboy. It is, by far, one of the most illustrious families in the racing peerage. Pizarro was a brother in blood to Apology, who won the One Thousand Guineas, Oaks, St. Leger and Ascot Gold Cup, both being by Adventurer (sire of Pretender and Wheel of Fortune), and their dams were full sisters. Mineral, the other sister, threw Wenlock, who won the St. Leger of 1872, and is the sire of Quicklime and Kisber, who won the Derby in 1876, while Manganese, the dam of these mares, threw Mandrake, the noted cup horse. Mrs. King disposed of her stock at the Doncaster sales of 1880, when Apology was sold for 3,200 guineas to Mr. Vyner; Milliner, the dam of Pizarro, was sold to the Frenchman, M. Polge, for 520 guineas; Agenoris, the sister of Pizarro, for 880 guineas, to Mr. Lorillard, who also bought the weanling Pizarro for 420 guineas. Thus, three broodmares and a weanling colt reached over $25,000.

All Pizarro's family were rare stayers, Mandrake and Apology notably so, but Pizarro was at best a miler. He had a bad leg, which interfered with him the best part of his career, which may have stopped him. But his action was bad in front, as he had too much knee movement to stay far. The Adventurer stallions have not been a success in England, while the mares have been highly successful. Indeed, of the three great Newmiuster sires, Hermit, Lord Clifden and Adventurer, the male line has best been sustained by Lord Clifden through his sons Petrarch, Hampton and Wenlock. But because Adventurer's sons failed in England, it does not follow that they will here. The King Tome failed there, but here they are a great success. The oldest of Pizarro's get will be two years old the coming spring. Several of them are highly tried, the best being Mr. O'Conner's filly from Zavalla by Moccasin.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Saratoga.

Saratoga is the summer capital of America. Here the wealth and fashion of every section of the United States gather each season. They come from far-off California and from the cities in the valley of the Mississippi, from the Atlantic seaboard and from the cities on the Gulf; from Canada and from our sister Republic of Mexico, and from Cuba and the West Indies. As might be expected, money flows freely when its holders meet, and from a quiet sleepy village Saratoga casts of its winter slumber and each season undergoes transformation into a mighty Babylon.

Apart from the mere pecuniary considerations which are of moment to horsemen, Saratoga will always be a favorite place with them because of its exceptionally healthful climate. The curative properties of its air and its waters have long since become household words in respect to people; but to horsemen their effect upon horses is no less marked. It has become a maxim with horsemen that in no other place in America do horses thrive so well. The horses from the West arrive there each season exhausted from the effects of a severe spring campaign, but leave completely recuperated. The meeting is held during the most heated portion of the year; yet, the racing continues day after day with no perceptible effect upon the horses as is shown elsewhere. At the Coney Island autumn meeting, last season, a gentleman made a peculiar remark to us. Said he: "I am going to back all the horses which have summered at Saratoga for at least the first six days of this meeting."

"On what ground?" we asked.

"Because," said he, "I think the Saratoga climate so exhilarating that they will have the advantage over others, but the effect may pass off after five or six days."

"But a majority of the best horses have not been at Saratoga—close must tell," we persisted.

"Wait and see," he said with a laugh.

He was right. Of the thirty-seven races run the first six days, twenty were won by Saratoga horses. Geraldine won the Sapphire Stakes; Elkwood, the Twin City; Emperor of Norfolk, the Autumn; Rosalind, the Green; Raceland, the Sweepstakes and the Great Eastern; Mollie McCarthy's Last, the Turf Handicap.

They Lost a Great Sire.

The Australian press still bewails Darbin's importation to California. One of them (*The Australasian*) recently remarked: "The Australian Peer is the son of a horse whose expatriation was a blunder which Australian breeders should never have allowed to be made. Darbin possessed size, substance and breeding, with the additional recommendation of first-class performances. He belonged to that grand old Melbourne line which we required to give size to our stock, and on the dam's side what could be superior to Lurline, the best mare, perhaps, that ever trod an Australian race-course? Equally well bred is the Australian Peer's dam Stockdove, whose lines of blood just nick with those of Darbin, and in the Derby winner we have a living example of the efficacy of judicious inbreeding. Touchstone and Pantaloon are the predominating strains; and with Melbourne and Stockwell to assist, there is built up a pedigree which must delight every student of breeding who analyzes it. I thought it a highly creditable performance for the colt to make all his own running in the Canterbury Plate, and then win so cleverly. By this he proved that staying was his forte, and as he is almost certain to improve with age, we shall some day, perhaps, see him achieve a phenomenal record. With Darbin doing duty for the sagacious American breeder who secured him for his ranch in San Francisco, it is well, perhaps, that we have his brother Motea amongst us. He was no performer, owing to an accident, but he is a horse of rare size, and some of his stock are promising. * * * John Whittingham, the brothers Power, Dr. Fitzgerald and Dr. Webb, most enthusiastic of breeding students, wax eloquent over the excellence of Darbin, and speak regretfully of his expatriation. As the disciple of Esculapius waxes warm over Darbin, was are reminded of the day upon which the late E. K. Cox purchased him. Quote he: 'I have now secured a horse above all others that I have been in search of. It would be impossible to get such an animal for less than £10,000 in England, and if I were to import until doomsday I could not probably obtain a horse like Darbin.' These were the words uttered by a breeder who was gifted with more common sense than the great majority of studmasters, who usually regard their own geese as swans with very rich feathers. The master of Fernhill succeeded as a breeder, because he had few, if any, prejudices, and the result was he bred Chester, Grand Flaneur, The Australian Peer, and a whole host of other winners."

Is Roaring Hereditary?

[New York Spirit.]

One of the most frequently discussed questions among turfmen and breeders has been that of roaring and whether it was an hereditary complaint. As usual in such cases the wildest diversity of opinion exists. There are many who will not purchase yearlings by a stallion or from a mare which had the reputation of roaring while in training or subsequently. On the other hand, some very well-informed breeders insist that it is not transmissible to offspring, and when confronted by cases, treat them as mere coincidences. A citation of cases would prove little, as they lead to the most contradictory conclusions. The imported horse Buckden was a roarer—of that we have personal knowledge, having seen a great deal of him. Yet but few of his children were affected, Navarro being the only pronounced case we can recall. In England, Castral was a roarer, yet his family were very stout. Knight of St. Patrick roared, but his progeny were uniformly sound. Belladrum, the crack English two-year-old of 1868, and one of the best two-year-olds ever stripped in England, was a bad roarer. He got but little stock in England, being exported at an early age, yet one of his daughters, Ballyroe, foaled Barcaldine, one of the grandest stayers England has known during the present generation.

When Prince Charlie was imported to this country, in 1883, there was a great deal said in regard to his roaring. Prince Charlie was admitted to be one of the fleetest, possibly the fleetest, horse saddled in England. Admiral Rous said he was the fleetest since Bay Middleton. But "the prince of the T. Y. C." was reviled as the roarer of roarers. It was said that he would ruin the fine, sound old Lexington, Leamington, Glencoe, Diomed strains we had for years been developing. You "could not breed a John L. Sullivan from a patient in the ward of a consumptive hospital," etc. Yet it is well-known that uniformly the get of Prince Charlie in England had uniformly been sound, and such of his children as have been tried in this country have not shown their sire's infirmity.

The citation of Prince Charlie's case recalls a letter which has recently appeared in the London *Sporting Life*, from no less a horseman than Mr. J. Sawrey Cookson, one of the most thorough horsemen in England. The letter was evoked by some criticism of Preetonpans, the best son of Prince Charlie, in which the writer expressed his ignorance as to the horse's soundness on that point. Mr. Cookson's letter on the subject of roaring places it in a new light, and will be of such interest to horsemen that we reproduce its essential pointe *verbatim*. Mr. Cookson says:

"Than Prestonpans I never had at Newsham Paddocks a better winded horse. I had him there one season before I bought him, and had every opportunity of thoroughly testing him for the wind, and I tried him high, I can assure you, as I know, of course, there is a feeling against Prince Charlies. I never had a horse that would stand more knocking about in a show yard up to his hocks than this horse; in fact, no man can make him blow at this game; and being 15.3 hands—the proper size—there is no fear at all of his getting more roarers than other sound horses, which all do in their turn. In short there is a deal of nonsense written about roaring, which entirely and invariably ensues upon over-size. In my life I never met with a horse thoroughbred, over 16.3 or 17 hands that was sound. The disorder arises from prolonged respiration, causing wasting of the left muscles of the larynx, consequent on the left recurrent nerve being affected. It is the same in a big man, and I never knew one equal to anything like exertion beyond lifting heavy weights. No doubt on race-courses where two-year-olds have been put to over-exertion they do roar, but it is seldom even there that a horse less than 15.2 does. Work, excessive, contracts muscular action, and naturally on the left side, because the recurrent nerve is longer on that side than the right, having to pass round the aorta.

"Prestonpans is one of the most perfect horses to look at in the stud, and was a clinker when he won over that severe course, the Criterion and Hopeful, carrying the penalty. Dunces don't carry weight in that way, and unless a horse can carry weight he is unfit for stud purposes, as the frame and lung development is not there, and when Prestonpans beat Philammon at even weights—Philammon, 6 years, 8st. 3 lbs: Petronel, 3 years, 7st. 13 lbs.—I consider it was one of the best public trials on record, as Philammon was in great form and Petronel had done great things. Prestonpans could stay thoroughly, but was unlucky."

A Chat With the Veteran Secretary.

[N. Y. Sportsman.]

"I saw my first race in 1831. The place waa then known aa the Hope Distillery Course, now the very centre of the city of Louisville, Ky. The winner was Lady Jackson, I think. But you caa find out hy the Turf Register, in the office of the American Jockey Cloh."

The speaker was the Nestor of racing officials, Mr. Charles Wheatly. He and the *Sportsman* representative sat in his oomfortable study at hia home in Fordham, and went bsok into the past. *Nearly sixty years on the turf!* What a hook Mr. Wheatly could write, if he would. His memory is as good of events which traaspired more than fifty years ago as if they were some of last season's reminiscences.

Mr. Wheatly's study is a place meant for work. Within the four walls of that little room have been compiled for aome years now the conditiona of hundreda of racea. Under Mr. Wheatly'a firm and well-known handwriting have gone forth year after year amendments and alterations made necessary from time to time. What pangs must he have undergone when it was at last decided hy the stewarda of the Saratoga Asaociation that a race so rich in traditiona as the Cup ahould he wiped oat of its annals! Why, the Saratoga Cup was almost as classic sa a race in its way as the Derhy or St. Leger.

"They're hreeding for apeed now, not for stamina," was Mr. Wheatly's aad comment on the fashion of the hour.

"If it's a fair question, Mr. Wheatly, how old might you he?" the writer aaked.

"It ia a fair qnestion. I was seventy years old on the 2d of January. Before I came to New York I put-lished the Kentucky *Statesman* for thirteen years. I was a practical printer; was taaght all the hranches of the printing husiness. We had in the *Statesman* office a Ramage press, one of the old-fashioned sort, which, I daresay, would he a great curiosity to the newspaper publishers of the present day.

"At the request of Mr. John Hunter, now President of the American Jockey Club, I came from Lexiagton to New York to assist him in the management of a running meeting held at Philadelphia in 1863. From Philadelphia we went to Saratoga, aud held our first meeting there in the little track amougst the pine trees, whera they now train. I have spent twenty-five aummera at Saratoga."

"Mr. James A. Grinstead," said Mr. Wheatly, aud his liatener heaved a sich of regret, "waa a good man, hnt very nnfortunate in his declining yeara. Oh! why is fate so unkind at timea?"

On the walls of Mr. Wheatly's study hang three pictorea of race-horses—Luke Blackhnrn, Virg l and Kentucky.

"And in your long life on or ahout the turf which was the best horse you ever eaw?" we asked.

"I don't know that I ever saw a hetter one than that," and he nodded to Luke Blackhuru.

"Ah," said we, "the horae that made Farmer Jennings pack up and leave Saratoga after the Grand Prize."

"I don't know anything about that," replied Mr. Wheatly. "I hase my opinion of Luke Bleckharn on the way he won the Kenner Stakes in 1880. He ran under a hard pull throughout. McLaughlin was so exhansted from his efforts to restrain the colt that he could hardly atand when he got down."

"Something like the way Hanover wan the Brookdale Handicap?" we suggeated.

"Yes, I suppose so, though I didn't see that race."

The Keaner of 1880 had, as starters, Luke Blackhurn, Glidelia and Odin. Glidelia was not particnlarly good then, we admit, and Odin was no great horse. The *Sportsman's* accoant of the race read as follows:

"Poolselling: Luke Blackhurn, $1,400; field, $160. With Luke Blackhurn out, Odin $700, Glidelia $460. After going a quarter Luke hegan to draw away from the others, and opening up a hig gap galloped home fifty yards in front of Glidelia, who passed Odin towards the finish of the first mile. Odin waa some dozen lengtha in front of Glidelia. Time, 3:35¼."

The track could not have heen good, for Dan Sparling won at six furlonga in 1:18¼.

"And yet Luke doea not seem to he fancied as a sire," we remarked.

"I am told hy many good jadges that he has grown every year aince he went to the atud," Mr. Wheatly answered; "when he has really matured you will see that he will he a great sire. He cannot but he a success."

"Surely you have seen other great horses in your time?"

"Of coarse. Vandal was alwsys a great favorite of mine. So wsa Hindoo. Kentucky, too."

"You aaw Kentucky's race againat time at Jerome Park?" we asked.

"Yea, hut he waa prohably fifty pounda too heavy for that race. He was trained hy a good man, too, for that race—old George Walden (now dead) father of Wyndham, Jeter and James. But there was not time enough to fit the horse."

"What ahoat Longfellow?"

"A grand rsce-horse. I never saw a greater hurst of speed than he ahowed in the race with Kingfisher, when they ran the first mile in 1:40 or hetter. I started them, yon know, and remained down near the head of the atretch to aee them come round to me again. Longfellow seemed to draw away without any effort. His strides were so resistless that I waa reminded of the atrokes of some mighty machine."

"Do yon remember the Longfellow-Harry Bassett race for the cup?"

"Vividly. Although Harry Bassett won, Longfellow ran 37 feet 10 inches more than the winner, allowing three feet as a fair estimate of the difference between rnnning next the pole, and on the outside of the pole-horse. They ran nearly the whole distance lapped. Harry Bassett won hy ehout three quarters of a length. If Longfellow had had the pole the result might have heen differeat. Longfellow, in heing pulled up at the end hy his rider, overreached with his hind leg and twisted the plate on one of hie fore feet, eo that he came hack lame. It wse claimed that this happened in the race, bnt there was no ground for it. The horses never feltered for even a stride after they started."

The conversation turniag to conditions of certain races, Mr. Wheatly said:

"I have long contended that filliee ehould he allowed at least 7 lhs. in the epring when contending againet colts. After September lst 5 lhe. might he enough."

"Ahout the half-mile track people—what will Seratoga do about them?"

"So far as I know, nothing. When they come to Saratoga to race they take good oare what they do. I cannot eay as to what they may do at the New Jersey reeorts. But I do not speak for the Association in this matter."

"You will act as presiding judge at Jerome Park. What other duties will you he asked to discharge?"

"Handicap and draw up programmes for the meeting. Mr. Hunter waa so old a friend that I could not decline when he pressed me to teke upon myself those duties."

English Turf Notes.

The *Racing Calendar* contains the entries for the spring handicaps which closed on the first Tuesday in January. There is a slight falling off in the number of entries. Bat aa an excellent lot of horses is entered, it is more a oase of qnality than quantity. The totals for 1888 are as follows, with the totals for 1886 and 1887:

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Lincoln Handicap, run March 21	61	68	64
Liverpool Grand National, March 23	55	46	45
Northampton Handicap, April 4	31	34	33
Leicestershire Handicap, April 7	55	44	49
Great Metropolitan, April 10	39	48	37
City and Suburban, April 11	55	57	70
Crawfurd Plate, April 17	58	50	50
Bahraham Handicap, April 18	42	45	49
Chester Cup, May 9	55	50	49

Among the entries for the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechsae is the Prince of Wales's aged horse Magic. The only American entry ia Mr. E. Zhorowiski's aged horse Limekiln, by Limestone, with which he won the Town Purse at the Melton Hunt Steeplechaaea last year. The previous winners of the Graod National entered include Gamecock, the winner last year; Old Joe, 1886, and Roquefort, 1885.

The Kempton Park Great Jnhilee Handicap of 3,000 guineas, to be rnn at Kempton Park, May 12, has but fifty-eight snhscrihers. The conditions reqnired 100 entries; but the committee have decided that in view of the number of really good horses entered, inclnding Minting, Gay Hermit, Kinsky, Fullerton, Merry Hampton, Mon Droit, Satiety, Kilwarlin, Timothy and The Baron, that the amount to he run for will remain as originally advertised. The distance is one mile.

Among the races that did not ohtain the requiaite nnmber of entriea was the Eclipse Stakea of £10,000, to he run at Sandown in 1890, and the Lottery Stakes, for mares in foal, the produce to run as three-year-olds in 1891. The conditiona of the Lottery Stakes were somewhat like the Futurity Stakea, opened hy the Coney Island Jockey Club. The distance was to have heen a mile and five furlongs, and 200 entriea were required. Starters would have paid £50 with declarations of £10, £20, £30 and £40. Colts were to have carried 126 pounds, fillies and geldings 123 pounds, with penaltiea un to 14 pounda, with conditional breeding allowancea that gave the produce of stallions serving at less than 100 guineas from 3 to 10 pounds.

ATHLETICS.

Olympic Out-Door Meeeting.

Secretery F. S. Moody aud Leader John A. Hemmersmith have issued the programme of the games to he hrought off under Olympic auspices on Washington'a Birthday. The circular says:

You are cordially invited to enter and compete in our Field Day Games and Races, to take place February 22d, '88, at Athletic Grounds, Fourteenth and Center Streets, Oakland, Cal., commenciug at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp. Visitors and contestants should take the 12 o'clock boat from this city.

These gronnds will immediately he pnt into good order for practice. The programme will be as follows:

100 Yerda Maiden Race, acratch, for members who have never run in a race (open to joveniles).
120 Yards Hurdle Race, open
100 Yarda Handicap Run, open.
One-half Mile Handicap Run, open.
One Mile Handicap Rnn, open.
One Mile Handicap Walk, open.
One-half Mile Handicap Bicycle Race.
Two Miles Handicap Bicycle Race.
Throwing 16 lh. Hammer, handicap.
Match Race, hurlesque.
Running Long Jump, handicap.
Running High Jump, handicap.
Pole Vanlt, handicap.
Boya' Pie Race (one-fifth mile), eech hoy to eat two pies and then run one-fifth mile.
220 Yards Run, for juvenile Olympica, handicap.
Two Milea Relay Race, open to team of fonr amateurs.
Putting 16-lh. Shot.
Aatomatic Wheelharrow Rece (100 yards), membera.
Officera' Race.

We desire to say to our ont-door athletes, whether members or non-membera, that if we are properly aupported in this first Field Day for '88, othera will follow, and we moat earneatly request all who are intereated in out-door sports to assist us all they can hy bringing their friends to the games, and hy disposing of tickets. Games are open to all amateurs. Entriea close February 15th, at 8 P. M. Eotrance fee, 50 cents for eaoh event, members free. Right reserved to reject any entry, or to strike ont any eveut which does not properly fill.

Trusting that we may he favored with your presence on February 22d, and that you make it convenient to go into training and compete.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are reqnssted to asnd for publication the earnest possible notices of whslps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

It is a pleasure to note that Mr. Harry Wirt, of this city, is becoming interested in good pointers and setters. His fancy has not yet centred, hut as he now has Irish and English setters and pointers it is likely that hefore long he will have a preference for one or the other, and then confine his endeavors to tha improvement of that one. Mr. Wirt, Mr. Berry, Mr. Roee, and others who might he named, are abundantly able to establish fine kennels, aud their active interest in field trisle would add much value to the sport. Mr. Will. Kittle's ventares in starting pointere at the trials have hitherto been attended hy had fortune, hut that gentleman comee up emiling after esch reverse, and maintains as keen an interest as he originally had. It is such a spirit that insures success.

The red setter, son of Elcho Jr., recently hroaght to this Stete by Mr. Camphell, of this city, was shown us on Saturday last. The dog is five months old, of good size, good color and very nice form. He has the characteristio head of the hreed, aud seems likely to he a dog of rather more substance than many of that kiod. His dam, Maid, is a recently imported animal hy Bragg—Effie. Brugg hy Boh—Duck; Effie by Tollestone—Ruhy.

We were shown the other day a photograph of a painting of Mr. H. T. Payne'a Englieh settera, Jolly Planter by Plantagenet—Counteas Flirt, and Princeaa Claud hy Rake—Iowa Queen, at Los Angeles. The peinting wes done hy Mrs. Payne and must he a highly finished work. It showa Jolly Planter to be a superb looking aaimal of the heavyish type, with a head equal to Drnid's. The dog is rather low standing and long coupled hnt has grest suhstance. Princess Clande is a Rake all over except that she is not so hlack as most of them. Mr. Payne will show a nnmher of aetters at the April show, and hia entries will he hard to heat, if those photographed are exemplars of the excellence of the kennel.

After the field trials there is alwaya a lull in dog matters, and the current aesson is quite devoid of news. Soon, however, the atir and excitement incident to preparationa for the dog ahow will hring fanciera into contact and the nsual hatch of items will more easily he had. The show bida fair to he one worthy of rank equal with many of those held nearer the great centrea of population, in the nnmher of entries, at leest. There is a too general disposition to nnderrate the quality of dogs owned locally. There are some who go so far as to claim that except in setters and pointera there are no animals in the State eatitled hy breeding and goodness to honorable meution. No greater error could he made. A large number of dogs tracing directly into admittedly pure English strains have heen brought to the State during the four years last passed. They were good dogs when purchased, and there is no reason why transplantation to Pacific conditions should cause deterioration.

Pointers, setters, greyhounds, spsniels, terriers, foxhounds, deerhounds, coach dogs, and other hreeds might he mentioned which will he well represented. The greyhound fanciera have it in their power to bench the hest lot of dogs ever shown out of Eogland, and they ahonld make a large entry. A hundred excellent dogs of that hreed might he ahown, not one of them a had one.

The Mechanics' Pavilion, all things considered, is the hest place in America for a dog show. A warm, comfortahle building of great aize, well lighted and with ample space in which to exercise the dogs. A full supply of Dr. H. Clay Glover's Imperial Dog Remedies will he at hand aud will he used under the advice of a skilled specialist in canine diseases, and the suggestions of Dr. Glover about disinfection and the care of the dogs will he followed strictly. Two lerge judging rings, under a bright light either hy day or night, will render the lahors of the judges easier and expedite their deciaions. The Pavilion is centrally situated, and can he reached from any part of the city in a few minutes hy cahle cars. Good attendants and polite officials will render all possihle attention to viaitors. and the ahow will be *the* attraction of the first week in April.

The regular prizea are valnahle, and the specials will he many and rich. Several persons, among them Mr. Schreiher, Mr. Brown of the California Jewelry Compeny, Colonel Taylor and Mr. Watson, have intimated e desire to put up specials, and many othera will do likewise.

A good idea in the sporting classes would be to invite the presence of the grand doga lately run in the field trials and the couraing events. No good-looking dog is half so good-looking to the practical eye as oae of proved excellence in the particular sport to which it is adapted.

In fancy dogs there ahould be a fine entry. The lady fanciers of San Franciaco are very enthsiuastic over good specimens, and have invariahly given active support to dog ahows in the past. That they will do so in hehalf of the Pacific Kennel Cluh goes without saying.

The Executive Committee of tbe P. K. C., at a meetiag on Monday last, settled two or three important matters preliminary to the show. It will he given under the rules of the American Kennel Club, including "Rule 2," ahent which so much has been written. All dogs shown will he regiatered in the American Kennel Club Stnd-Book. It was ordered that a nice office in a convenient location he reated, and that the snperintendent hegin sctive bnsiness in connection with the show immediately. The Mechsnic's Pavilion haa been definitely secured for April 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, and an elegantly desigoed diploma arranged for. The committee decided to make all regular prizea coin with a diploma. If exhibitors prefer a medal, they can take their winnings and purchase what snits them. The resignation of J. Homer Fritch as a member of the committee was accepted and Wm. Schreiher elected to fill the vacency. The Executive Committee will hold weekly meetings until the ahow is past and all awards and hills are paid. The president, Col. Taylor, expressed the hope thet every member of the club would try to induce the offering of speciala hy acquaintancea.

A note from J. M. Bassford Jr. informa us that his pointers are in a had way. Flossy B. died on February 4th. Bess, hy Vandevort'a Don—Beautiful Queen, puppy is very sick with distemper. Solano B. haa heen sick since the field triels; Lemmie B. ia wheezing with a heavy cold, and Frail is just ahout convalescent. Mr. Bassford adds, "so you see I cannot talk race to Mr. Truman, unless I take old Queen, and I have not time to run the fat off from her."

Local owners of settera and pointers do not seem anxioue to meet Mr. Truman's Rush T. His challenge haa remained unanswered for two weaks, and ha will probably conclude soon that he has stopped the whole guild of field trial men. If owaers do not like all the terms of the challenge let them indicate their preferencea, aud meet the challenge on some common ground.

Mr. Allender writes that Mr. Kittle's pointer Maid, hy Lemmie B—Beautiful Queen, hes taken to her work in good atyle since the trials. We see no reason why she should not he made the equal of any pointer in the State. Nothing hut work will do it, however.

Mr. A. B. Truman's challange will remain open until February 15th, and his forfeit will he held until that day. A later dete would render it impoesible to arrange preliminariee before the close of the quail season. Telegraphio acceptances will he received.

Change in the Graphic Kennels.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—On and after January 28th, 1888, Mr. Chas. Heath's interest in the Graphic Kennels will cease.

The doge have been divided—Champions Graphic, Donald and Mealy and Bloomo now helong eolely to Mr. Heath and will he offered for sale, Mr. Heath having decided not to take as active an interest in breeding, running and exhibitiog pointers ae in the past. Champions Revel III and Bracket, Lad and Lass of Bow, Beppo III, Graphio III, Mise Glee, Bloomo II, Rumor, Slander, Donald VI and Revel VI now conatitute the Graphio Keunels. The public offers heretofore made aa to pointer hitchea that have been placed at recognized triels, the dams of triel winners etc., will he carried out, so

far as the same pertains to the dogs remaining in the kennel.
NETHERWOOD, N. J., Jan. 28th, 1888. JAS. L. ANTHONY.
CHAS. HEATH.

Names Claimed.

By Mr. H. S. Wirt, San Francisco.

BEEZY, for chestnut and white English setter bitch, by Regent—Wildflower, whelped July 25th, 1887.

FENIMORE, for white and lemon pointer dog, by Tom Pinch—Lassie, whelped April 11th, 1887.

By Mr. L. L. Campbell, San Francisco.

BARRYMORE, for Irish red setter dog, by Elcho Jr.—Meid, whelped Sept. 4, 1887; bred by Dr. Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.

Diseases of the Dog.

[By A. E. BUZARD, M. R. C. V. S. L.]

THE EYE AND ITS DISEASES.

The object of the sense of vision is to acquaint the animal with the existence of light and form of surrounding objects, etc. The most important parts of the eye concerned directly in vision are the expansion of the optic nerve (the retina) in front of which we have the transparent refracting media, the vitreous humor, crystalline lens and aqueous humor to transmit the light and bring it to a focus upon the retina. The following are the various parts of the eye: To retain the figure of the retina and to protect it we have the sclerotic coat, a white, fibrous tissue, opaque, excepting in front, where it is modified in structure and becomes transparent to allow the light to enter, and is called the cornea; between the sclerotic coat and the retina we have interposed a layer of dark pigment in a delicate membrane, termed the choroid, which absorbs the rays of light after making the impression on the retina. In front of the retina are the transparent media: 1. The vitreous humor contained within the cup which the retina forms, giving an internal support to it as the sclerotic does an external. This humor occupies four-fifths of the whole globe. Imbedded in its anterior part is a double convex lens, the crystalline, coming nearly up to the cornea, leaving, however, a small cavity which contains watery fluid, the aqueous humor, between itself and that transparent part of the external cave. Across this cavity and dividing it into an anterior and posterior chamber hangs a vertical, curtain-like process called the iris, perforated in the centre by an aperture, the pupil, for the admission of light to the anterior chamber, and contractile under the influence of light on the retina, regulating the amount of light entering the organ. The fluidity of the aqueous humor is a provision to allow the expansion and contraction of the pupil and the movements of the lens to or from the cornea. After the optic nerve enters the eye it divides and spreads into numerous inosculating fibrilla, forming a plexus, which plexus is brought into relation with numerous vessels and a layer of ganglionic cells, which layer of cells forms the internal layer of the true retina. The cause of the dilation and contraction of the pupil is through a circular (sphincter) muscle, deriving its energy from the third pair of nerves (motores oculorum), under the stimulus of light. The dilatation is caused probably by the elasticity of the tissue of the iris after the contractility has ceased. The office of the transparent media is to refract and modify the rays of light and thereby overcome the spherical and chromatic aberration. The nerves particularly devoted to the sense of vision are the optic nerves, or second pair.

Each eye has six muscles: the recti, or four straight, and two oblique—superior and inferior. The action of these muscles is as follows: When all the recti or straight muscles act together they fix the ball; when either one or the other alone acts it draws the ball toward their respective sides. The oblique muscles antagonize the recti, and also when acting together they draw the globe inwards and converge the axis of the eye; the superior oblique, acting alone, turns the eye inwards and downwards, and the inferior oblique upwards and inwards. The offices of the eyelids are to shield the eye from too strong a light and to protect its anterior surface from hurtful substances. The superior lid is much larger and more moveable than the inferior. It has a thin sheet of cartilage fitted to it to allow of easy motion over the globe of the eye, called tarsal cartilage, to which the palpebræ muscle is attached to elevate the lid. The lower lid has also a narrow slip of cartilage which meets the upper at each side. The hairs along the free margin of the upper lid and sometimes on the lower, called lashes, intercept the entry of foreign particles against the eye and assist in defending the organs from excess of light. There is also another wise provision in protecting so delicate an organ from foreign bodies. I refer to the cartilago nictitans (haw or nictitating cartilage), though not so largely developed in the dog as in some animals is, nevertheless, of sufficient size to afford considerable protection to the outer surface of the eye and greatly assists in preventing the accumulation of seeds which the hunting dog especially would suffer much from. This delicate cartilage (it is a membrane in birds) is found at the inner canthus (corner) of the eye. The membrane reflected over the front of the globe of the eye is called the conjunctival membrane. The conjunctiva is a mucous lining continuous with the skin and lines the tarsal cartilages as well as being reflected over the front of the globe. Between the cartilages and the conjunctiva and partially imbedded in the former are the meibomian glands which secrete a delicate fluid to prevent adhesion of the lids. The front of the eye is irrigated by lachrymal fluid, secreted by a gland of that name, which is placed within the orbit. After lubricating the conjunctival membrane the fluid passes off into the nostril through the lachrymal duct. In studying the physiology of vision it is necessary to be acquainted with the general laws of light and optics. See Hartridge, Donders, Lommel, etc.

After giving a slight description of the different parts of the eye and their uses, I will now treat on the diseases that organ is liable to.

Opthalmia.—The eye of the dog is very susceptible to this disorder. It is the result of exposure either to heat or cold, violent exertion, or it may be caused by dirt, dust, thorns, or portions of leaves, seeds, etc., getting into them. It is a conjunctivitis or inflammation of the membrane covering the external portion of the eye and lining the eyelids. The symptoms are constant closing of the lid and injected state of the vessels of the conjunctival membrane lining the lids while the same membrane covering the ball of the eye is perceived to be of a white color; dryness of the eye at first, followed afterwards by a copious discharge of tears and mucous, pain, and an intolerance of light, shown by the constant closing of the lids.

The treatment demanded in this affection is general and local bleeding, especially local. (Now, with respect to the old-fashioned bleeding. There is scarcely anyone enthusiastic enough over an ancient system to advocate a recurrence to the old, indiscriminate bleeding, but there are certainly many medical men, both human and veterinary, and those not altogether of the old school, who are inclined to look with more favor upon blood letting in some of its forms than has of late been usual, and who find in it one of the most potent means of combatting some of the most serious conditions met with in their daily practice. It is not so long ago that it was common for men to be bled every year to considerable amounts, and not only did no harm follow but after the bleedings they declared they felt better, stronger, and could work better than before. Therefore, it is not safe to rush to the conclusion that the disuse of bleeding in its various forms has been the result of philosophically observed and well ascertained proofs of its perniciousness. The change of practice is to be attributed to causes less creditable, to that oscillation from one extreme to the other which is to be observed in medicine as in all other professions. There are signs of the return of the balance. Bleeding is certainly getting to be more resorted to in daily practice (especially with the veterinary surgeon), in cases of pneumonia, pleurisy, and that general plethoric condition for which, among the overfed human family end animals, the doctors, while fully recognizing its existence, have not yet designed a comprehensive title. Perhaps, too, in these days of hard-worked school-children and scientific students and consequent cerebral affections we may see bleeding more confidently prescribed in place of that eternal bromide of potassium with which the sleepless undergraduate is so familiar about the time of his examination for honors).

Now for opthalmia—excuse the interruption. The treatment demanded is general and local bleeding, purging, and the application of cooling, sedative lotions to the eyes. In severe cases blisters behind the ears. Keep the dog in a moderately dark place and allow a low diet. If the disease becomes chronic the application of nitrate of silver may be necessary: nitrate of silver, one to three grains; distilled water, one ounce. The proper manner of applying this wash is as follows: Take a camel's hair brush, pour some of the liquid into a small vessel, saturate the brush in the fluid, separate the eyelids, then draw the brush across the eye and the thing is done. When opthalmia exists in the latter stages of distemper the treatment must be exactly the reverse of that above indicated. This state must be treated by the internal use of tonics.

(*To be continued.*)

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

The Canoe Club was early astir on Sunday morning last. Some of the cruisers had intended going to Goat Island on Saturday afternoon, returning Sunday, but it had fallen through, so were anxious to get outside for a bit, anyhow. The Flirt got afloat about 10 A. M., and taking a fine beam wind out of the creek, made the cove on Goat Island about midday; she was followed an hour or so later by the Mystic and Gypsy, who tried to sail right across to San Francisco, but the breeze died out, and, going round the Island, they joined the Flirt in the cove. All returned together with the flood tide. Canoes Pirate, Agnes, Water Lily, Sampler and Alista were all out in the creek, several carrying ladies. A new Ruggles canoe is just out from the East, her owner intending to make his residence in Oakland. Her dimensions are 16 ft. x 30 in. and she has amongst others a suit of Barney sails as used on the famous Pecowsic. Much interest is felt amongst the canoeists to see how she will compare with the crack boats here, for though most of them were built and imported from the East, they have had no opportunity of competing with any boat that has made a fair showing over there.

THE GUN.

American Revolvers.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The recent exploits of Messrs. Chevalier Ira Paine and W. W. Bennett have created quite a stir among pistol-shooting men, and, aside from the controversy between these men, should prove matters of great interest to all lovers of the pistol.

Whatever may be the outcome of the challenges issued by Chevalier Paine, it is quite evident to the most casual observer that there is but one standard American pistol, or rather revolver, and that is the justly famous Smith & Wesson of world renown.

It is a fact worthy of mention that lines, curves and angles are sometimes combined in one weapon that for many years defy competition. If proof be needed as to the correctness of the assertion, I will merely quote the very words used by the Marlin people in advertising their double-actioned revolver:

"This new revolver is now ready for delivery. It is almost a fac simile of the *celebrated Smith & Wesson, and is guaranteed equal in quality to any pistol in the world.*"

Indeed the cut of this pistol as illustrated is so nearly identical with that of the model it is copied from, that there is no perceptible difference as to shape, and the same may be said in all truth of the Harrington & Richardson—therefore it is quite evident that the general appearance and make up of this wonderful and elegant Smith & Wesson revolver is deemed a model upon which at present no improvement can be made. My personal experience in revolvers runs back some twenty-five years, commencing with the Dean & Adams English revolver of the powder and ball type to the latest issues of to-day; and so far as my judgment has been able to discern the most perfect revolver ever made is the Russian model Smith & Wesson cal. .44 as a holster pistol, or the same make but calibre .38 for the pocket, while for close quarters and self-defence their latest hammerless is the *ne plus ultra*, being safe, reliable, easily carried, and capable of being drawn from the pocket in less time than any pistol encumbered with a hammer. For target shooting and defence combined, pistols that are known as the double action style, are obviously better than those that can't be cocked with the thumb, while for target shooting as a specialty, none work as smoothly as the single-action kind, many men preferring these to any of the self-cockers.

I have with me now an American model .44 S. & W., which I bought in New York in the early seventies. I have shot it thousands of times, have carried it in a saddle holster for months at a time—through rain, Alkali, dust, heat and cold—have never known it to fail, and have never spent one cent for repairs. Its shooting is about as accurate up to 50 yards as that of a rifle, in fact, I have killed several antelopes with it at double that distance, also a few buffalos at close quarters, and once a large buck elk at over 60 yards. As for ducks, prairie chickens, squirrels, prairie dogs, jack rabbits and such small fry I have no count; suffice it to say that although an old and much abused pistol I would not trade it for the finest revolver in America to-day. I have drawn it from my holster, one mess of rust, dust and dirt, and while I am ashamed to admit this, yet I am proud to say my old pet never went back on me, and that although in no sense equal to a new pistol of same make, yet it shoots better by far than I can hold it, and is sure fire every time and under all circumstances. My love for the pistol grew out of my close companionship with one, and I may safely say that for several years, while constantly in the saddle, I never was a single instant out of reach of that weapon; in fact it was considered necessary to a man's toilet, and in the mandate I was never derelict. I found after a good deal of practice that with a good revolver one could do very decent shooting up to 50 yards, and as the country I then inhabited was fairly well supplied with game of different kinds, including deer, ostriches, an occasional puma, many foxes, partridges, ducks, armadilloes, endless hawks, carsnchos, with now and then an unruly bull, I soon became so attached to my pistol, an old-fashioned powder and ball Colt with an extra long and heavy barrel, that I would sooner have discarded any of my other "trinkets" rather than stray away from my oft-tried and reliable friend.

True when I returned to civilization I found some men who in galleries were using small but single-barrelled pistols could easily vanquish us in close range, known distance, sheltered shooting—but once on the broad prairies, with nothing but eye and judgment to guide and good pistol to execute, my old Colt and I came out well ahead, leaving all such toys and "pistolets de Salon" clearly out of the race, to say nothing of the force of the shooting of a cal. .36 against a .22 bullet, each with its full charge of powder to propel it.

When I came to New York my first impulse was to visit the various gun stores, and in my peregrinations I purchased pistols of various makes, including Colt, Remington, and Smith & Wesson. I shot them all, and concluded then and there that none, in my hands at least, were equal to the last-named for accuracy, ease of loading and extracting shells (quite an item when mounted), while in general outline and appearance it so far excelled all others that it completely distanced them. I am happy to say that long experience and hard usage have, if anything, brought out more saliently the excellencies of my favorite in choice, and although I am quite familiar with English and Continental makes of pistols, I regard the Smith & Wesson as the handsomest, best and most accurate revolver made, in support of which broad statement I refer to the champions who so ably have used them in the last few years.

It may not be generally known that special ammunition is being manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., for target shooting, with either the Smith & Wesson .32 cal., or the same make Russian model 44/. The former cartridge contains 6 grains of fine-grained powder, and a round ball weighing 50 grains, also a cartridge of 11 grains powder and bullet of 83 grains. Then for the Russian model for gallery practice 7 grains powder and a grooved bullet of 120 grains, besides the regular cartridges, containing 23 grains powder and 256 of lead. In this last cartridge the lubricant to the bullet is completely protected, being placed in two grooves around the bullet, which is seated in the shell much deeper than formerly, thus forming a perfect cartridge free from outward grease and much more desirable than on the old-fashioned plan, when the bullet was greased on the outside of the shell, precluding its being carried in the pocket or belt, as in either case it soon rubbed off, and nothing but the bare bullet was left, which, of course, soon fouled the pistol, and was, all in all, a much inferior cartridge.

Pistol-shooting, regarded as an accomplishment or pastime, will afford an endless amount of sport and recreation, while the great majority of those who wear pistols are short as proficient in their use as the average American or Englishman is conversant with French or Spanish, *i. e.*, give him time and write out a sentence for him in either of these languages and he may be able to translate or understand it, but when taken in through the ear, fresh from the mouth of a Frenchman or Spaniard, he is irretrievably stuck.

Many men think they can shoot a pistol, and so they can, but it takes both hands, the squinting of an eye, perhaps a display of the tongue, accompanied by various grimaces and contortions of the spine before they are even ready to fire, and when they do pull trigger either through fear of being bumped on the head or damaged in some mysterious manner they generally pull off, thereby spoiling the aim that had so much exercised them to find. A pistol is practically a worthless weapon unless it can be drawn and fired with reasonable accuracy on a snap shot, and nothing but long, steady practice will enable a man to do good execution with one. The man who can split a bullet on a chisel at 30 feet is to be admired for his great steadiness of hand and accuracy in pull off, but tho one who can plant his bullets inside of a dinner plate at that distance on purely snap shooting is to be dreaded, for he certainly is a far more dangerous foe. Great accuracy comes into fine play when playing at war, but in a tight pinch, quickness, with moderate certainty of delivery, knocks accuracy and slow, steady, deliberate firing into a cocked hat. It avails a man but little to be able to pick his adversary's vest buttons, if in the meanwhile said opponent pelts him with a bullet or two in the stomach, for be he never so brave or staunch, a shot, a bullet through the trunk will sadly dispel any fine work of which he might be capable under ordinary circumstances; therefore the men who gets his work in first will generally live to view the slow and pokey man's grave. It may be urged by some of your readers that it is unpleasant to regard a pistol as an instrument with which to deal death to our fellowmen, yet that is its true province, for, unlike a rifle or shotgun, it is carried simply as a protector, not against animals as a general thing, but against men, be they robbers, murderers or what not. Therefore it is evading the question to put it on any other basis; so that the man whose vocation or tastes call him where he may reasonably expect to at some time use his weapons in self-defense, had far better learn to become a tolerably accurate but very quick shot, than a hair-splitter but deliberate one, for, as Napoleon said, "The Lord is on the side of the heaviest artillery," and general experience proves that a good, quick shot, as a rule, "does up" the loiterer, so that it would appear that celerity is also commendable.

It frequently occurs that revolvers on the double-action pattern have weak mainsprings in order that they may be worked with greater rapidity and ease while being shown off by the salesman. This should be remedied either by stiffening the mainspring with the screw provided for that purpose, or else by discarding that pistol altogether. A miss fire in a tight place is a very awkward thing to apologize for or explain away, hence it behooves a man to have very few when acting in self-defense, for although trap-shooting rules say that the "contestant will be allowed another shot if cartridge is properly loaded," still in a shooting scrape the other fellow is not apt to be magnanimous, unless, indeed, he should also be placed in same condition, in which case honors are easy, but not so with the knee joints, I should imagine.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Jan. 25, 1888.

TRAP.

At Cincinnati.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Mr. J. L. Winston, of Covington, Ky., who about two months ago defeated Captain A. H. Bogaidus in a live bird match at St. Louis, Mo., and who is, by the way, to have another go at him at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 22., Washington's Birthday, the same style of race, yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 26, met and defeated Indiana's champion, Harvay B. Hill, at Aurora, Ind., in one of the closest matches ever shot, until the ninety-fifth bird shot et by the principals being anybody's race. In spite of the dreadfully cold weather some three hundred trap-shooting enthusiasts congregated on the Aurora, Ind., Gun Club Grounds to witness the match, and only kept from freezing by dancing about and applauding the good work of the two champions, who apparently felt at home. However, they having an established reputation amongst the shooting fraternity for frigidity, their apparent warmth can be easily accounted for; besides the match was e "hot" one from start to finish. To, as it were, lend a bit of additional courage, if that were possible, to Mr. Winston, who is a member of several of Cincinnati gun clubs, three Cincinnatians accompanied him, they being Jno. C. Whatstone (Mason), Geo. Given (Murphy,) and W. E. Limberg (Wick), the latter representing the Cincinnati press. The judges and referee were decided upon before leaving the hotel, Mr. Hill choosing as his judge L. Graffe, of Aurora, Ind., and Mr. Winston Geo. Given Murphy, of Cincinnati, O. The judges being unable to agree upon a referee, the names of Jno. C. Whetstone, of Cincinnati, and J. C. Smell, of Aurora, Ind., were placed in a hat, the first name drawn to be declared the referee. Mr. Smell's name was drawn, and he accordingly officiated in that capacity, and very satisfactorily so. Conditionally the match was 100 single American clay birds each man, 50 to be shot with a 12 gauge gun, and 50 with a 10-gauge, for stakes of $100 a side, National Association rules to govern. Mr. Winston winning the toss, chose to face the traps first, which he did with a 10-gauge gun at 1:25 o'clock. He succeeded in breaking his first five straight, Hill following with four. In his second five Winston lost two—an extreme right quarter and a nasty, low straightaway. Hill scored straight. Both scored straight in the third five, Hill losing one in the fourth round left the score tie; both losing one in the next ten left it still tie. Winston, by losing three in the next ten, and Hill breaking straight, put the Indiana champion three in the lead. Winston breaking straight and Hill losing two made the score on the first fifty birds, Hill 45, Winston 44. If anything Hill did the better work in the first half of the race, and should, I think, have had another bird to his credit, and his opponent disallowed one. After a short intermission a dispute arose from a challenge made by Winston to the referee in regard to the weight of Hill's 12-gauge gun, a Winchester repeater, and which the Kentuckian claimed was over the stipulated weight (8 pounds) with the magazine charged. Also that he had more than one shell in his gun when he was at the score. Mr. Small was at a loss how to decide the challenges made, and asked the principals to arrange the matter between themselves, he never having occasion to decide, or even a thought of such challenge springing up. After considerable argument Winston withdrew his objection, and the shooting at the other fifty with the 12-gauges was begun, Winston again leading off. Though Hill is reputed to be the best 12-gauge man in the three states—Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky—his opponent, on this occasion at least, proved his superiority, he only losing his seventh and his thirty-eighth birds, both right quarterers, finishing his 50 with the remarkable score of 48. Mr. Hill lost his third, eighth, thirty-second, thirty-eighth and forty-eighth birds, finishing two birds behind his competitor with a score of 45, making the total result Winston 92, Hill 90. Winston used a 10-gauge, 9¼ lbs. L. C. Smith, and a 7½ lbs. 12-gauge Wesley Richards, both hammerless. Hill used a 10¾ lbs. 10 gauge L.C. Smith hammerless, and an 8 lb., 12-gauge Winchester repeater.

Appended find the conditions and scores in detail.

One Hundred Single Clay Birds Each—half to be shot with a 10 and half with a 12-gauge gun, under National rules, five traps, unknown angles; two yards allowed on 12-gauge over 10 in rise.

J. L. WINSTON (10-GAUGE).										
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—44
(12-GAUGE.)										
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—48
Total										92

H. B. HILL (10-GAUGE.)										
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—45
(12-GAUGE.)										
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—45
Total										90

Time of match, one hour and thirty-five minutes. Straight runs, 12-gauge, Winston 30; 10-gauge, Winston 14. Hill, 12-gauge, 24; Hill, 10-gauge, 13. Judges, L. Graffe and Geo. Given. Referee, J. C. Small.

The other matches shot were:

Open Sweepstake—Entrance $3, five live birds; English rules. Graffe 5, Conway 4, Winston 4, Wildridge 3, Mason 3 (with two dead out of bounds), Hill 5, Murphy 5, Small 5. Ties on five for first money shot as follows: Five birds each. Graffe, 5; Hill, 5; Murphy, 5; Small, 110-2.

Greffe, Hill and Murphy divided first money. Conway and Winston divided second, and Wildridge and Mason third.

Open Sweepstake No. 2—Ten clay birds; National rules; entrance $2. Winston, 10; Hill, 10; Small, 8; Mason, 8; Murphy, 9; Conway, 7; Kirsch, 7; Graffe, 9; Stall, 5; Wildridge, 7; Wick, 8. Winston and Hill first money, Greffe and Murphy second, and Mason, Wick and Small third.

Sweepstake No. 3—Seven single clay birds; entrance $3. Winston, 6; Stall, 7; Small, 6; Graffe, 5; Kirsch, 3; Hill, 7; Mason, 6; Murphy, 7. Stall, Hill and Murphy divided first money; Small, in shoot-off, won second, and Graffe took third alone.

TECUMSEH.

Turkish Artillery Trial of Nitro-Gelatine Shells.

An important series of experiments with artillery discharging nitro-glycerine or nitro-geletine shells took place about a month ago, under the direction of the War Department of the Turkish Government, at Aghe Deressi, opposite Tchensk Kaleh, on the shores of the Dardenelles. The invention of Mr. F. H. A. Snyder, of New York, a system of throwing high explosives from ordinery guns, was put to the trial at Washington, with a range of about one mile across the river Potomac, and with satisfactory results. The trial of this invention in Turkey seems to have been not less successful. The piece of field-artillery employed was a breech-loading rifled howitzer, of fifteen centimetres diameter; the target erected at a distance of 200 metres, was composed of twelve steel plates, each an inch thick, welded together, backed with oaken beams 12 in. by 14 in. thick; it was 4 ft. 6 in. high, 14 ft. 6 in. wide, and weighed altogether over 20 ton, including the massive frame of supporting beams in the rear. A single dynamita shell, exploding in this target, completely destroyed it, overthrowing it and knocking it to pieces. Ten shells were discharged from the same howitzer, which was not injured in the least degree. Mr. Snydar affirms that his shells can be used with guns of any kind, long or short, smooth-bore or rifled. The shell was charged with 10 lbs. of Mr. Snyder's explosive, consisting of 94 per cent. nitro-glycerine, and 6 per cent. of a compound of collodion, gun-cotton, camphor and ether. This is said to be much less liable to dangerous accidents than either ordinary dynamite or gun-cotton, as it will not explode from simple contact with fire. It explodes by mere percussion against a hard and solid body, such as the armour-plating of a war-ship, and would do so even without a percussion capsule. Premature explosion before leaving the gun seems to be prevented. The experiments were personally superintended by General Asif Pashe, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, who has reported on them to the Turkish Minister of War. Photographs of the target, and of the howitzer the officers and artillerymen, the boomb-proof shelter and magazine, were taken on the spot. We understand that the proportion of nitro-glycerine in ordinary dynamite is not above 75 per cent., and that it is much less powerful and more liable to accidents than Mr. Snyder's "nitro-gelatine." The French Army has been making experiments with "melanite" shells, and the Germans with "roburite."

ROD.

How Three Members of the Fair Sex Went Fishing.

[By PETRONELLA.]

NO. 6.—A DAY OF REST.

Nature's incense is the breath of flowers,
Her hymn the song of birds.

This particular moment of early dawn was full of splendid grandeur for Milo. Through the vivid picturing of a dream he was no less a dignitary than Czar of all the Russies. In imperial state he sat, consulting with his ministers on the foreign policy of England, condemning exiles to Siberia, and listening attentively to reports of Nihilist plots and meetings. Quiet! A Nihilist approached now—approached stealthily, and with republican familiarity laid on his cheek a moist, disgusting hand. Forgetful of time and place, he dealt the ruffian a fierce blow. Such a loud, remonstrent yelp followed as would have brought even a more weary sleeper back to the reel, and Milo came out of his vision suddenly to find himself an ordinary individual free from cares of State and fears of death, encamped on the bank of a beautiful, open stream that reflected in its ripples the blue of heaven and the green of earth. Not many paces away sat Kib—poor, snubbed Kib, whose Nihilistic tendencies were nothing more dangerous than an occasional desire for a fellow dog's bone, and whose clever instinct was just now puzzling itself over the problem why, when he was only caressing his master's cheek in a truly loving manner, such a blow should have been dealt him. Perhaps you and I, good reader, have at some time in our lives been rebuffed as severely when equally innocent, and can so afford to give the poor canine who sits humbly blinking at his yawning master an encouraging pat. But Milo was not much given to long periods of yawning. With him to be awake and to get up were synonomous, and the first thing he did was to call Kib and give him such a welcome that all previous slights and injuries were forgotten. Then he looked around and laughed quietly. Some few feet away lay the dead fire, now a heap of white ashes. A little further on the false faces grinned sardonically, the lanterns showed their smoky tops through bunches of grass and lupine, and upon the demijohn and cups night had left small drops of moisture as pure as that deposited in the chalice of the lily beside them. Nature is too large for discrimination. She leaves that small office to man, was Milo's thought as he noted it. He sat silent many minutes listening to the sweet sounds of early day before he looked at his companions. Each was rolled closely in a blanket—head, ears, everything except nose and mouth locked firmly and tightly away and showing no immediate desire for release. Ralph had moved once or twice after Kib made his appearance, but Squib's breast heaved with such steady regularity, and his snore came forth with such rhythmical sonorousness, that Milo began to think he would steal away and not disturb him, when, without any warning, every sign of sleep quickly disappeared and Squib tried to sit up.

"What's the matter? Stiff?"

"Deucedly. Anything wrong?"

"No. It's morning. Here's Kib."

"Ah!" said Squib, making a more decided effort and sitting up, "Ralph, old chap, wake up. The doors are open."

"Well, shut 'em right away," mumbled Ralph, only half aroused. "Thief in here? Catch him."

"Oh confound the old hank. We're in the country. Wake up! That's something like. Come here, Milo, my boy, I've another idea."

"Well, bottle it for Heaven's sake," said Ralph, shaking himself free of the blanket and getting up. "Bottle it quick or we'll be in a new squall."

"Bottle nothing," said Milo; "go on, Squib, outline your plot."

"'Tis no plot. Nothing much, in fact. I was just thinking to myself that it would be a good idea to hide these things and make up some sort of tale about frightening off Indians. Come out strong as would-be deliverers; that sort of thing, you know. There might be comfort in it."

"Well, you want to have it in mind that I'm not much on a yarn, particularly when Mrs. Brandt is around. I'll do my best, though."

"We'll try it, anyway," said Ralph. "Let's see, Squib, your idea is that we had not been about the premises until we knocked at the door. Eh?"

"Exactly. Our expressions must be sort of injured, you know. I fancy we look a trifle that way now, and a touch or two more will be easy enough."

"If my pants are any criterion I'm pretty sure I look injured enough already. Hold on, Brandt, what's wrong with the jag."

"Nothing, only it's empty. You had it last, Squib, old boy. How about the cork?"

Squib was quite sure he had put the cork in good and strong, but appearances were against him, and he marked down as deficit one demijohn of A whiskey and tossed the empty and offending vessel into a blanket, where lantern, false faces, and what Milo called "the rest of the trumpery" had been thrown preparatory to concealment.

A small clump of oaks just around the bend of the main stream, and almost directly opposite the mouth of a more covered one, known as "Little Sulphur," which emptied into it was thought a secure spot and the relics were accordingly deposited there.

"Let's wash up a little. I feel so dirty I can't talk straight," said Ralph, looking eagerly toward the clear waters of the creek.

"Wash? No!" said Squib, marching on ahead; "that would spoil everything. Our feelings are injured. The mere physical doesn't count, don't you know!"

"Jupiter! That coffee smells good," said Milo, dropping behind with Kib as they neared the cabin. "Im certain Kate's attending to that part of the breakfast! She can beat the world at coffee. Walk up and never mind me. I'm broken-hearted and sad."

The front door was partially closed, but Squib's emphatic knock brought Anne forward immediately. At sight of her visitors she threw it wide open and stood, as they thought, transfixed with astonishment. The truth was she dared not speak lest a merry laugh should rob the occasion of what Kate had termed its real "seriousness." "Though," Anne was heard to say afterward, "how any occasion could be serious which boasted as chief actors three such demoralized-looking individuals as stood before her, she could not divine."

Demoralized-looking, indeed, they were! Squib's gorgeous, blue Jersey shirt had an immense three-cornered tear on the shoulder, his face was streaked with red and yellow stains, his hair bore striking resemblance to a housemaid's mop, and the left side of his trowsers showed so roughened and torn a surface that he would scarcely have been discredited had he claimed distinction as a bear-slayer.

Ralph had escaped with fewer rents, but the back of his white flannel shirt and dark blue trowsers were streaked and stained as though he had taken refuge from a rain-storm in too close proximity to somebody's "soft-water barrel." His face was far beyond Squib's in cleanliness, and his mustache had not lost its lustre, but his ambrosial locks were full of ashes, and the usual neatness of his appearance was considerably shattered.

Milo was far and away the dirtiest, although Kib's caressing tongue had left one clean spot on his right cheek which proved the outside coating to be less deep than it seemed. He wore a red flannel shirt and dark trowsers, and was covered from his head to his feet with twigs, bits of moss and splinters. Some time in the past his hands had probably been clean, at present they bore resemblance to a coal-heaver's.

Anne, as we know, had few, if any, æsthetic ideas on the subject of dress, and unless for the remonstrance and urging of Kate would not, this morning, have been arrayed in a close, blue gown that made her seem at best; but, on the subject of general neatness, she had firm ideas, and the total lack of it in the party before her gave evidence of a trick. Here her quick understanding cautioned silence and policy.

"Good morning, Miss Anne," said Squib, seeing she would not speak, "I hope you're quite well."

"Haven't I the general appearance of health?" replied Anne, again crowding down her desire to laugh and mentally voting Squib's speech idiotic.

"We've had a deucedly unpleasant night of it. Started from home with the best intentions to join you this morning. Came back unexpectedly, you know, and all that. Heard some Indians laying a plan last night, and—and—well, just made up our minds to head them off. We got out here toward morning, but I fancy you were too frightened to let us in." The concluding portion of this speech was accompanied by an indulgent smile, but Anne remained as serious as a door knob.

"Indians?" she said, fixing her full, brown eyes on Squib's blue ones, which strove hard for steadiness. "There have been no Indians here."

"Not one?"

"Not one."

"The dence! Brandt, those fellows in Cloverdale will suffer for this, eh?"

Milo was standing close under the oak with Kib at his heels. He had opened a pocket knife and seemed bent on lodging it in the trunk of the tree. Without turning or looking up he said, "I guess likely," in so uncertain a tone that Anne's self-control instantly fled.

She broke into a peal of laughter merry enough to demolish the gravity of an anchorite. It was irresistible, and the three men laughed with her.

"Oh, you stupid fellows, to spoil this beautiful Sunday morning with such a story!" she said, when the risibles could be managed. "If I couldn't tell a smoother, better fib than that, I give over the business. Why, your very appearance shows what you've been at. You've been carousing in Cloverdale all night! Talk about Indians, pooh!

"Ghosts of Mother Carey's chickens! we have not," said Ralph, getting med on the instant.

"Oh, pshaw! How's the red-haired girl you danced with last, Mr. Squib? However you're a bachelor Bohemein, and therefore privileged: but I am astonished at Mr. Brandt and Mr. Holden. Really astonished."

"But it's no such thing, I tell you," said Milo. "My word's worth something. We've been around this cabin the best part of the night." His disgust knew no bounds. In fact Anne could have thought of no surer way to torment any one of them. Generally correct deportment was an article of religion with them all.

"There, you see," she said, laughing again, "your stories don't agree. Mr. Squib said you came toward morning."

"Well, I don't care a nickel what Squib says; I know the truth."

"No one questions that. And you know more than you'll ever tell; isn't that so? But here, I'll be a friend to each one so much as I can. Kate and Gertrude are at the creek getting water, so steal into the back part of the hall and get into some shape before they come. If questions are asked just deny everything. That's the way men usually slip through, isn't it?"

"Where did you get all this information, anyhow?" said Ralph, glad to catch a glimpse of soap and towels.

"Mr. Holden," said Anne, impressively, "never meddle with mysteries. Ita like trying to find a footing in quicksand. Here are two tin basins and if you need some hot water in plenty on the stove. I'll be back presently."

"A deuced mean you made of it Brandt," said Squib, as he buried his face in the basin next to Ralph's, while Milo stood waiting a turn.

"What else did you expect. Why didn't you call on Holden? I told you just how it would be."

"Not at all, really. You said you couldn't lie if Mrs. Brandt were round."

"Oh, well, I meant women, all women. It's too small business for a big fellow like me. A nice hole we're in now. I'd rather give my head for a football than have Kate believe that carousing yarn."

"So would I," said Ralph, handing his basin to Milo and starting for the chamber in search of Gertrude's combs and glass. "What a fate to have that tale thrown at your head for a possible fifty years to come. I'll take a trip round the Horn."

Milo's feelings was not commiseration for himself alone, though he was fine enough to dislike everything that savored of the low and common—but pity for Kate. And when he saw her face, he was conscious-stricken over the whole affair. For in spite of a goodly supply of natural elasticity and endurance, she had not borne the excitement as well as either

of her compsnions. A more powerful imagination hsd nsed np nervons force with grester swiftness, and left her but little strength to hear reaction. In spite of a pretty pink dress she looked paler than ever, and heavy, dark rings gave her eyes a weary, almost dejected appearance.

"Good morning Kit," called Milo, es he saw her come np the hill with Anne eod Gertrnde. He looked somewhat fresher and very much more respectable since his washing and brnshing.

"Good morning," she answered, while Anne drew Gertrnde in another direction. "Good morning, I trust yon're quite steedy?"

"Steady?"

"Yes," she said, holding down her head that he migbt not see what e roguish smile perted her lips.

"Oh, come Kitten, let up. Here, quick, give me the pail, I'll take it in."

"I hope you don't expect me to kies yon," she said, as he came toward her after attending to the pail.

"Why not?" he seid, pinioning her hends and looking down in her face. Only strong, true-hearted men love women as Milo loved Kate, with e respect for the fioer fibre, and a regard for the weaker body which mekes them always watchful and tender.

"Why not?"

"Oh, husbande who stay out all night don't deserve kisaes."

"And how abont wives who rnn away and have to be followed? I uee my prerogative and insist."

"Well—if—you—insist, of course I must yield, bnt don't keep me too long or the coffee will spoil. I thiuk its uearly a rnin now."

So strong an srgument soon procured Kate her liberty; and Milo went ronnd to the hammock and reminded Sqnib thet the horaes had heen forgotten, suggesting they he immed ately fed and watered.

"Besides," he added iu u lower tone, "our hats are up there in the bundlo witb the rods and crots. If we don't get them pretty soon, some new thing will spring ont on ue."

Milo did not feel as anxions es he had. Something ahont Kate's manner impressed him with the idea tbat n double hoax waa in progress. Could he have eeen her in the kitchen laughing with Anue, and heerd the remarks that went back aud forth he would heve been more eaey etill. For the labors of getting up a breaktest of bacon and eggs, fried unions, baked potatoes and toast were not sufficient to engage all the energiee of two such active women, and the events of the morning were freely discnssed. Another thing especielly delighted the emeteur cooks—Gertrude had walked unintentionally right in npon Ralph; and Kate was congretnlating herself that peace would he the result, but what wee her snrprise and distress to hear the door elam soon after and see Ralph come ont mnttering:

"Well, tell your mother. What in thnnder do I care!"

"Didn't do a thing we told her, bnt took up the old tune jnst where it etopped, I'll wager," seid Anue imnatiently. "I must admit I've seen finer men than Ralph Holden—little peacock—" (Anue's poor opinion of Ralph wae dne to the fact that she had once gooe to the same school with him, before either had arrived at years of discretion. It was perhaps excneable in her. The girl who hes seen you whipped for inability to epell a aimple word, and shnt np in a dark closet for etealing marblee, is not apt to have a high opinion of your ability or yonr morals).

"Still, Anne yon said—"

"Oh, I know. The point I urge is that Gertrnde shonld have dignity enough to make the best of her bergain, and savoir-faire enough to make her hnehand love her. Aclever womun could make him worship her. What such worship would he worth is another thing—a good feeder of vanity may be. Here she comes with the nsuel wet eyelasbes. Poor old girl! Give me the smalleet tiu peil, I'll set her to work."

Gertrude wae pleased that a trip to the creek awaited her. When ehe returned breekfest was on the table and her hnsband with Squib and Milu was ronnd in front saying hard things against a "pot" fisher who wae reported to have decimated the main creek and one of its tribntaries.

"Come, come," said Kate, appearing with the coffee pot, "Cooke are not good tempered when meale wait. Milo, a whisper pleaae."

Whetever Kete's secret intelligence was it seemed to gratify, and alao to effect the recipient with a longing for the mysterions. He winked aud nodded to hie companious, pointed in the direction of the kitchen, und went through a whole pantomime of delight, which gradually communicated itself to Squib and Relph who followed him qnickly, Sqnib throwing a reproechfnl glence at Anne whoso eyes was fixed on the rent in hie ehirt, now drawn together with pine. When they had retnrned ell ewkwardness was removed by Kate, who seid with a smile:

"I once read a Russian novel in which the priucipal characters were always sepsrating for the night, We heve a different way of repeating, end seem to do nothing but est."

"A rational wey to spend odd moments, I fancy," ssid Sqnib, ineieting that the ladies ehould be seated facing the door, so they might enjoy the outlook.

"Yes, and let us sit perfectly still, just for a moment and lieten and watch. 'Twill be better grace than any we might esk," said Kate.

Better trnly, and greater. The tongne of man never hse and never will proclaim the great leseons of time and life, as morning, or noon, or evening tells them. And this morning the messege was eweet end true. "Leugh with me," said the streem, es its tiny wavee leaped in the snnlight. "Sing with me," chirped a bird in the branches. "Rejoice with me," hreathed a scented flower mid the grasees. "Be faithful and just, and' nnswerving with me," eeid the snnlight, spreeding beems far and near, while beyond and above all theae was felt thet migbtier Preaence, that nnseerchable Sonl to whom the snu is vaseel and the wind ie slave.

Had Kate heen elone the moment would not have sufficed, but othere' wishes were elweys paramount with her, and she broke the silence charecteristicelly by calling ettention to a ray of snnlight that had stolen in to kiss the drooping flowere on the table.

Thus freed from restraint, the little company set about eating and laughing with sppetite and will enough and to spare. It wae eome time hefore Gertrude joined in the conversation that went on eo merrily, and Ralph rether pointedly addressed his remarks to others, until in a lncky or nnlucky moment he appealed to Anue, who inetantly referred him to hia wife, in u manner so full of polite rebnke, that he came to the conclnsion that cap and bells migbt await him unless he changed tatics. Thia could not make him gracioue, bnt it brought his gentlemauly instincts to the front, and forced him to he courteona.

"I wonder what has become of Kih," said Kate when the langh following one of Squib'e dry puns had snbsided, "I haven't seen him ior a long time."

"He'a round somewhere," said Milo with beantiful indefiniteness. Never mind him. He's like Sqnib, waan't born for an apron string."

Sqnib looked very conscions at this remerk, and got ont of prominence by saying to Kate: "You've a bit more color than when I first saw you this morning, Mrs. Brsndt. Making coffee seems rether of a beautifier."

"Just as bad dreams are destrovers of a feir appesrance perhaps. I had very ngly ones last night."

"Yes?" Squib was nnfortnnete in selecting jnst this partienlar moment to indnlge in e large montbfnl of coffee, which, being very hot, caused his face to become a deep crimson. Milo too seemed to be in great trouble with a piece of bacon. It refused to be cnt in small piecee end finally finished its career in Ralph'e lap. This, to a man of such exqnisite neatness, was truly emberrassing, end torced him to panse jnet as he was ehont to ask Kate a pointed qnestion very foreign to the enbject of dreams. Anne eaw her opportunity aod grasped it.

"Do tell us whet you dreemed, Kate! 'Twill be better than many a written tale, I'm snre. Proceed, we're all reedy."

Kete had considerable dramutic power, enough et least, to make the events of the night betore etand out in plain relief. Minutely she went over every detail, ommitting only Gertrnde's fears and complaints. When ehe gave en eccount of the fall and told how Anne listened beneath the window, a curions ell-is-lost expression passed over Squib's face, but he managed to retain sufficient presence of mind to say "Extreordinary!" when Kate concluded. Thie sterted up Relph's intellect who wanted to know how many other things they'd been at the night before.

"I acqnit yon of caronsing," eeid Anne, "that was my own invention to offset yours, which, of course, I knew at ooce es a—well—a falsehood."

"Yes, end yon'll acquit us of personating Indiens too, when you find ont the truth."

"Why, Kate," said Gertrnde, "there's Kib. See, right over there on the little rise; What's that he's shaking so? It looks like a false face."

At the word false face three men rose np enddenly, jumped through the doorway and started for the point iodicated, followed closely by three women who came np just in time to see Milo take a mimic Indian countensnce from Kib's mouth, snd crush it to his hsnd.

"Thet'a the fellow who peered in the window at you last night, Gertrude," said Anne, "let's find hie frieods."

But Kate was before her. She had seen the heap of ashes lower down and the trecks on the soft gravel end sand; by following them she rounded the turn and lost her way among rocks and trnf. Bnt it took no greet exercise of reason to conclude thet what they were in search of wes hidden among nndergrowth and low trees, so ehe climbed the hank, went a few eteps forwerd, and came at once upon the blenkets and their contents.

"Here they are, Anne," she cried, "Here'e the whole ontfit! You don't mean to tell me," she edded, as Milo ceme toward her, "thet you drank a whole demijohn of whiskey last night!"

"Of course not. Squib forgot to cork it and the liquor leaked out."

"Oh, ho! ho!" leughed Anne. "A likely story! Mr. Squib come up end refnte this slander."

"It'a no elender. Upon my honor, Miss Anne, the whiskey leaked ont."

"We eimply don't helieve a word any of you say," said Gertrnde, drawing np her white dress and picking a way down.

"That'a all right," eaid Ralph, as he followed her with a blanket on one arm and the demijohn on the other. "We don't csre a cent. And there's one point where we yield the palm; not a man of ue can scream like yon did leet night."

"Well, you see," eeid Anne, "men have different resources. Now if we could pnt on 'sea-legs' end mortify the air with improper lenguage when it rained enakes, or a hncket of water was npset on ns, we wouldn't screem."

The langh was certainly on Ralph, and he put up with it rather better than usnal. It was impoesible for him to resiet hringing the othere in thongh; end he told of Milo'a fright when the lantern wse shot to pieces and hie ear stuug by the passing bullet, and of Sqnib's excitement after escaping Miss Anne's cartridge at the kitchen window.

"Why, anyone would have been excited, you know," said Squib in explanation. "The deuced thing came uncomfortably neer, I cen tell yon. Of course if I'd heen a real Indian Miss Anne would have been dead instently, bnt as it was I was simply in a fix. By Jove! there's the stage! We ordered some ice and things, yon know; I wonder if they came?"

It may be stated as a fact that the attacking party of the night before were glad of any excuee to cut explenatione short. At any rate they wasted no time in depositing their mesquerading ontfit under a buckeye, and went etridiog up the hill to the roadside with no further words. There a goodly block of ice, a mysterious oblong basket, and a more then mysterions box were already undergoing investigetion by Kih.

"Here, you two festher-weights, take the ice hetween you," said Milo, "I'll attend to the rest."

Attending to the "rest" was not hoys' play by any meane; hnt Milo accomplished it, and considerably astoniehed Kate, who wse weshing dishes, with her back to the door, hy hanging a heavy box down on tbe floor without any previons remerks.

"Whew! it's warming up again," he said, dropping into a cheir thut she might wipe the perspiretion from his face, "getting ready for another scorcher!"

"Yes, we're almoet tbrongh in here, and then for a glorious rest. Here comes the ice! Meke some lemonede for us, Milo?"

"Lemonede!" said Milo, epreeding out his hands, palms downwarde, and opening his eyes at Ralpb and Squib.

"Yes, jnst for us. Anne and Gertrnde have been working rounnd. I'm sure tbey're thirety. Go on."

It wae a delightfnl day to sit nnder the shade of an oak and sip cool lemonade or dream, or enter into mutnal explanatione concerning sudden trips to the country, or lungh idly and contentedly at plans that menaged themeelves, and hope those laid for to-morrow would not ent cepere.

And if, es Anne seid, the liqnid in three gleesee looked too brown for lemonede, a heated atmosphere fortunately dulled ioquiry, and they paesed nnchalleuged.

"Dear old nature! How lovely it all is! Aa peecefnl as Eden," aaid Kate, lying back in the recliniog chair perparatory to following Kih's example and taking a nap.

"Yes, and here comes your serpent in the form of a stout and matronly female," said Anne, looking toward the road where a buggy had halted.

"Why, as I live, it's mamma!" said Gertrude. "Dear! dear! I'm aure Dot is sick, or something dreadful hss happened!"

"Oh, hnsh, Gertrude! Remember Seneca's maxim, and don't rnn in qnest of evils and die before yonr day."

But Anne was not qnite calm as she rushed after Gertrnde with an alacrity that threatened disaster to her solid body.

The advancing person was eminently aristocratic in bearing, alheit a trifle red in the face from vexation and over-exercise. Her white hair was crimped and puffed to distraction, and her black satin toilet had that much talked-of accomplishment of standing alone. Notwithetanding, ehe was a social leeder of much prominence, to an unprejndiced eye she seemed a representative of the type known as fnssy. Snndry puffings and sighings rendered speech impossible, nntil Squib (something of a favorite in this quarter—a distinction due entirely to his accent) had provided a chair and Kete had loosened her bonnet strings, when ehe mansged to say in a gasping voice:

"It's so fortunete you all know me, for really I'm quite overdone."

Ralph wes frantic to say the day was enough to overdo anybody, but wisely held his peace, and made way for Gertrnde, who knelt down in front of her mother and asked:

"Mamme, dear, what *is* the matter?"

"I should think yon would be the lsst one to inquire—a women who sees fit to run away without consulting her husband or her friende."

Poor Gertrnde seemed to catch it on every side; hnt with the inconsistency common to a goodly number of husbands, Ralph warmed np in her cause, now that somebody else accnsed her.

"Excnee me, madem," he hegan, when Sqnib suddenly headed him off with:

"Oh, come now, you know, there'e some mistake reelly. It'e a denced blunder. Who could have told yon snch a thing?" Squib's face wore its blankest expression, and he jammered his inoffensive eyeglass in his right optic as if it had been gnilty of a misdemeanor.

"Mrs. Tripp, who met my daughter last Friday on the hoat, wes my intormant, and Mr. Holden did not come np nntil yesterday, for I am quite positive I sew him on the trein. Of conrse I em a little near-sighted, end—"

"Bnt, my deer madam," seid Sqoib, with effnsive politeness, "I am astonished, you know, that anyone with yonr fine intelligeuce shonld credit Mrs. Tripp She—she lies about her grandmother, really. No one believes her. And Mr. Holden was with me yeeterdey afterooon. Part of the time we were hunting snakes, yon know. Yon see, we're here together. It's all right, quite right, I assure yon."

Sqnib torgot to mention that the snake-hnnting took plece in Cloverdale after 7 P. M., and was confioed to looking up a emali boy who owoed the three half-dead reptiles thet afterwerd found their way down the chimney of the cebin.

"Well, yes, it seems to be," said the aristocratic dame, looking the leest bit mystified.

"And now will yon permit me to hring yon some refreshment?" (Sqnib, as Milo said a little later, wae more then elegant on this occasion, he was magnificent.) "A gless of chsmpagne with some ice and a chicken sandwich. Something light and delicate, you know."

"Oh, pray don't trouble—"

"Not in the leest," said the three men et once, glad of anything tu remove them from thie dangerous presence.

"I sincerely hope, Gertrude, yon and yonr friende will pardon me. No one hut a mother could understand how I felt. It seemed my duty to come and take yon home."

"Certsinly," and "don't think any more ahont it" ceme simnltaneonaly from three different throets, and the dignified matron grew composed enongh to use her fan end look eronnd.

"What do you find to amnse you about here?" she asked of Kate, whom she had only met a few times.

"Fish end rest. We were out yesterday, and have plenned to go eerly to-morrow. Gertrnde quite fancies it."

"Oh, yes, indeed!" hegan Gertrude, jnet as Sqnib sppeered with the tray, end rebnked Kib for getting in his road.

"I suppose it will be the right thing to ask her to stay ell night," said Milo in a low tone to Kate, as they stood epart.

"Leave that to me," eaid Anne from behind.

The refreshmente and a plentifnl supply of eelf-conceit kept the matron worthy of her own good opinion, and she replied to Anne'e qnery es to whether she would like to go throngh the cabin with a gracious nod.

"Perhaps after yon have seen it you will like to spend the night with ns."

"Perheps."

"This is our beet bedroom."

"Ah! the window is broken, and what is that odor?"

"I reelly csn't say. It ie in all the rooms."

"This, yon see," said Aune, leading the way into a north room which hed been only pertially opened, "is not yet made np."

"My, I should think yon would fear bugs of ell kiude."

"Perfectly harmless," said Anne, as she strnck the tick a sonnding rap with the broom, thereby disturhing the slnmbers of a hnge, black spider, who hounded into the air end fell back on the bed with a click.

After this the matron wae indifferent to convenience of hall and kitchen, and hed no word of praise for meat-safe or water-filter. Her refussl tu stay all night was pleaeant hnt decided.

"No, deer;" ehe said to Gertrude, "I will stay where I did last night, with my friend Mrs. Marshall in Cloverdale. Kiss me good-bye, child, and take good care of yourself."

She made a movement to bid the others good-bye, but they all insisted on helping her up the hill, and sbe was conducted tc her carriage in atete.

"Squib," seid Ralph, on the way down, "I owe you more then I ever can pay."

"Don't mention it, old fellow. I wish I knew whether Mrs. Holden felt gretefnl, too."

"Indeed I do," said Gertrude, sweetly, "Poor Memma! she's so easily excited. I'd like to know who told Mrs. Tripp."

"I did," eeid Anne. "We were coming off the boat together, and she wormed aronnd so, and took sncb a lot of trouble to find ont what was none of her bnsiness that I thought it would he a good joke to tell her we were rnnning away. I'd like to hear your mother lay down the law to her. Come, along Kib, you and I will take up onr dream wh're it was interrnpted."

"Yes," seid Kate, "dreaming is the order of the afterooon. We cook no more meals to-day. Everyone knowe where the cnpboard is and can help himself."

There was no objection raised to euch an arrangement, end oucemore quiet settled over the camp, thie time nnbroken till sunset, when the men stole away, first to care for the horses and then cook a dainty snpper for the sleepers on the greensward, who, when thoronghly rousod, declared such goodness more than made np for the disgraceful conduct of the night before.

Again the young moon looked down and found a happy gronp. Tbe mandolin was silent, hnt Milo'a baritone and Sqnib's tenor made the woods ring with "Hold tbe Fort" and "Rock of Ages," until Ralph gave warning that no one would be called later than four in the morning. This quieted and in less than an hour the camp was guarded by th of sleep.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling general solicitor and correspondent of the Breeder and Sportsman.

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Removal Notice.

The office of the Breeder and Sportsman has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

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Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

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Green Mountain Maid.

It may be well to add something to the brief description of Green Mountain Maid printed with the cut. It will be noticed, by reference to the picture of Elaine in the issue of December 16th, that after making allowance for the difference of age that there is a marked resemblance between mother and daughter, and also some of the characteristics of Beautiful Bells, who has a good share of Clay blood. Freely acknowledging the great merit of the Clay family, which, at the present day, cannot be ignored, there are good reasons for awarding an equal share of the credit of Green Mountain Maid to Shanghai Mary.

Although other mares by Henry Clay have shown well, there is quite a gap between them and the foremost of the family, and this, though not absolutely positive testimony, warrents the assertion that the "sorrel mare with white face and four white ankles, pronounced by those who knew her best and who studied her form and temperament to be those of a thoroughbred," is worthy of a big portion of the honor.

Mr. Rider, of Oakland, presented us some years ago with a photograph of Shanghai Mary which corroborated these opinions. We gave it to Governor Stanford, and have often resolved to send to Screiber & Son for a duplicate. When an animal exhibits the form and other well-known features of the blood horse, the *unknown*, in a measure, becomes a positive quality. Though the ancestry be hidden, there is an inheritance, and one of unknown pedigree of the stamp of Shanghai Mary presents credentials superior to double gilt-edged breeding when accompanied by inferiority. The unknown, which was used to amalgamate with Spanish, Barb, Turk and Arab horses, with the result that followed, sustains the importance of this branch of a pedigree. We do not intend to underrate the importance of well-established blood-lines. It is a sound and tangible basis to build upon, but what we do claim, and that with all emphasis, that when the qualities desired are found in an eminent degree it is better than genealogical tables extending to the royal mares, which do not show such a full inheritance.

According to all accounts, we have heard and read the description given in the *American Agriculturist* of Shenghei Mery is correct portraiture. Harry Clay we knew very well, and saw him trot and win a race on which more money was depending that ever came within our personal knowledge. This was in Chicago in 1864, and though so far back as nearly twenty-four years ago, there is a distinct recollection of his appearance. A "heavy-made," sluggish-looking horse, with a good deal of coarseness and an excess of action. A lighter form, more nervous energy, action which entailed a smaller outlay of power would seem to be the proper mixture to blend satisfactorily with his prominent traits.

Coupled with hundreds of mares which bore a strong resemblance to him, and there never would have been a Green Mountain Maid, and though it may appear rank heresy to enter the plea, had her son Electioneer been restricted to mares of the shape and stamp of his maternal grandsire, the succession of prodigies would be lacking. We hear a great deal of Electioneer controlling the action of thoroughbred mares. It would be more in accordance with the truth to state that highly bred mares were necessary to bring out his full powers. Or, it will be better to say highly formed mares, those which approximated the form of the thoroughbred.

There is one feature of the breeding operations at Palo Alto which has only been lightly noticed, and, in fact, we cannot recall an instance excepting what we wrote several years ago; that is, the selection of form as well as blood-lines for a guide. We have been so long a time connected with horses that we should know something of the form adapted for speed. Therefore, call it egotism if you choose, we can tell when a person is also a judge of form. With this self-confidence we speak authoritatively, and pronounce Governor Stanford one of the very best judges of the form of a horse that can be found in any country. He has directed the mares to be bred to Electioneer, and his selections were made mainly on the shape being satisfactory. Not merely the outward form determined which were to be chosen, as that had to be supplemented by indications of nerve-power, tractability, (to make it as short as possible) and a high degree of intelligence was demanded.

Many critics of equine form will rattle off, with all the fluency imaginable, the "points" to be admired and those to be condemned, but a deeper insight is required to be a perfect judge, and, as Mr. Wallace stated in the article copied last week, Governor Stanford laid great stress on the mental requirements coming up to his standard. He found the combination of form and mental qualities existing in some of his thoroughbreds, in some of his St. Clairs, in some of acknowledged trotting breeding, and carrying out his idea gave them a chance. Doubtless he bred mares to Electioneer that he did not consider up to the standard, but this was on the score of trotting strains which they possessed.

We have been drawn away from the immediate topic under consideration, owing to the comparison of form between the maternal grandsire and grandam of Electioneer, and now that the subject has been touched upon, it may be carried rather further. A man who had not the breadth of the proprietor of Palo Alto, one who had listened to the popular doctrines and coincided with popular fallacies would not have made a success of Electioneer. His aim would have been to keep him within well trodden paths. If even a tolerable judge of form he would have considered that as having little weight in comparison to gilt-edged blood. "—— the mare, give me a pedigree and be careful you do not mix up St. Clair and thoroughbred with it," would be the guide, reversing the old saying when the animal was asked to be shown and the pedigree accounted of little value.

Had Electioneer been sent to Kentucky, the astute breeders of that region would have been more likely to have adopted the plan so successfully followed at Palo Alto. The basis was there to produce high form, and race courses have educated generation after generation into a proper appreciation of the necessity of speed lines as well as blood lines.

It has been a source of surprise to very many of the visitors at Palo Alto to witness the "blood-like" appearance of the Electioneer's On many occasions we have heard this surprise expressed, but with this explanation it is not so difficult to comprehend. There is a surplus of muscular power in the sire, More of it than his grandsire Harry Clay possessed, and the muscular tissue refined, made more elastic from the combination of the unknown grandam, Shanghai Mary, and the grandsire the well-known Abdallah. To obtain the full advantage of what had been done, to increase the potency of future progeny, to improve the machinery so that there would be as few jarring wheels, as little friction of journals as possible, more steel must be added, jewelled bearings in place of cast-iron boxes. A great trouble with many breeders is their dependence on the judgment of others. Opinions are valuable, but at the same time there must be discrimination in accepting them. "Millions of money" will not do away with the necessity of study, and though the wealthy breeder has a great "pull" over the one which is straightened in his resources, it does not ensure continued success. We have seen a statement that a man who had not large means could not keep the sheriff from his stable if he followed Palo Alto tactics. Fortunately for the breeding interests of the whole country there was no danger of this kind. But if Governor Stanford had determined to engage in the breeding of trotters as a money-making venture, he would have accomplished it just as certainly as that his other investments have proved lucrative. Starting with that intention, there would have been the model farm, an intelligent system of breeding, rearing and training, but kept within reasonable bounds.

The National Stallion Stake.

We are bound to keep the agitation going in regard to the National Stallion Stake. Not that the State Fair event is not worthy too, but the former is a sort of special bantling that we cotton to rather more enthusiastically than usual. In the first place we can lay some claim to the inception, and the conditions are such as to meet what we consider all of the wants. At first we were somewhat averse to the increased amount from what was originally proposed, though as the larger sum would be an additional inducement for Eastern owners to name, that was an advantage that could not be overlooked. We can further assure those who are far away on the other side of the mountains that there will be enough engaged to make a large sum in the stakes, and from other sources of revenue the amount will be swelled to a proportion that will astonish those who are not fully acquainted with California characteristics. A "big" excitement will draw a larger attendance than in any country with the same population. With Eastern starters, and our horses doing reasonably well, there is little question of there being a mass of people which will fill the grounds on which the race comes off to overflowing. Twenty thousand, as shown by "gate receipts," may be far within the actual number, and we shall not be surprised should that number be exceeded by several thousands.

Oregon will send a large delegation, now that there is railroad communication. In October there will be crowds of visitors, and it is safe to assert that quite a proportion of them will make that one of the sights. Breeders everywhere will be interested, and there is also little hazard in stating that of this influential class many will make a California trip who otherwise would not have been tempted. There are other grounds to base a large attendance upon. As nearly as can be foretold at this time of the year, 1888 will be one of the most bounteous seasons ever known. The cold snap which elicited so much grumbling was particularly favorable for the fruit crop, and the rains since have ensured good crops of every description.

The date selected is advantageous in more ways than one. Those who are, in a measure, forced to make a long season are provided for. Eastern horses will be enabled to go through the "Grand Circuit" and get here in time.

We confidently anticipate so many entries that it will be by long odds the engrossing topic wherever trotting-horses are discussed. Those engaged which are trained on public tracks will be closely watched, and when the times approaches for fast work there will be a clicking of watches. Wonderful stories will be told regarding those which are without public ken, and this will also have an effect to bring the people out.

Spring Race Meeting.

Sixty-nine days measure the space between now and the opening day of the Blood Horse Meeting. Not far away in one sense, and yet time enough to get the horses in fair order. The cold weather was a drawback never before experienced here, and the rains were also a hindrance, but on most of the training grounds rain does not delay.

There is a prevailing impression that owing to the large number of California race-horses engaged in the East, there must be a lack of home performers. There has been such a wonderful increase in the past few years that there is no trouble in obtaining plenty of horses, and though quite a number which will participate in eastern races will also be contestants here, there are so many which do not make the grand tour that good fields could be depended upon from them.

We feel justified in the statement that one resident of California now owns twice as many thoroughbreds as were in the whole State when we came here, and it is only a few years since his first purchases were made. While the large breeding farms have been multiplied, there has been a large addition to the ranks of "small owners," and nearly all of these have no desire to race away from home. In a short time the course will be selected and the programme published, when the consideration will

be more appropriate. That the meeting will be one of the best, if not the very best ever held in this State, is so nearly assured that it may be considered certain. Good horses and plenty of them, liberal purses, excellent management. All necessary to make every condition favorable is good weather. The time chosen is nearly a guarantee that the last-named vital consideration will be all that can be desired. After the heavy rains, and before the "haying showers;" odds will rule on the good weather side.

Pacers Coming Up.

We cannot agree with General Tracy in his denunciation of the pacer. They are not so useless as he claims. There was a time when sidewheelers were in favor as road-horses, and in all, or nearly all of the southern cities forty years ago, the favorite road-horses. As well say that a racing gallop is of no practical use, or that anything but a sedate cob is out of the place on the road, as that pacers were created without any resulting benefit. Then, if stallions are to receive a backset for getting an animal which is fast at the diagonal movement, there will be general iconoclasm among the vaunted trotting sires. The despised pacer Blue Bull is within one step of the topmost round of the ladder when measured by numbers in the list, and pacing ancestry on both sides has done a good deal to give prominence to the "American trotter."

Give them all their just due, gallopers, pacers and trotters, and also bear in mind that though there may be overshadowing merit in some families, there are good animals in all. We will agree in the proposition that the less weight carried on the feet so much the better. But are not toe weights, heavy shoes, etc., more the result of human ignorance than a lack of inherited freedom from the incumbrance?

The Change in the Weather.

February commenced with a grand start. The Wednesday morning that marked the opening the sun shone with a brilliancy brightened by the gloom of many previous dark days. Warm, too, so that in the hours of sunshine spots which were nearly bare in the morning had a green coating. With a continuation of sunshine a few days will bring the usual accompaniment of a California winter—verdure and bloom.

Never before in our sojourn in the land was the frog-music so long delayed, but the mysterious choristers are now making amends by keeping up the refrain from sunset to within a short time of sunrise.

We began to fear that the early foals would miss the copious flow of milk which only comes when there is a bite of grass to aid the oats in making perfect nutriment, but that fear has vanished, and the crop of foals of 1888 is certain to equal that of any previous year.

Entries for the Sacramento Colt Stakes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The following is a list of entries received in stakes No. 1, 4 and 5. Stakes 2 and 3 having received but three entries each were declared off by the Executive Committee. No. 2 was a special for Sacramento County yearling trotters, and No. 3 was for yearling pacers:

No. 1—Yearling Trotting Stake for all foals of 1887.
B. C. Holly's b f Milley Woodnut by Woodnut, dam Dora by Primus.
Geo. M. French's b f by by Chieftain.
W. A. Gamble's b f by Falus, dam Mabel by Echo.
G. Valensin's blk f Fleet by Sidney, dam Flight by Buccaneer.
L. Whitmore's br c Bookkeeper by Caliph, dam Jule by Pedro.
N. N. Craig's b c Cossack Bloodstone by Don Cossack, dam Dolly Bloodstone.
Andy McDowell's blk c Thistle by Sidney, dam Fernleaf by Flaxtail.
Ben E. Harris' b or blk f Lorena by Jim Mulvenna, dam Elmorene by Elmo.
W. F. Smith's b c Calabar by Guy Wilkes, dam Rosedale by Sultan.
Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f A. by Antevolo, dam Lady Del Sur by Del Sur.
M. W. Hicks' br c Crown Prince by Sterling, dam Empress by Flaxtail.

No. 4—For all pacing two-year-olds, foals of 1886.
N. N. Craig's b c Acrobat by Sterling, dam by Tom Hal.
J. L. McCord's blk f Lady Alice by Tom Benton, dam by Dave Hill Jr.
Ben E. Harris' br c Storm by Tempest, dam Jean Perault by Signal.
G. W. Wooderd's b c Mark Twain by Alex Button, dam Nellie D.
N. I. D. Solomon's iron g c Ed Rosewater (formerly Vasco Jr.) by Vasco Jr., dam Vinco.
John Garrity's ch c My Own by Sidney, dam Humming Bird.

No. 5—For all pacing three-year-olds, foals of 1885.
Lee Shaner's b c Adonis by Sidney, dam Venus.
H. W. Meek's b f Cricket by Steinway, dam by Dolphin.
Andy McDowell's c f Goldleaf by Sidney, dam Fernleaf by Flaxtail.
H. B. Star's br f Cora C. by Whippleton, dam Etta by Nanbno.
Frank Hawkins' b f Wing Wing by Privateer, dam Mahaska Belle by Flaxtail.
T. C. Snider's blk c Creole by Prompter, dam Grace by Buccaneer.
Chas. R. Hoppin's b f Yolo Maid by Alex Button, dam Molly by Deitz's St. Clair.
John Garrity's dun c Hoffburg Beer by Sidney, dam Humming Bird.

WILBER FIELD SMITH.
Secretary Sacramento Colt Stakes Association.

Foals of 1888.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.:

Jan. 15, bay colt by John Happy, dam Susan by Warwick, from Folly by Planet.
Jan. 17, bay colt (dead foal) by imp. Sir Modred, dam Twilight by Norfolk, from Kate Gift by Lodi.
Jan. 19, bay colt by Ban Fox, dam Illusion by Alarm, from Mary Hadley by O'Meara.
Jan. 22, chestnut filly by imp. Sir Modred, dam Bonnie Kate by imp. Bonnie Scotland, from Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.
Jan. 28, brown filly by imp. Darebin, dam Sozodont by Longfield, from Sally Morgan by Revenue.
Jan. 30, bay colt by John Happy, dam Italia by Enquirer, from Blondina by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Jan. 31, bay colt by Warwick, dam. Lady Middleton by imp. Hurrah, from Lady Lancaster by imp. Monarch.
Feb. 1, bay colt by imp. Darebin, dam Mileta by Lever, from Matta by imp. Australian.
Feb. 5, bay filly by Milner, dam Virgie by Virgil, from Lax by imp. Scythian.
Feb. 7, chestnut filly by imp. Sir Modred, dam Lizzie Lucas by imp. Australian, from Eaglesa by imp. Glencoe.
Feb. 7, bay filly by Arthur H., dam Augusta E. by Monday, from Yolone by Norfolk.

A Few Remarks by Dr. Bailey.

Dr. Geo. H. Bailey, Maine's State Veterinary Surgeon, is one of the best-informed men in this country on matters pertaining to the trotter. A few of his remarks which were published in the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* last week contain many facts that the breeders of the Pine Tree State should adopt on sight. The following reference to brood-mares will be read with interest:

"The importance of good, sound, well-bred brood-mares as a factor in the breeding problem has asserted itself so often and so unmistakably in the list referred to, that no prudent breeder will care to ignore the lessons of the past in his future ventures in this direction, and his selections of the maternal parentage of his produce will be as carefully attended to as that of the sires he should patronize.

"Take the lesson home to our own State and see what one brood-mare, Gretchen, the property of Mr. Nelson, has done for Maine. I maintain that she is the foundation of all his success and prosperity in breeding that class of phenomenal youngsters that have already placed him in the front rank of New England breeders. Gretchen is the dam of Nelson, three-year-old record of 2:26¾, five-year-old record of 2:21¾; Susie Owen, 2:26; Knox Girl, trial 2:28½, and the younger members of her great family are of equal promise. Knox Girl, also the dam Anbine, a very fast filly (record 2:27½), showing that the family breed on. Gretchen is by Gideon, one of the best sons of Hambletonian, who is also the sire of that other great brood-mare, Skip, dam of Independence, and Mr. Drake's fast stallion, Glenarm. I have heard it asserted that Nelson was not fashionably bred, but such young sires as he will make themselves fashionable, if breeding behind performances is of any value in making up our estimate of the horse.

"Mr. Nelson was recently offered $1,000 for the use of Gretchen for a single season by a prominent Kentucky breeder. This is a good illustration of the value the Kentuckian places on producing dams. In this connection I would call attention to the fact that Mr. Elizer Smith, of Lee, Mass., the owner of Alcantara, has paid $2,500 a year for the past two seasons for the use of Alma Mater, and Mr. John S. Clark, who recently bought in Kentucky the fast yearling filly Sadie D., 2:35¾, for which he paid $5,000, offered the Talbot Estate, who now own that famous brood-mare, $2,500 a year for her services as long as she lived. History repeats itself. Kentucky breeders have adopted the proverb of the Arabs, so old that it has almost been lost in the twilight of antiquity, maintaining that the mare is the vase in which the germ was nourished and developed. We have in Maine a grand lot of brood-mares, but many of them have been 'bred in and in' to the Knoxes, Morrills and Patchens, until the 'cold blood' rises to the surface when their produce engage in the 'battles of the turf,' and the judges' stand is always too far away at the finish.

"We need an infusion of some of the 'hot blood' of Kentucky, and we are getting it through the well-bred young sires we have recently imported from that famous State, where they have the foundation laid for trotters upon crosses of thoroughbred blood that never tire or quit."

Kentucky Booms in Trotters.

This has been a most prosperous year among Kentucky trotting horsemen. The price received for stock has averaged much higher the past year than was ever before known, this especially being the case with young, fashionably bred colts and fillies, which at all times have brought lucrative prices, and in some instances have sold for exceedingly fancy figures. During the year, 1,245 head of trotting horses were sold at public auction in Kentucky for $395,078, while the private sales will foot up at least that much more, one breeding establishment alone having realized over $50,000 on the sales of trotting colts and fillies in 1887. Those sold range in age from the produce not yet foaled to the old stallion or brood-mare which have almost served out their days. The price received for these horses varies from $70 up to a sum in the thousands, which the non-credulous refuse to believe any sane man would pay for a piece of horseflesh. In this connection it is well enough to add that no standard-bred animal sold for anything like the first-mentioned price, the sum received for stock of that class always amounting to good, healthy figures.

The strides made in the breeding of the trotter in Kentucky has been most wonderful, as it is only about thirty-eight years since Mambrino Chief was introduced into this State. He was really the progenitor of the trotting stock of Kentucky. Previous to Mambrino Chief's arrival, it is true that Abdallah was brought here, but he only made one season, after which he returned to the North. On a splendid estate in the southern suburb of this city to-day lives a man, fast nearing his sixty-fifth mile stone, to whom the breeding interests of Kentucky owe a debt of gratitude that they will never be able to pay. To him belongs the credit of introducing into this State the trotting horse. Your correspondent alludes to Dr. L. Herr. Previous to this gentleman's arrival in this section from Pennsylvania, there had been several stallions of trotting strains from the North introduced into Kentucky, but there was no training stable for schooling trotters for track purposes established, until Dr. Herr came upon the scene some time in the early part of the forties. The richness of the lands, the fineness of the grasses, together with the limestone water and the genial climate of the blue grass region, with the fact that the high-mettled racer had been here bred and raised, gave Dr. Herr confidence that by proper breeding and judicious handling the very richest type of the trotting horse could be produced in this State, and to-day, after two score years, his judgment has been completely vindicated, for Kentucky has produced the greatest trotter that has ever trod the earth.—*Sportsman.*

Old-Time Cock-Fighters.

The good old cock-fighting days of the past are described this way by a writer in the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*. Augusta was the central battle ground for the Atlantic and Gulf States. Some of the greatest mains ever fought were contested at the old Lafayette race-course and at the "Old Shades," just in rear of the Central hotel. There gathered the professional men and the planters, the wealthiest and most distinguished men of the country, who were patrons of the sport.

They carried in convenient side-coat pockets leather wallets from between the leaves of which protruded $100 bills, freshly drawn from the banks to back their favorite cocks. None were allowed to participate in the sport who were not considered gentlemen. When a bet was made no money was shown. A gentleman's word was as good as his money until the fight was ended, when the loser produced the cash. Several mains were fought in Augusta, where $5,000 was wagered on the odd fight and $250 on each battle, while small fortunes were bet outside of the regular stakes. Among the finest breeds of games were the Dusty Miller and War Horses, imported from Ireland; the Willisslakers from Maryland; the Stonefences from North Carolina; the English Spring Dominiques from Georgia; the Oakleys from Alabama, and the blue reds, redbreasted and shawlnecks from South Carolina. All of these were endowed with "staying" qualities. Cold steel did not make them nervous. Death alone removed them from the pit. They were thoroughbreds and highly aristocratic. Many of these strains are still raised in various states, the most distinguished of those of the present day being the famous "war horse" breed. A gentleman, who now occupies a high place in his church, imported the first of this stock from Ireland along in 1858. In those days fine birds were often removed from their shipping cages in transit and poorer ones substituted.

So careful was the breeder of these birds to have his stock reach its destination that he clipped several feathers from the under part of the wings and sent them by mail to an importer. When the birds arrived their feathers were placed in the original position, and as they matched perfectly the purchaser was sure that he had received the right birds. Although, as I said, this gentleman is now a bright ornament to his church, he carries these feathers around with him to this day to prove that he first introduced the noblest strain of game cocks ever known in America.

Away back in the forties one of the most gallant men that ever lived in the grand old county of Edgefield carried his red-breasted games to Mexico and pitted them against the Emperor Santa Anna's famous black birds. The stakes on the contest were something fabulous. The result was a triumphant victory for the South Carolinian, and the generous though defeated emperor presented his opponent with a pair of gaffs—the weapon of the game cock, constructed of the finest Damascus steel, richly carved and ornamented. A few years later the Palmetto regiment led the conquering army of the Union to the Mexican capital and the victory of the birds became the forerunner of that conquest that gloriously exemplified Southern valor on foreign fields.

As late as 1877 cock-fighting received the sanction of many prominent South Carolinians. In that year a bill to prohibit it was defeated in the legislature. Three of the senators, noted for their distinguished gallantry in war, their able services in peace and their spotless integrity at all times, opposed the measure and killed it.

A few years later the anti-duelling law was passed. This indicated a radical change in the sentiments of the people from ante-bellum ideas. Personal combats to settle personal differences were legally declared dishonorable and branded as crime. A short while later cock-fighting ceased to be respected, and to-day is prohibited and made odious by law.

Names Claimed.

By H. S. Hogoboom, Sacramento, Cal.

SACRAMENTO GIRL, for bay filly. three white feet, foaled Jan. 31st, 1888, by Alcazar, 2:23, son of Sultan, 2:24, dam Viola (pacer) by Flaxtail; second dam by Tom Hall.

Tom Redmond, otherwise known as "Texas Tom," turned up in New Orleans a few days ago, direct from California, I believe. Col. Simmons, on hearing of his arrival, ordered the track policeman to arrest him if found in the neighborhood of the course. The Chief of Police was apprised of Redmond's presence in the city, and ordered his arrest as a dangerous character. Tom was gobbled by the police, and I suppose he will have to leave the city. Redmond came into unsavory notice four years ago by his horse poisoning operations here, for which he was ruled off, and had to leave the city. The horse Carson, brother of Kirkman, and a very fast animal, never recovered from the effect of Tom's attentions.—*Broadchurch.*

The San Jose *Times* of the 8th instant prints this bit of news:

Wm. H. Thornhill, for years past foreman for Stern & Son, saddlers, etc., yesterday received a letter from W. W. Bair announcing that he had determined to quit the East and make San Jose his future home, and that he expected to reach here about the 1st of March.

Mr. Bair is known as one of the greatest horse trainers in the United States, and first grew into national prominence as the driver of the famous trotter "Maud S."

E. S. Muir & Son, of Donerail, Ky., have sold to Mr. Wm. Redding, of New York City, the six-year-old bay mare Mollie Wilkes, by Young Jim, dam Augusta, by Allie West, for $10,000. Mollie Wilkes was very successful last year, only losing one race. She has a record of 2:22¼. It is understood that Mr. Redding intends to take the mare to his plantation in Cuba.

The veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania has in operation a covered ambulance for the removal of sick or lame horses. In Philadelphia calls are answered from all quarters of the city. The department has also undertaken the treatment and care of sick cattle, birds, dogs and small pet animals.

The Los Angeles papers announce that Budd Doble has made arrangements to take the pacer Arrow East this spring and drive him through the Grand Circuit. Doble sampled Arrow thoroughly before he closed the bargain, and was fully satisfied with the phenomenon.

R. J. Blee, of Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co., has bough[illegible] R. A. Head, Paw Paw, Ill., the bay horse Prestige, foal[illegible] by Onward, dam Venice, by Cuyler; second dam by

The Eastern Handicaps.

[New York World.]

The thousands interested in racing, hoth in this city and throngh the country, who have been waiting for the handicaps to he ruu at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's track at Gravesend in May and at Sheepshead Bay in June will he made glad this morning hy their prompt appearance on the 1st inst., as called for in the conditions of the eeveral races. Both Messrs. McIntyre and Lawrence have followed the same conrse as last year in the amount of top weight—Mr. McIntye at 125 pounds, which he allots to The Bard and Hanover, as he did to Trouhadour last year. Mr. Lawrence also makes The Bard the top weight at 130 pounds, the same as he gave Tronhadonr last year. He gives Hanover 129 pounds, and follows in turn with Volante, Eoliau, Liuden, Exile, Kingston and Kaloolah before he drops uuder 120 ponnds—eight horses as against five last year—while for the Brooklyn Handicap there are five horses in the "twenties," as against two last year. It is impossible to go into an extended review, but the excellent character of the entries for the Brooklyn and Suburhau can he gauged by the fact of so many horses heing assigned such heavy weights. While last year there were forty in the Suhurban under 100 pounds, there are eighteen this year. As generally expected, Mr. Belmont's Raceland is the top weight of the three-year-olds hoth in the Brooklyn and Suburban, with 112 pounds in tho former and 111 ponnds in the latter, while iu the Volunteer Handicap, an event exclusively for three-year-olds, Mr. Lawrence puts Emperor of Norfolk at 128 pounds and Raceland at 125, which are even weights, coneidering that Raceland is a gelding. He makes hoth give George Oyster 9 pounds, and Tea Tray 10 pounds. As to the Brookdale, Bay Ridge and Sheepshead handicaps they are, of course, secondary to the two main events, hut a glance at the consolidated table below will show that in a number of cases Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Lawrence came to the same conclusion and assigned the same weights.

Those for the Brookdale and Brooklyn handicape are as follows:

BROOKDALE HANDICAP.

Second Brookdale Handicap.—A eweepstakes of $50 each, half-forfeit, $10 if declared hy Feb. 20, with $1,250 added, of which $260 to the second, the third to save its etake. Winner of the Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicap to carry 5 lhs. extra; closed Jan. 1 with 62 subscribers. Mile and a forlong.

PREVIOUS WINNER.

1887—Dwyer Broe.' Hanover, 3 years, carrying 111 lhs Time, 1:54½. Subscribere 97; 21 declarations, 9 starters.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Hanover, 4	125	Grisette, 4	108
Volante, 5	123	Long Knight, aged	108
Eolian, 5	123	George Oyster, 3	108
Kingston, 4	120	Stockton, 4	107
Linden, 5	120	Glenmound, 4	106
Stuyvesant, 4	117	Rightawsy, 4	106
Eurus, 5	117	Fenelon, 4	105
Saxony, 5	117	Belvidere, 4	105
Dry Monopole, 6	116	Queen of Elizabeth, 4	105
Favor, 5	116	Grover Glevelsnd, 5	105
Laggard, 4	115	Wanderment, 6	105
Dunhoyne, 4	115	Adeline, 4	105
Kaloolah, 5	115	Kirkmsn, 6	105
Blue Wing, 5	114	Goliah, 4	104
Firenzi, 4	114	Maggie J., 6	102
Burch, aged	114	Rustler, 4	102
Ben Ali, 5	114	Specialty, 3	102
Banburg, 4	113	Wilfred, 4	100
Richmond, 6	112	Florence M., aged	100
Aurelia, 4	112	Valiant, 4	100
Telia Doe, 6	112	Oarsman, 4	100
Joe Cotton, 6	112	Unite, 4	100
Rupert, 6	112	Osceola, 4	97
Miss Ford, 4	112	Voehurg, 4	95
Raceland, 3	112	Benedictine, 3	96
O. H. Todd, 4	110	Hinda, 4	95
Fitzroy, 4	110	Ordway, 4	90
Lady Primroee, 4	108	Saladin, 3	90
Oriflamme, 4	108	Prince Oharley, 3	90
Bessie June, 4	108	Harry Fielde, 3	90
Bob Fisher, 5	108	Bridgelight, 3	90

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

Second Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicsp.—A eweepstakes at $100 esch, half forfeit; $26 if declared by Feb. 20th, with $2,500 added, of which $1,000 to the second, $500 to the tbird; olosed Jan. 1et with 67 subecrihers. Mile and a qnarter.

PREVIOUS WINNER.

1887—Emery & Co.'e Dry Monopole, 4, 106 lhe. Time, 2:07. Subscribere, 73; 14 declaratione, 17 etarters.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
The Bsrd, 6	125	Lady Primrose, 4	108
Hanover, 4	126	Withrow, 4	108
Eolian, 5	123	Geo. Oyster, 3	108
Volante, 6	122	Oriflamme, 4	107
Lindeu, 5	120	Royal Arch, aged	106
Kingston, 4	119	Wickham, 6	105
Eurus, 6	117	Kirkman, 5	105
Laggsrd, 4	116	Rigbtaway, 4	105
Favor, 6	116	Glenmound, 4	105
Stnyvesant, 4	115	Belvidere, 4	105
Ksloolah, 6	115	Grover Cleveland, 5	105
Saxony, 5	116	Adeline, 4	105
Dry Monopole, 5	116	Goliah, 4	104
Dunhoyne, 4	115	Lizzie Bsker, 4	104
Blue Wing, 5	114	Qneen of Elizabeth, 4	104
Ben Ali, 5	114	Fenelon, 4	103
Firenzi, 4	114	Unite, 4	100
Elkwood, 5	114	Rustler, 4	100
Exile, 6	114	Arundel, 4	100
Terra Cotts, 4	114	Lorrington, 5	100
Banhurg, 4	112	Wilfred, 4	98
Richmond, 6	112	Ariol, 5	98
Burch, aged	112	Hinda, 4	95
Raceland, 3	112	Benedictine, 3	96
Miss Ford, 4	112	Mittie B., aged	95
Joe Cotton, 6	112	Klamath, 4	95
Aurelia, 4	112	Osceola, 4	95
Rupert, 6	110	Prince Royal, 3	95
O. H. Todd, 4	110	Wonderland, 3	96
Emperor of Norfolk, 3	110	My Own, 3	94
Sir Dixon, 3	109	Biscuit, 5	92
Bessie Jnne, 4	108	Saladin, 3	90
Long Knight, aged	108	Bridgelight, 3	90
Boh Fisher, 6	108		

Coney Island Jockey Club.

The weights for Suburhan, Bay Ridge, Sheepshead and Volunteer handicaps are as follows:

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

Fifth Suburhan Handicap.—A sweepstakes at $100 each, half forfeit; $25 only if declared by Feb. 20, with $5,000 added, of which $1,000 and 20 per cent. of the etakes to the second, and $500 and 10 per cent. of the etakes to the third. Winnere after the publication of the weigbts (Feb. 1) of two races of any value, or one of $1,000, 4 lhs. extra; of two of $1,000, or of one of $2,000, 8 lhe. extra; of three of $1,000, or two of $2,000, 12 lhs. extra. Horses handicapped at 115 lhs. or over. Penalties apply to the extent of one-half only. Closed Jan. 1 witb 88 subscribers. Mile and a quarter.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1884—E. J. McElmeel's Gen. Monroe, 6 yeare, 124 lbe. Time, 2:11¾. Subscribers, 74; 14 declarations, 20 starters.

1885—P. Lorillard's Pontiac, 4 years, 102 lbs. Time, 2:09½. Subscribere, 1?7; 18 declarations, 15 starters.

188?—S. S. Brown's Troubadour, 4 yeare, 112 lbe. Time, 2:12¼. Subscribers, 96; 11 declarations, 20 etarters.

1887—A. J. Cassatt'e Eurus, 4 years, 102 lbs. Time, 2:12. Subscribers, 109; 20 declaratione, 20 etarters.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
The Bard, 5	130	Rataplan, 6	108
Hanover, 4	129	Connemara, 4	107
Volante, 6	124	Royal Arcb, aged	107
Eolian, 5	123	Kenney, 4	107
Linden, 6	122	George Oyster, 3	106
Exile, 6	122	Pontico, 5	105
Kingston, 4	121	Glenmound, 4	106
Kaloolah, 5	120	Wilfred, 4	105
Dry Monopole, 5	119	Savanac, 5	105
Elkwood, 5	119	Strideaway, 4	106
Eurus, 5	119	Frank Ward, 5	105
Favor, 6	118	Le Logos, 6	105
Firenzi, 4	117	True Britain, 4	104
Saxony, 5	117	Queen of Elizabeth, 4	104
Banburg, 4	117	Adeline, 4	104
Laggard, 4	115	Rustler, 4	103
Terra Cotta, 4	115	Volunteer (Sbawnee), 4	103
Ben Ali, 6	116	Hamilton, 4	103
Richmond, 6	116	Fenelon, 4	100
Guenn, 5	115	Alaric, 4	100
Blue Wing, 5	115	Charity, 5	100
Hidalgo, 5	115	Rightaway, 4	100
Dunboyne, 4	114	Schnover (Speedaway), 4	100
C. H. Todd, 4	114	Klamath, 4	100
Oriflamme, 4	114	Lizzie Baker, 4	100
Montrose, 4	114	Arundel, 4	100
Belvidere, 4	113	Benedictine, 3	97
Long Knight, aged	113	Lorrington, 5	97
Grisette, 4	112	Col. Oowan, 5	97
Joe Cotton, 6	112	Valiant, 4	96
Aurelia, 4	112	Raveller, 4	95
Raceland, 3	111	My Own, 3	95
Miss Ford, 4	111	Ariel, 5	95
Lady Primrose, 4	110	Headlad, 5	95
Goliah, 4	110	Ordway, 4	93
Withrow, 4	110	Voshurg, 4	93
Tribonlet (Safe Bau), 4	110	Breton, 4	90
Rupert, 5	109	Osceola, 4	90
Bessie June, 4	109	Faust, 4	90
Sir Dixon, 3	108	Sensation-Idalia colt, 3	90
Grover Cleveland, 5	108	Eolo, 3	90
Cheviot, aged	108	Darya, 3	90
Boh Fisher, 5	108	Recluse, 3	90
Kirkman, 5	108	Bridgelight, 3	90

BAY RIDGE HANDICAP.

Third Bay Ridge Handicap.—A sweepstakes at $50 each, half forfeit; $10 only if declared by Feh. 20th, with $1,500 added, of which $300 and 20 per ceut. of the stakes to the second; $200 and 10 per cent. of the stakes to the third; winners after the publication of the weights, Feb. 1st, of two races of any value, or of one of $1,000, 4 lhs. extra; of two of $1,000 or one of $2,000, 8 lbs.; of three of $1,000, or two of $2,000, or of the Suburban, 12 lhs. extra; horses handicapped at 115 lbs. or over; penalties apply to the extent of one-half only; closed Jan. 1st with 40 subscribers. Mile and a half

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1886—J. Churchill's Falconer, 4, 90 lbs. Time, 2:41¼. Subecribers, 68; 3 declarations, 7 starters.

1887—W. Lakeland's Exile, 6, 114 lbs. Time, 2:36. Subscribers, 62; 8 declarations, 17 starters.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Hanover, 4	128	Rataplan, 6	110
Volante, 6	124	Long Knight, aged	110
Linden, 5	124	Goliah, 4	110
Exile, 6	120	Tribouiet (Safe Ban), 4	109
Kingston, 4	120	Rupert, 6	108
Elkwood, 5	119	Boaz, 5	108
Dry Monopole, 5	119	Mattie B., 6	107
Kaloolah, 5	119	Bessie June, 4	106
Eurus, 5	118	Goano, 5	105
Hidalgo, 6	117	Savanac, 5	105
Firenzi, 4	117	Volunteer (Shawnee), 4	105
Banburg, 4	117	Geo. Oyster, 3	105
Terra Cotta, 4	115	Queen of Elizabetb, 4	103
Laggard, 4	115	The Bourbon, 5	103
Guenn, 5	115	Adeline, 4	103
Dunhoyne, 4	116	Wanderment, 6	100
Aurelia, 4	113	Klamath, 4	98
O. H. Todd, 4	113	Fenelon, 4	98
Oriflamme, 4	113	Benedictine, 3	95
Belvidere, 4	112	Headlad, 5	93
Esquiman, 4	112	Darya, 3	93
Joe Cotton, 6	111	King B., aged	93
Miss Ford, 4	110	Voshurg, 4	90

SHEEPSHEAD BAY HANDICAP.

Third Sheepshead Bay Handicap.—A sweepstakes at $50 esch, half forfeit; $10 only if declared hy Feb. 20th, with $1,500 added, of which $300 and 20 per cent. of the stakes to the second; $200 and 10 per cent. of the stakes to the tbird. Winners after the publication of the weights (Feb. 1) of two races of any value or one of $1,000, 4 lhe.; of two of $1,000, or of one of $2,000, 8 lhs.; of three of $1,000, or two of $2,000, or of the Suburhan or Bay Ridge Handicaps, 12 lhs. extra; horses handicapped at 115 lhs. or over; penalties apply to the extent of one-half only; closed Jan. 1st, with 79 suhecribers. Mile and a furlong.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1886—Richmond Stable'e Springfield, aged, carried 96½ lhs. Time, 1:56. Subscribers, 93; 15 declarations, 14 startors.

1887—D. T. Pulsifer's Grimaldi, 4, 109 lbe. Time, 1:54½. Subscribers, 95; 21 declaratione, 9 startere.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Hanover, 4	130	Rupert, 5	110
Volante, 6	126	Glenmound, 4	110
Eolisn, 5	125	Bessie June, 4	108
Kingston, 4	123	Frenk Ward, 5	108
Linden, 5	121	Kenney, 4	108
Dry Monopole, 5	120	Goano, 5	108
Saxony, 5	119	Geo. Oyeter, 3	108
Firenzi, 4	119	Queen of Elizaheth, 4	107
Eurus, 5	120	Savanac, 5	105
Banburg, 4	119	Adeline, 4	104
Ben Ali, 5	118	Volunteer, (Shawnee), 4	105
Terra Cotta, 4	118	Hamilton, 4	105
Laggard, 4	118	Charity, 5	106
Richmond, 6	118	Wanderment, 6	105
Favor, 6	118	Fenelon, 4	103
Guenn, 5	116	Maggie, J., aged	103
Hidalgo, 6	115	Rightaway, 4	103
C. H. Todd, 4	115	Grover Cleveland, 6	103
Oriflamme, 4	115	Geraldine, 3	103
Joe Cotton, 6	115	Prince Royal, 3	103
Climax, 5	115	Headlad, 5	103
Emperor of Norfolk, 3	115	Klamsth, 4	101
Telie Doe, 6	115	Saladin, 3	100
Grisette, 4	114	Now or Never	96
Blue Wing, 5	114	Ordway, 4	96
Aurelia, 4	114	Snowdrop, 3	95
Esquimau, 4	114	Erebus, 6	95
Belvidere, 4	114	Wynndon, 4	96
Miss Ford, 4	113	Lackawanna, 4	93
Raceland, 3	113	Osceola, 4	93
Long Knight, aged	112	Recluse, 3	93
Lady Primroee, 4	112	Catesby-My Maryland gelding, 5	90
Goliah, 4	112		
Fitzroy, 4	111	Gray Dawn, 3	90
Trihoulet (Safe Ban), 4	111	School Boy, 3	90
Boh Fisher, 5	110	Scandinavian, 3	90
Connemara, 4	110	Wagram, 3	90
Bradford, 4	110	Pereian, 3	90
Stockton, 4	110	Janet Murray colt, 3	90
Argo, 6	110	Faster, 4	90

VOLUNTEER HANDICAP.

First Volunteer Handicap—A eweepstake for tbree-year-olds at $1,000 each, half forfeit; $10 if declared hy Feb. 20, or $25 if hy May 15, with $2,000 added, of which $500 to the second, the tblrd to receive $200 out of the stakes. Winners, after the publication of the weights (Feb. 1) of two racee exclusively for three-year-olds of any value, or of one such race of $1,500, 4 lhs.; of two such races, or one of $2,000, or of one euch race of $4,000, or of any three races exclusively for three-year-olds, 8 lhs. extra; of three such races of $2,000 for three-year-olds, or of two of $4,000 for three-year-olds, 12 lhs. extra; horses handicapped at 115 lhs. or over; penalties apply to tho extent of one-half only; closed Jan. 1, with 63 subscrihers. Mile and a furlong.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Emperor of Norfolk	128	Speedwell	107
Raceland	125	Taragon	107
Los Angelee	120	Dublin	107
Geo. Oyster	119	Everitt	107
Tea Tray	118	Keystone	107
Fitz James	118	Winona	105
Guarantee	118	Snowdrop	105
Perkins	116	Her Lilysbip	105
Prince Royal	115	Certainty	105
Geraldine	115	Victress filly	105
Dallston	114	Mirabeau	103
Woden	113	Vengeance	103
Benedictine	112	Ocean	103
Tristan	112	Rambler	103
Now or Never	111	Bendigo	103
Belinda	110	Maxim filly	103
Harry Fields	110	Chamois filly	10C
Saladin	110	Bridgelight	100
Donald	110	Peg Woffington	100
Prince Charlie	110	Owas	100
Wonderland	110	Don Carloe	100
Apache	110	Kempton	100
Falcon	110	Prospect	100
Gray Dawn	110	Salvini	100
Geionimo	110	Locust	98
Lorimer	110	Cleola	97
Master Waiter	110	Larchmont	97
Marauder	110	Recluse	97
Cascade	109	Jim R-ee	93
My Own	109	Tatian	93
Satisfaction	109	Chamhly	90
Fordham	109		

Jockey clubs of the world are all ontranked in age hy the English Jockey Club. Of its early orgauization some interesting facts are related. What year the Jockey Club sprang into heing is not definitely known, but it is certaiu that between 1750 and 1760 a few noblemen and gentlemeu, many of whom rode their own horses aud were their own jockeys, handed themselves together to form the club which now occupies and has for a long period occupied a large and distinguished place in the social life of England. Though the objects of the club were from its institution clearly defined, there appears to have been no particular qualification imposed as a condition of membership, except that there may be quoted in contravention of the original title to enrollment on the jockey club hooks—that none hut members with hoots and spurs he admitted. The average strength of the club of late years has heen ahout 100 memhers, all told, hut though this is nominally the strength of the club for legislative purposee, considerahle dednctious must he made, as in this total are comprised the honorary members who have no right of voting at the different meeting. It has ofteu been said that the turf owes much more to Parliament than to the jockey club, and this is trne; hut attempts to popularize the turf council and exteud its hasis have heretofore failed, and perhaps it is for the best interests of the turf that it should remain in constitution what it has always heen.

Two most important departures have heen made in racing circles during the past week, the effect of which will be eventually felt by every racing organizatiou on the continent. The Monmouth Park Association has followed the excellent example of the American Jockey Club, and has engaged an official judge. We are informed that Colonel Simmons, of New Orleans, is the choice, and a better selection could not have heen made. The second important departure is an agreement hetween the Monmouth Park and Brooklyn Jockey Clnhs, which the Coney Island and American Jockey Clubs are expected to join, to take the entire hetting privileges into their own hands.

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosees to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry hay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam hy Harold, eire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam hy Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam hy Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam hy Grey Eaglo, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three maree laet eeason and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

Terms $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed.

Good pasturage at $4 per mouth. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja28 **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

Valensin Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

Sidney, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world hut for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on hoth sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handied at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact hecause it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35½. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31½.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam hy Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57½, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts hy Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a ratio. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

Valensin, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, throughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 to cart, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

Terms $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care, but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31de **Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.**

National Trotting

Stallion Stake.

Stakes for Trotting Stallions.

A sweepslakes for all trolling stallions, of $1,f00 each, with forfeits as hereinafter described; heats of a mile, hesl 3 in 5 in harness. Five or more nominations to fill, lo name and close on Thursday, the first day of March next, with the Treasurer. Two hundred dollars to he paid at that date which must accompany the nomination; $300 on Saturday, the first day of September next, and the finel peyment of $500 on Wednesday, the 17th of October next. The race to be lrotted on Saturday, the 20th of October next, provided day and track are good on lhat day, and in case the eelected day and track are not favorable lhe race to be postponed uutil the first good day and good lrack thereafter; hut if said postponement be more than ten days, then each snhscriher to have the right lo withdraw his last payment, proper nolice having been given the Treasurer of hie intention to withdraw when the ten days have expired, and a failure lo give said notice will hold the whole slake until lhe race is decided. Said race lo he trotted on one of the following named tracks: San Fraucieco, San Jose, Oakland, Petaluma, Santa Roea, Sacramenlo or Stockion, it being optional with the Treasurer which of these is eelected, using his judgment in regard to selecting the track which will yield the most nuoney to he added to the stake. This added money shall conelat of sll lhe accruing profits, after the necessary expenses are liquidaled. The Treasurer may adverlise for proposals from the proprietors of the tracke named, soliciting hids for a certain amonnt of money or euch other offers as he shall designate. The Treasurer shall have full power lo conduct all the business pertaining to the etake, appoinl Secretary, jndges of the race, and fill eny olher officee or etatione necessary to a proper managemenl.

Shonld, from any cause, lhe Treaenrer he incapacitated from attending lo the husiness, then the snhscrihers who at the time are eligihle to etart in the race shall elect his successor, who will he invested with the powers first granled.

The rules to govern said slake shall be lhose of lhe association in which lhe track selected holds membership, though it is imperative thal the track shall he a member of the American Trolting Association or the National Trotting Association, and should lhe Treasnrer deem it expedient he is empowered to apply for membership in either or both of the above-named associations.

The stakes and added money shall be apportioned es follows: If four or more horees stari, lhe first or winning horse ehall receive firty per cent. of lhe whole amount of stakes and added money, the second in the race twenty-five per cent., the third in the race fifteen per cent., and the fourlh in the race len per cent. If three elarl the division shell he, the winner sixty per cent., lhe second twenty-five per cent., and the lhird fifleen per cent. If two etart the winner shall receive seventy per cent., the second thirty per ceni. Should there be a "walk-over," the horse making it ehall receive all the slakes and forfeils less lhe necessary expenses. A failnre to pay at the stipnlated time will incnr a loes of previous payments.

Address nominations to **N. T. Smith**, Fourih and Towneend Slreels, San Francisco, Cel.

N. T. SMITH,
ja21tf **Treasurer of National Trotting Stallion Stake.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

I have made arrangemeuts under which I will etand the stallion imp. Mariner for the season ending on or about June 1et, 1888.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oets, he hy Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, hy Bay Middletou, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma hy Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, hy Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a cheetnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining hoth power and speed, and was a eucceseful race-horee in Anstralia. He is hred from racing families in both hranches of his geneslogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arahian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He wes hred in England, imported to Anstralia in ntero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horee of hie hreeding, eize and qnality c4n hardly fail to he a successful aire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

I will, before the middle of January, give notice of the place at which I will have him. It will he within easy dietance of San Francisco.

MATT STORN,
7ja **Box 242, Oakland, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock,

Will make the eesson of 1888 at Ranchodel Rio, five miles from Secremento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owuer's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pastarago at reaeonable retes. Every precantion taken hnt no responsibility assumed for accidente or eecapes.

Address **H. R. BAGWILL,**
31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Ahhess (the dam of Soprano, lhe dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old etallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Alhion (eire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24¼, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam hy imp. Emancipation.

Third dam hy Bertrand, a eon of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunitiee considered, in lhe whole country, and he himeelf ie fast, showing that he prodnces speed of high rate. Hie daughter Steinelte the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourhon Russell, and A. C. Beckwilh's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother lo Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Emiuence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. Hie dam Ahhess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fastand promieing young stallion Currency now in the etud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and elso the dam of Jersey Lily, hurned when a two-year-old in the stahle of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having lrotted quarters in 34 eeconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has hut 50 living foals, oul of Norman and farm mares. He never eerved but twelve trotting-hred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or loel their colts, so we don't conelder that Steinway has had a fair show in lhe etud in eerving trotting-hred mares, and we know thal some of his colts are showing greal speed both trotting and pacing.

S'einway, hay horse, hind enklee white, 15½ hande high, weight 1,175 pounds. His dieposition and aleo his colts' is kind, and imparting lo his gel beanly aod etyle. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, hred by Seth Cook, Cook Slock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. hy Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Hersld.
Fourth dam hy imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefool, elc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stnd Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)

Thie horae will he allowed to serve five approved meres at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, eire of Senta Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:20½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, hy Almonl 33 (sire of Fanny Wilherspoon, 2:16½; Piedmont, 2:17½; Weslmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam hy Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16¼), by Mamhrino Chief, sire of Ledy Thorne, 2:18½.

Third dem hy Cripple, son of Medoc, by Americen Eclipse; fourth dam hy American Eclipse, he hy Duroc, he hy imp. Diomed.

Bay horee, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foalcd 18?1. His hreeding is royal; he has hut seven living foals out of all kinds of maree, and all ehow eome epeed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its hitter end, and last ell day on lhe road and come hack lhe nexl day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lncks All, No. 189.
First dem hy Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam hy Emniator 103.

Beron Hillon, hey. foaled 1883, 16.1 hande high, weight 1,380 ponnds, hest feet and legs and e very etont back, good head and neck, good mene and tail and a very handsome finish, eurpassing lhat of any olher large stallion in lhe land. His disposition ie of the very best. This femily is noted for eize, elyle and rich color. He is one of the very hesl of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire hy Yonng Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, heating 20 others.

First dam hy Whalehone 355, winner firsl preminn at the greel Yorkehire.

Second dam by Lncks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302.

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weighl 1,435 ponnde, hlack points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts heanty and eize eurpassing all large elock of horsee. Hie disposition ie of the best; he is an attractive horee. Thie family is noled for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868. recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yellon Lad, gggr sire Wonderini Lad 361, ggggr eire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handeome and altractive young horse. He ie symmetricel in form, heauty, style, and finish of lhat of a thoroughbred, and will he allowed to serve ten mares al **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred end Cleveland Bay stallione will serve mares lhe present eeason, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1el, 1888, al Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Conuoty. All bills payable invariably hefore the animal is removed. Maree not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares eerved the uexl season free, that is, if the same parties who hred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq Pastnrage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, hnt no liebility for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stehle, Haywards, will he forwarded lo lhe farm free of charge. Addrees,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make th seaeon of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounde.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark cheetnnt, with etar in forehesd: 16 hands high, weight 1,150 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood. Dam Addie hy Hamhletonian Chief; second dam hy Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Maree not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for etabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assenned for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the etock of imported Cleveland Bay horeee, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horeee are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stnd Book. The horees offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinne 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich derk mahogaoy hay in color, with fine etyle and action, 16 hande 1 inch high, weigbt 1,400 ponnde, and can ehow close to a three-minnte gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested ae a hreeder and le very sure, every coll hy him being a hay from all colors of meree, and all uniform and etyle.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, Imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 61; grand eire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omer Pecha 324; g g g eire Premier 477.

This horee ie a model of his hreed. Bright hay with the hest legs and feet, good stout back and ehoulders, and fine etylish action, 16 hands high. His sire hae won numerons prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen yeere old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, Imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand eire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pecha 326; g g g eire Omar Pecha 324.

A very etylieh dark hay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 ponnds; a horse of great finish and has proved himeelf a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to he very valuable ae a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A, C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, importid May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand eire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g eire Topsman 324.

A very heavy honed colt of great promiee, a rich hay in color, full 18 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounde; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and ehould be a very velnable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand eire Emperor 144; g g eire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark hey, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. Hle sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported 1887.

By Oeneral 177; grand eire Emperor 102; g g eire Oeneral Benefit 120; g g g eire Baylock 372.

A very emooth promieing colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active. a dark lood hay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to he a grand hreeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported Augut 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand eire Lucks All 188; g g eire Cerdinal 47; g g g eire Emulator 103.

Nepoleon is a fine rich hay with hlack legs and very enperior action; he le very deep in the girth, and has wonderful etyle. He took the $75 premium in London, England, heside the silver medal where he was shown against horsee of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium et the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he le half hrother to Beron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported 1887.

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g eire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark hey of great promise, a fine type of a coach horee, being rangy and etylish, with clean flat legs and good eound opeu feet. He stands full 16 hande high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, Imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g eire Topsmen 324.

This mare has good etyle and action, dark hay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair et Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may he seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can he had from KELLAR & CO., No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track City.

It is hinted that Mr. Matt Storn will take his great race-horse Grover Cleveland East with one of the celebrated stables of California. The services of the noted rider Cyrus Holloway, who has guided Glenmore, Lucky B., Freda, and other winners to victory, have been secured by Mr. Storn, and Grover Cleveland may be relied upon to carry the red and blue of his owner through many a game and well-contested race, as he has done on several occasions in the past.

The noted Canadian trainer and rider, William McBride, has put himself under training in the duties of the Benedict, having recently added himself to a better-half. He has settled down at the Blue Bonnet Course, near Montreal. He contemplates a visit to California in the near future, and may bring a string of racers to compete at the Fall Meeting of the P. C. B. H. A. He now has eight horses in winter quarters, some of them very promising youngsters.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion.

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 16th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½, Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.
11fe **115 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 420 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 15, 1880, 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1050 lbs. He is a very highly formed horse, good bone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days track work, trotted his mile in 2:30, proving that he has the speed as well as the beauty of his sire.

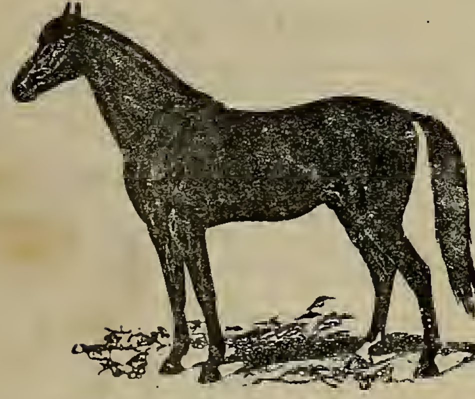
Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam bay mare Gillispie, by Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Young Columbus; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:19¼; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr. 2:19½, and he has also a large number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for the short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. The dam of Arlington was a beautiful bay mare, 15¼ hands high, sired by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. are combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fe12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

THE WILKES STALLION.



MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26½, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:36 as a three-year-old.

Will make the season of 1888 at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by Imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 53 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few good mares for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the ranch. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
11fe **Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.**

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

2:16 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 6, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.

ANTEVOLO.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer.** The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list.** The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16½ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**

First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16½, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16½, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:16 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson,** BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31¾); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33¾; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Oretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26¾) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¾) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31¾) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19¼ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:24¼, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season, beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); second dam Browulock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp. Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21¾.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17¼
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races, defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co.'s Stallions.

Director. Little Black Jug. Richmond.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

—:o:—

DIRECTOR.

Director was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13¾, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means besting them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met, Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

LITTLE BLACK JUG.

LITTLE BLACK JUG was sired by Director, dam the dam of Little Brown Jug, record three beats in 2:11, and Brown Hal, record 2:13, trial in 2:08. This colt is three years old, has no record, but can trot fast, is improving rapidly, and must surely produce fast, game trotters as he has more near extreme fast relatives on both the sire's and dam's side than any colt in the world, having J. I. C., Phallas and Dexter on the sire's side and Little Brown Jug and Brown Hal on the dam's.

This colt will be allowed to serve ten (10) mares at $50 for the season

RICHMOND.

Richmond is by A. W. Richmond, first dam by Sultan, second dam by Crichton. This is a grand young trotter and we expect him to equal his half-brother Arrow, as his breeding is nearly the same, and with six weeks' work he showed quarters in 35 seconds; his development of speed was so phenomenal it is thought that he will beat all of his sire's get.

This horse will stand for 20 mares at $50 for the season.

We think the service fees for these different stallions within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fees for any stallions ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed and there will be no charges for pasture, unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing mares do not change ownership, and stallions are alive. In case either stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other horse equally as good, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given, payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent
Pleasanton.

11fe

1888. 1888.

Los Angeles.

THIRD
ANNUAL SPRING MEETING
—OF THE—
Los Angeles Turf Club.
FIVE DAYS RACING!
—AT—
Agricultural Park
April 10th to 14th Inclusive.

Entries Close March 15th, Midnight.

First Day—April 10th.

1.—RUNNING—Nadeau House Stake, for two-year-olds. Closed December, 1885, with 22 entries. Three-quarter mile.
2.—RUNNING—Mile dash, all ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.
3.—TROTTING—2:27 class. Purse, $400.

Second Day—April 11th.

4.—RUNNING—One-half mile and repeat. All ages; $20 entrance, half forfeit; $100 added; $35 to second.
5.—RUNNING—Park Handicap. Free for all; ons and one-quarter miles. $25 entrance; $15 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second; weights announced March 24th.
6.—TROTTING—Three-year-old stake; closed December, 1885; 11 entries.

Third Day—April 12th.

7.—RUNNING—For two-year-olds; winner of Nadeau House Stakes carries 7 lbs. penalty; $2) entrance, half forfeit; $75 added; $30 to second. Five-eighths mile dash.
8.—TROTTING—2:35 class. Purse $300.
9.—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-old; mile and repeat; closed December, 1886, with 9 entries.

Fourth Day—April 13th.

10.—RUNNING—Los Angeles Derby. Stake closed December, 1885, with 9 entries. One and one-half miles.
11.—RUNNING—Three quarters and repeat; all ages; $25 entrance; half forfeit; $125 added; $50 to second.
12.—TROTTING—2:25 class. Purse $400.
13.—TROTTING—For horses owned on or before January 15th, owners to drive, that have never started in a race. Mile heats two in three. Purse, $100.
14.—PACING—Three minute class. Purse, $100. Lela S. barred.
15.—RUNNING—Thirty-mile challenge, long distance race; six horses to each rider; change each mile. $50 entrance; $250 added, of which second receives $100; 3 or more to enter and 3 to start.

CONDITIONS.

P. C. B. H. A. Rules to govern running. Weights of 1887. American Association Rules to govern trotting and pacing. 10 per cent. entrance to purses to accompany nominations; five to enter, three to start. If less number enter pro-portionate amount of purse deducted. All pacing and trotting to be best 3 in five, unless otherwise stated. Money divided 60 per cent., 30 per cent., and 10 per cent. No added money for walk-over; running or trotting or pacing. The animal walking over to receive entrance actually paid in. Also

STAKES FOR SPRING MEETING, 1889.

1.—RUNNING—Nadeau House Stakes, for two-year-olds, foals of 1887; $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomination; $15 January 1, 1889, $25 day of race, $200 added. Five-eighths miles. To be run first day of meeting.
2.—RUNNING—Los Angeles Derby Stake, for three-year-olds, foals of 1886. Same terms as No. 1, $300 added. To be run fourth day of meeting. One and one-half miles.
3.—TROTTING STAKE—For two-year-olds, foals of 1887. Same terms as No. 1, $200 added. Mile and repeat. Second day of meeting.
4.—TROTTING STAKES—For three-year-olds, foals of 1886. Same terms as No. 1, $300 added. Third day of meeting.

Same conditions as above, except that stakes and added money will be competed and divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Failure to make subsequent payments forfeits money already paid.

All entries close with **E. A. DECAMP, Secretary, March 15, 1888, Midnight.**

N. A. COVARRUBIAS, President.

At the same time the
SIXTH DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
Offer the following Trotting Stakes for
Fall Meeting Aug. 6 to 11, '88.

1.—Three-year-old Stake, foals of 1885. $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomination; $15 June 1st, and balance, $25, July 31, 1888; $250 added. Mile heats, three in five.
2.—Four-Year-Old Stake, foals of 1884. Same terms as No. 1.

CONDITIONS.

American Trotting Association Rules to govern. Five or more to enter; three to start.

Stakes to be divided: seven-tenths to first, two-tenths to second, one-tenth to third horse.

Added money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.; if three only start fourth money reverts to society; if two only start, third and fourth money reverts to society.

No added money for a walk-over; a horse making it only entitled to entrances actually paid in. A failure to make subsequent payments forfeits all money paid.

For entry blank and information see or write

Box 210. E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary.

Entries close March 15th, midnight.

11feh **J. W. ROBINSON, President.**

FOR SALE.

Mills, four years old, by Nephew, 15.1 hands high, bay with black points. First dam by Bell McClellan, 2:22, by General McClellan. Second dam by Belshazzar. Third dam by Chieftan. Fourth dam said to be thoroughbred.

Mills has been driven 33 times and is very speedy. Has a filly now ten months old by Anteros, which is fine and large and very fast to halter, which shows Mills to be a grand brood-mare; she is kind and gentle.

My only reason for selling is because I have not the time to develop her speed, and cannot continue breeding.

Price $600. which is one-third her value. Address,

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Real Estate Agent,
Room 2, Knox Block,
San Jose, Cal.

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STATE Agricutural Society

Trotting Sweepstakes
—FOR THE—
STATE FAIR OF 1888.

GRAND STALLION STAKE.

Open to all Stallions—$500 entrance, of which $250 must accompany nomination; $250 payable August 1, 1888. The State Agricultural Society will add $500 for each starter up to four, or $2,000 for four or more starters. Stakes to be divided into three monies—four-sevenths to winner, two-sevenths to the second, and one-seventh to the third horse. The added money to be divided into four moneys, 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. If but two starters, stakes and added money divided five-sevenths to the winner, and two-sevenths to second. A stallion making a walk-over gets the entire stakes, but no added money. Entries close March 1st, 1888.

TROTTING STAKE FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

$50 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 payable July 1st, and the remaining $25 payable August 10th. $300 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

$100 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1st, and remaining $50 payable August 10th. $400 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR FOUR-YEAR-OLDS.

(Conditions same as for three-year-olds).

In all the stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry, and all money paid in. In the colt stakes five to enter, three or more to start. Money divided as follows: To winning colt all the stakes, and 50 per cent. of the added money; second colt, 33⅓ per cent.; third colt, 16⅔ per cent. of added money. Two-year-old stake, mile heats; three and four-year-olds, three in five to harness. No added money for a walk-over. If only two start they must contest for the stakes paid in, and divide two-thirds, and one-third. Otherwise, in all stakes the National Rules to govern.

Entries in the above colt stakes to close with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento, on Thursday, March 15, 1888.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
4fetd **EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.**

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Thursday, February 16.

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From imported and premium stock. For size and beauty cannot be excelled in America. My B. B. Reds are extra large, and high station; the cocks weighing from eight to ten pounds and hens from six to eight pounds. The Pit games, "Black Hackles," are the best imported stock, and are warranted GAME to the core. Stage and pullets from the B. B. Rede at reasonable prices. Eggs in season, from either yard, $3 for 13, or $5 for 26. Address

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Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

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RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Seney, is the stud to approved bitches. Fee $30. Rush T. is a dog of good size, good markings, rare form, excellent temper, high courage and marked field instinct. In breeding he has no superior. His sire was a grand fielder and a bench winner. His dam is a winner on the bench and an uncommonly good field performer.

The kennel is breeding Irish red setters of unexceptionable strains. A. B. TRUMAN.

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28ja **El Cajon, San Diego Co., Cal.**

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Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

Brunswick Club (Pure Old Rye) and **Upper Ten** (Very Old and Choice).

☞ For excellency, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported. The only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

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San Joaquin Valley
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
DISTRICT NO. 2, CAL.

Stockton Fair
1888.

PACIFIC COAST TROTTING AND RUNNING STAKES—$75 entrance, of which $10 MUST accompany nomination, $25 to be paid June 1st, $40 August 17th. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Trotting for four-year-olds or under, best three in five, 2:25 class,
Trotting for three-year-olds or under, best three in five, 2:30 class,
Trotting for two-year-olds or under, best two in three, 2:40 class,
} $250 added to each.

Running for three-year-olds or over, mile heats,
Running for two-year-olds or under, mile dash,
} $250 added to each.

Five or more full paid-up entries required to fill; three or more colts to start. Four moneys. If only two colts start, stakes paid in (no added money) may be competed for—two-thirds and one-third. Otherwise full conditions of this Association for 1887 to govern. Entries to above stakes close February 15th, 1888 with the Secretary,

J. M. LA RUE.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.
L. U. SHIPPEE, President. 7ja6

TRADE MARK. H U C B B

CHUBB,
The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, rod trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address.

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Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.

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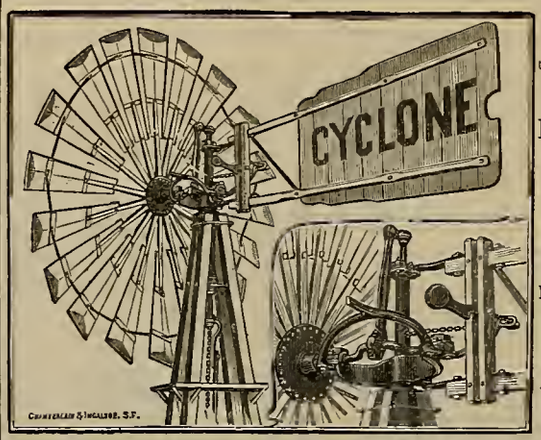

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LEXINGTON, KY.,
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Sacramento
COLT STAKES ASSOCIATION.
Trotting and Pacing Stakes for 1888.

No. 1.—The Sacramento Yearling Trotting Stake for 1888.

Free for all foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 October 27, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento October 29, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. The second colt to receive $150, and the third colt $75 from the stake, the first colt to take the balance. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 2.—Special Yearling Trotting Stake.

Open to foals of 1887, owned in Sacramento County.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 5, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

PACING STAKES.

No. 3.—For all pacing yearlings, foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 to be paid November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, the second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 4.—For all Pacing Two-Year-Olds, foals of 1886.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. One mile and repeat. First colt to receive six-tenths, second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 5.—For all Pacing Three-Year-Olds, foals of 1885.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. Mile heats 3 in 5. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Entries to all the above stakes to close February 1 1888, with

WILBER FIELD SMITH, Sec'y
1615 G Street, Sacramento.
FRANK P. LOWELL, President. ja14

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(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Feb. 5, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	.....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " "	6:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Colfax.....	9:45 P M
4:00 P M	.....Galt via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
10:30 A M	.....Haywards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " "	*3:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*8:45 A M
5:30 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El.....	
	..... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez.....	9:15 P M
†4.00 P M	.....Milton.....	*9:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	8:15 A M
4:30 P M	.....Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:45 P M
7.00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	.....Sacramento, via Benicia.....	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	8:15 A M
9.00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:45 A M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia....	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose.....	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
5:00 P M	..... "	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore..	5:45 P M
4.00 P M	..... via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland.....	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 8:00 P. M., inclusive, also at 7:00—6:00 and 10:00 P.M.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:30—1:30—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:00—10:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*2:00—6:30—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO WEST BERKELEY—Same as "To BERKELEY."

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—6:50—7:20—7:50—8:20—8:50—9:20—*10:19—2:49—4:20—4:50—5:20—5:50—6:20—8:50—9:50—10:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*8:21—5:51—†9:15—*2:38—*3:15.

FROM 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—10:55.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*8:25—8:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—Same as "FROM BERKELEY."

CREEK ROUTE.

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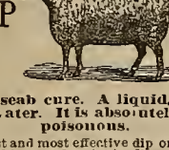
SHEEP  DIP.

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No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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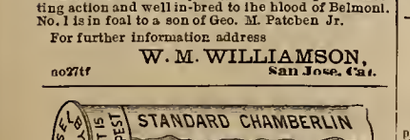

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'88 FAIRLAWN '88

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

Consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED,** and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters,** or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

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Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

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Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 33 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¾, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

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Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hallie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19½; Modoc, 2:19½, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Alcyone (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc.; 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Monitoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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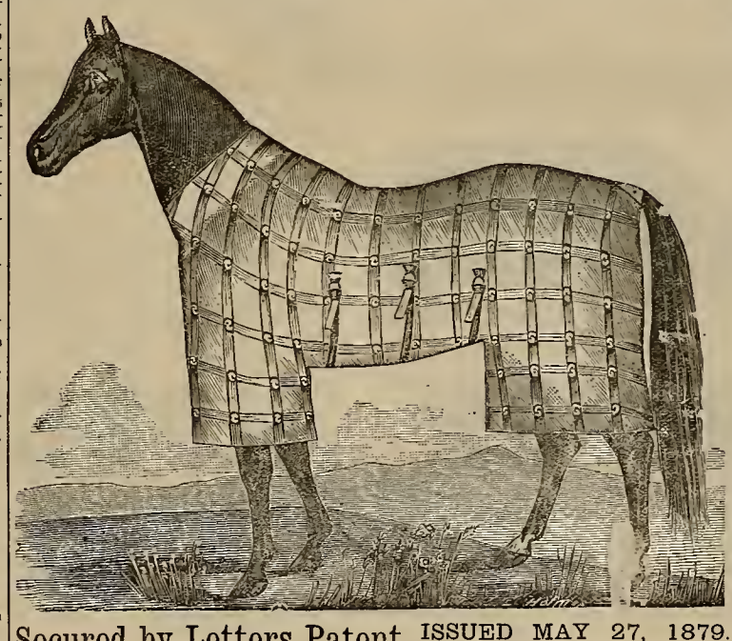
IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described."

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A graded stallion, six years old, dark bay with black points, 17 hands high, weight 1,650 lbs. Sired by a Normau stallion; his dam was by Old Sam a horse imported from Australia.

Sam has never stood for mares excepting for my own use. The reason I want to sell him is because he is related to nearly all of my mares. For further particulars inquire of

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TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect February 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo.....	2:30 P
†7:00 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and..... Menlo Park	6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		†3:36 P
*5:10 P		4:36 P
8:30 P		8:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and..... Principal Way Stations.....	9:03 A
10:30 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
8:30 A	..... Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	8:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

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Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours. Through rate $8.50.

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For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	.....
Millbrae	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	$4 00
Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	.....	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	.....	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	.....	5 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey	.....	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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AT THE

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APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge)

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Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

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Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

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☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns to be taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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C. BASSETT, Superintendent, A. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass and T

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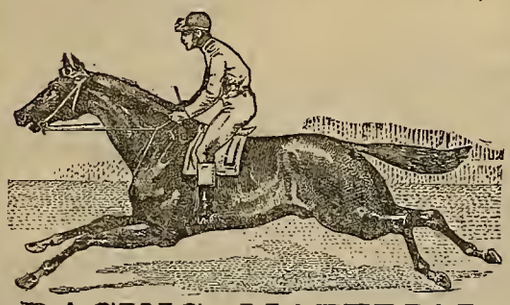
HORSE BOOTS,

Horse Clothing.



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THE PARKER GUN

At the two principal events of the year—at the World's Trap Shooting Carnival held at Wellington, Mass., May 30 to June 3, 1887, the Parker Gun won the leading prize for best average for five day's shooting; also at Seattle, W. T., June 9, 10 and [illegible], 1887, the leading prize and best average was won with the Parker Gun, adding victories to 1886 as follows: The Second Annual Tournament of the Chamberlin Cartridge Co., held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 14, 1886, out of eighty-seven entries from representative shots, representing fourteen States, the Parker Gun won first and third money, winning $900 out of the $1,200 purse offered, adding another victory to 1885, which was the Second International Clay Pigeon Tournament for the championship of the World, held at New Orleans, La., Feb. 11th to 16th. Among the contestants shooting other guns were such champions as Carver, Bogardus, Cody, Stubbs, Erh and others.

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Prize winners at all the fairs in California and the entire list of sweepstakes premiums at State Fair Sacramento, 1886.

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Young pigs from these importations, male and female, from entirely different families for sale at reasonable prices, and every pig guaranteed. Address, 25dec52

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With Splendid Track and Unequaled Equipment for the Speedy and Safe Transportation of Horses and Live Stock, in its own or in Private Cars, on Passenger or Freight Trains. Commodious Rest, Water and Feed Stations situated at convenient distances all along the line.

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Over 6,000 miles of first-class road running West, North and North-West from Chicago.

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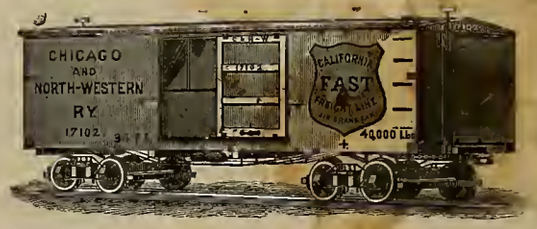
THE ORIGINAL "CALIFORNIA FAST FREIGHT LINE.



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THE

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BREECH--LOADING GUN!

WEIGHTS.
No 10 Gauge 8 1-2 to 11 lbs.
No. 12 Gauge 7 1-2 to 9 1-2 lbs.

L. C. SMITH,

Manufacturer of both Hammer and Hammerless Guns.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Demonstration of the Shooting Qualities of the "L. C. Smith" Gun.

At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($1,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class it won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class. L. C. SMITH.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. aug6t

ATTENTION HORSEMEN!

THE GRANDEST SALE OF

BLOODED HORSES

Ever held in the West will take place

THURSDAY, MARCH 1st, 1888,

AT GEO. L. GOULDING & CO.'S CITY STOCK YARDS,

Denver, Colorado.

—:o:—

I will offer at Public Sale my entire Western Stable of Trotters and Thoroughbreds, containing some of the most noted racers of the day. Such names as the royally-bred Superior, 2:29¼; the king of pacers L. O. Lee, 2:15; Black Diamond, 2:19½; Billy Bunker (pacer), 2:19¼; Lister, 2:25½; Billy Lyle, 2:35½; Billy S., 2:14; Charlie K., 2:34½; Boomerang Nappy, 2:27½, and a host of other good ones cannot fail to interest all horsemen, who, with the general public, are cordially invited to attend this great event on the above mentioned date, where a rare opportunity will be offered to purchase at public sale some of the most noted horses in the country. The above names are only a small portion of the lot to be sold, which contains, besides a large lot of standard-bred trotting mares, a number of thoroughbreds that have attracted considerable attention here and elsewhere; also about 20 head of fillies sired by thoroughbred horses out of well-bred mares, all of which that are old enough have been bred to Boomerang.

SUPERIOR 4012, standard under rules 1, 6, 7 and 8. Record at four years 2:29¼. Chestnut stallion, 16 hands, foaled 1881. Bred by Richard West, Westland Stock Farm, Lexington, Kentucky. Sire Egbert 1136, dam Mary by Woodford Mambrino.

NOTE—Egbert, the sire of Superior, was by Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼, Nettie, 2:18, and thirty-seven others with a record of 2:30 or better; his dam was Cauptown by Messenger Duroc, son of Hambletonian and sire of Prospero, 2:20, Elaine, 2:20, and many others, while his grandam was Miss McLeod (the dam of Lord Nelson, record at three years 2:26½) by the Holbert Colt—another son of the Hero of Chester. Beyond this are five crosses of demonstrated value tracing to Messenger and Diomed. Egbert is strongly inbred to the founder of the Hambletonian family, and though comparatively a young horse is already credited with several trotters with records better than 2:30, and is looked upon in Kentucky as a coming horse.

Superior, through his dam, traces twice to the stout Mambrino Chief, once through Woodford Mambrino his fastest son, and again through Vic, one of his best producing daughters. An analysis of Superior's pedigree reveals the fact that with the one exception of the famous Charles Kent mare, his ancestors in every direction are standard animals. It is believed that with one exception, Superior approaches nearer to the thoroughbred trotter than any of the two thousand animals in the 2:30 list. By many competent judges his pedigree is regarded as without equal. As a three-year-old, in his first race on trial in company, Superior won third money in the Ashland Stakes at Chicago, where a heat was trotted in 2:32½. His owner felt quite confident of giving him a 2:30 record in his three-year-old form, as he had shown a trial on his half-mile track in 2:34½ before going to Chicago, but as purses did not fill he had no chance to trot him later in the season. He trotted four races in 1885, three of which he won, gaining a record of 2:29½ on a half-mile track at Joliet. Since then he has been used in the stud, having trotted but one race, a match with Pescora Hayward, October, 1887, at Denver, which he won in 2:25½, finishing in a slow trot. Competent judges say he could have made it in 2:20 with ease. This event crowned the honors which he had just gained at the State Fair, Pueblo, having been awarded the sweepstakes premium for best stallion, any age or breed.

My object in disposing of the above lot of stock is to allow me to devote my undivided attention to my eastern stable of runners now in Kentucky. For the horses themselves, I have no apology to make, as their breeding and previous performances speak for themselves.

☞ Catalogues furnished on application after February 1st. Address GEORGE L. GOULDING & CO., Denver, Colorado.

JOHN D. MORRISSEY.

Col. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

Next day, Friday, March 2d, J. M. BROADWELL, of Denver, will sell at auction, at same place, twenty head of

THOROUGHBRED MARES AND COLTS.

4feb4

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII. No 7.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

A paragraph in a paper, read a day or two ago, recalled an episode of the earlier days of the National Trotting Association. Writing entirely from memory I will not be positive about dates, but the facts presented can be depended upon. First for the "par," however, that being that the Kentucky State House must be a comfortable place inasmuch as it is warmed by woodfires on old-fashioned hearths; and now for the story: The first convention was held in New York, the second in Buffalo, and at the latter place Charles M. Woolley Esq., of Cincinnati, advocated the claims of his locality while I labored for Chicago. The scale, nearly equally balanced at first, was turned by Mr. Woolley painting in glowing terms the country then coming into prominence as a trotting, as it long had been a race-horse, region, the famed blue-grass land of Kentucky. He promised a trip comprising a journey from Cincinnati to Lexington, the centre of the horse-breeding country, and which in a radius of a few miles embraced the great stud farms of the state. A large proportion of the Buffalo delegation had never seen that paradise, though all had heard of it, and the advocate presented the attractions so forcibly that it was evident the plea was effective after the utterance of a few of his eloquent sentences. Even those who favored Chicago at the opening of the debate became converts, and even those who were compelled to vote for a place nearer the home of their constituency were evidently pleased with the result of the contest. Congratulations were in order, and the future anticipated with real pleasure.

When the two years rolled around, and the delegates reached Cincinnati, there was a marked change. After the greetings, the renewal of acquaintance after a break of twenty-four months, the hand-shakings and enquiries, which, of course, brought the accompaniment of smiles and sparkling eyes; when the late trains brought their quota, and these had been welcomed, there was a shadow falling. The Burnett House in those days was anything but a cheery hostelry. The grand hall, in which was the office, was broken with huge pillars, and in the gloom of a February night, it seemed as though the dank darkness from without had penetrated the building. There may have been warmth enough but it came from convoluted pipes in which steam hissed, and the gaslights only half lit the room, struggling against the fog of the "Belle Riviere." The greetings were confined mainly to those who had journeyed from a distance. Trotting was at a low ebb in the "Queen City," and few cared to meet the legislators of a sport which was generally tabooed. Mr. Woolley was engaged in an important suit at the Capitol of the State. Few of the delegates had resident acquaintances, and though there was a full representation from the associations which held membership, the *welcome* was lacking. The late arrivals could not get rooms. C. J. Hamlin was informed that a cot was the best that could be granted, and he used emphatic language in denouncing the usage. My life in the woods had eradicated any sybaritic proclivities in the way of sleeping, so after a good deal of importuning Mr. Hamlin accepted my room and I took to the cot. The rose-colored, topaz-hued, rainbow-marked anticipations of two years ago were losing some of their vividness; in a few hours more the tinge was of the deepest *lapis lazuli*, ultra-marine all through.

The next day a telegram came from the president, Hon. Amasa Sprague, that he was snow-bound. The train he was on had been caught in a blizzard, though that euphonious term was not in general use so long ago. No matter what name was given the stoppage was effectual, and the president could only send the information that he would use every endeavor to get through. He had been of vast service to the association. At that time the possessor of great wealth embarking in the breeding of trotters on a big scale, the first person to build a model trotting track and appurtenances, and when the organization was effected detailed his private secretary, Geo. H. Smith to look after the clerical department, without expense to the association. It would appear as though "common courtesy" would have dictated a reasonable delay to await his appearance, and this was the prevailing impression; but there was a "machine" and those who directed its movements were anxious, and with the advantage of the absence of the president determined that the Cincinnati convention should do nothing. There is no necessity for giving the full history now, though at some future time I may feel disposed to give it publicity. There was a knot of shrewd men who manipulated the work, and they performed the job so adroitly that the scheme was carried through without the purpose being manifest. The vote which riveted the fetters was not understood by such a majority, outside of the ranks of the schemers, that there was blank consternation when it was announced that the convention had adjourned. Deeply, darkly, d——bly blue was the hue which now prevailed. Knots of men among the huge pillars, black-visaged, disgruntled, going home with a pitiful story to those who had sent them. What with the gloomy reception, the bamboozling of the cunning managers, the downfall of Lopez, even the fondly anticipated Kentucky trip had no charms, and quite a number took the first train which would convey them homewards.

Mr. Woolley got home when discontent was at the highest. He had chartered a special train before leaving for Columbus, and as he could not possibly foresee the abrupt termination, he confidently expected to be in Cincinnati in time to take part in the deliberations. He was as much astonished as anyone at the state of affairs, but labored so effectually to overcome the depressing effects as to induce a number of the delegates to make the excursion. Never a train better equipped for comfort. The commissary had been ably managed, and whatever the liking in the way of luncheon, liquors, wines and cigars, it could be gratified. Never a host more successful in entertaining his guests. Long before reaching Lexington there were rifts in the dark clouds, on the arrival there was only a few fleecy fragments flitting across the sky. The winter of discontent was fast fading into the springtime of pleasant hope, not long before glorious summer spread its smiles. There was a gathering of enthusiastic horsemen. Not confined to those who had an especial fancy for trotters, just as hearty a greeting from those whose whole interests were in the royal branch of the equine family. The old Phœnix had the marks of a country home. Big fires of oak and hickory roared and flashed in the wide chimneys. Neatness and comfort in all of the arrangements, and there was the bouquet of thirty-year-old corn-juice pervading the atmosphere. "Charley" was well known to every man in the throng, and not for an instant was his attention diverted from those who accompanied him by the warm salutations.

Still more comfort in the dining-room. Never a yule log glowed with more radiance than the heaps of dry fuel piled on the massive andirons. The table was arranged with due regard to æsthetic tastes, while nothing was wanting to gratify the palate of the epicure; solids and liquids in profusion. The cook had made the happiest hit, and the wines had been selected with the skill of a Sam Ward. Every man was made to feel that the hospitality was spontaneous, and that there was reality in the whole-hearted reception. George C. Hall, one of the directors of the Erie, a prominent man in the association, and, for that time, a large breeder of trotting stock, was sitting next to me, and I remarked that something should be done to show our appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Woolley. "What do you propose?" was his reply. "Present him with a timing watch," the answer. "Just the thing; one like this," Mr. Hall said, exhibiting one of the finest I ever saw. "I gave $800 for it," he continued, and Tiffany has others left." I rehearsed my plan, viz.: to get Mr. Woolley out of the room while I circulated the subscription paper. Mr. Hall undertook the engaging Mr. W.'s attention, and as he arose to carry out his part of the programme, he said: "Get what you can and I will make up whatever deficiency there is." I answered that with $50 each from the wealthy delegates, and $20 from as poorer representatives there would be no trouble in securing the necessary amount.

With the assistance of the landlord, General Robinson, Mr. Woolley was called from the dining-room. I had written a short "head" for the subscription paper, the amounts to be given and the purpose explained, and few minutes were necessary to get through with the part allotted to me. Amasa Sprague had gone home from Cincinnati, but his secretary, Mr. Smith, subscribed $50 for him and $20 for himself, Mayor Barker gave $50, and the only objection came from one man who said that he would just as soon think of carrying a saddle of mutton or roast of beef to an entertainment to which he was invited. One of the wealthiest of the northwestern delegates said $10 was all he could afford, and with these exceptions the money was subscribed with a heartiness that I never saw equaled. Everything was arranged before the return of our confederates and Mr. Woolley. I wrote the inscription that was to be engraved on the watch. Mr. Hall was to attend to the purchase, engraving, etc, and send it to one of the delegates, who had business in Kentucky which would detain him for several weeks, to make the presentation. Due secrecy was urged so that the recipient should have no inkling of what was going on.

Oliver Marshall, of Providence, R. I., and I shared the same room. A large cheerful apartment, the bedsteads being massive affairs of somewhat antique shape, the beds as comfortable as could be, the linen and blankets faultlessly clean. The chimney-place was ample, and seated in comfortable easy chairs, there seemed to be a finer bouquet to the brew, more fragrance in the aroma of the cigars. Oliver told many stories of old-time trotters and old-time trotting men. No one more intimate with their history, few who could rehearse them as pleasantly. There was a big difference between that little room in the Burnett House, with a diminutive coal stove, Mr. Hamlin tossing uneasily on what was called by courtesy a bed, and the cot on which I was stretched, not to be compared in any respect to the couch of hemlock boughs in the woods of northern Pennsylvania. There were pleasing pictures outlined in the embers, and a ruddy glow in place of the yellow blaze which had swept up the wide throat of the chimney when we first entered the room. The steam had ceased to curl above the mouth of the hot-water pitcher, and when Mr. Marshall awoke me the next morning I could not realize that the night had passed until I saw that the rays of the sun had gained an angle, which proved that morning was really well under way.

Not a cloud. The air almost as balmy as that of a California February, and with just a light sparkling of rime on the grass. Grand as the dinner of the evening before there is something in a Kentucky breakfast which gives it the precedence. But this is not intended for a gastronomical disquisition, and it possibly may be that sixteen years of remembrance have left brighter recollections than some readers might think warranted. The assemblage of the night before was not to be compared with that of the morning. Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair not nearly so animated a picture as that presented on the wide street in front of the Phœnix. In front and for blocks on either side trotting colts and their attendants in such numbers that an estimate was out of the question. Yearlings and two-year-olds principally, and the absence of older animals rather astonished the Eastern visitors until an explanation was given. That was that the demand was greater than the supply, and any "aged" animal worthy to be shown gathering of that sort, was purchased off-hand. As the youngsters were led by the side of saddle horses, a

scarcely an exception the grooms were negroes. A lively scene surely. The clatter of the feet on the pavement, the drum of the galloper accentuated by the regular rat-tat of the trotting colts, the excitement of the youngsters which was not greater than that of their black grooms, and the surprise of those of the visitors who, from their locality, had little knowledge of colt trotting, altogether made an impression which years have only slightly dimmed. The display was of the stock of the smaller breeders, the larger having too many to show away from home. Although the general impression remains so vivid, it is difficult for me to recall individuals, the most graphic recollection being of a black colt which Mayor Barker purchased at a long price for that day, though I believe it was intended for General Custer, to whom Mr. Barker was a warm friend.

Dr. Herr's place was visited, and it was a close race for favoritism between the handsome grand-stepping colts which the Doctor exhibited, or some thirty-year-old Crow sampled at Col. Zeb Ward's on the way back to Lexington. Woodburn, of course, was the great centre of attraction, and this was heightened by a string of thoroughbreds from "Uncle" John Harper's, among them Longfellow and Littleton. It was worth a journey from Maine to Kentucky to see the magnificent son of Leamington and Nantura. Nearly seventeen hands, with such a conformation that a short distance off he did not appear above medium size, and every point nearly perfect. There were present men who had never seen a thoroughbred until they set foot in Kentucky, and it was a revelation to them to see animals of so much power all over, when they expected "spindle-shanked," "light-waisted," fragile specimens of horse-kind, with temperement so nervous as to be in continual worriment. The time at Woodburn was hagely enjoyed. A glorious, sunshiny day, and though too early in the season for the blue-grass pastures to show the green carpeting, the grand old trees and the harmony of rounded hills and rich interveles a demonstration of what it must be in springtime. A majority left Lexington that night taking the train for Cincinnati, the remainder the morning train for Louisville.

The vicinity of Louisville was not the great trotting-horse country it has become since. L. L. Dorsey had established a national reputation for his Golddusts, R. S. Veech was just commencing, and though there were many residents of the Fall city who had a fondness for horses, the more central portion of Kentucky was considered the horse region of the State, if not of the world. Kentucky had won the distinction fairly. Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina had worn the laurels, especially the land which had justly claimed to be the mother of Presidents and race-horses. The "Eastern shore" had done its part; never so gay gatherings as those at Charlestown, S. C., and when the glory of these places was still bright the west and southwest began to assert its claims. There had been many stirring turf events on the course at Louisville. There Grey Eagle and Wagner gave William T. Porter the opportunity of writing his brilliant masterpiece descriptive of a "horse-race," and on other occesions the best blood of the land met in hot and-hot contests under the eyes of the fairest and bravest. The visit to Elen Stock Farm was an enjoyable feature of the trip. Mr. Dorsey had a remarkably fine collection of mares and colts, and when the latter were turned into a broad meadow, fifty or more in a bunch, it was better than a circus to see them perform. There was a good deal of the prevailing race-horse blood among these colts, which, at the time, stood very high in trotting records. When Chicago was the objective point, the delegation had dwindled to a few, the veteran, George W. Sturges, Jos. Shoemaker, a Mr. Ballingal of Philadelphia, and some of the northwestern delegates comprising the "excursion." On the way, however, a man was met who relieved the writer from the charge of high-coloring. When at Woodburn a bystander remarked about the immense extent of Woodburn, more than three thousand acres. That this would be regarded a big farm in most sections of the East was admitted, though I informed him that in my section there were men who annually "raised" more than that number of acres of corn. There was a delay, owing to a snow blockade, and this brought into our company Michael J. Sullivant. A query of how many acres of corn he had harvested the previous season brought answer of twenty odd thousand, though his intention was to plant a great deal more the following spring.

The wood fires in old-fashioned chimneys was a slight thing to bring back the remembrances of sixteen years, but the contrast between the gloom of the Burnett and the chilliness of the reception, and the blaze, cordiality and cheerfulness of the Kentucky ploy, left an impression not easily obliterated. The "snap judgment" obtained in the convention, however, led to misrepresentations which I have long desired to amend, and now, when so far away from the time, the correction can be made without any infringement of rules. There is little necessity for informing those who are acquainted with my proclivities that the transaction was not allowed to pass without censure, and my first work for the press was to place the matter before the trotting public in a light that could not be misunderstood. This gave umbrage to the man who was to present the watch to Mr. Woolley, as he was one of the chief movers, in fact, the mainspring which set all the works in motion. I will not attempt to analyze his motives, further than to state that by giving the affair the turn he did he supposed it would irritate me, and delicacy forbade making the correction at once. He, in a carefully prepared speech, which was published in the papers generally, made the donor the National Trotting Association, appending a list of the officers and delegates present when the matter was agreed upon, heading the list of the latter with the name of the only man who objected, but who afterwards was induced to subscribe the twenty dollars. Every delegate, with one exception, gave that amount, and he by far the wealthiest of those which represented the country west of Detroit, and a majority of others claiming that ten dollars were all that he could afford. It was a memorial from those who enjoyed Mr. Woolley's hospitality, and who were desirous of acknowledging it in a way which would gratify the recipient. Further than the subscription of fifty dollars by Mr. Smith, in the name of the president of the N. T. A., and who had been so shabbily treated by the Association as a body, there was not a shadow of censa for the transfar. It would not do to raise a commotion about it at the time, as it would have shown a want of respect for Mr. Woolley to stir the mass, though now, after a lapse of sixteen years, that does not hold good.

Some years ago the watch was stolen, and again the papers represented that the valuable time-measurer was a present from the N. T. A., but with that additional inducement I refrained from giving the facts. With the exception of the momentary objection to signing, and the curtailment to one-half of the amount given, each man who contributed was worthy of as much credit (if credit there was) as the most active. If preference were awarded it should be to Geo. C. Hall, as the present would have been made had the offerings been restricted to one-tenth of the sum necessary to purchase the watch. He was emphatic in his reply, "Get what you can and I will make up the balance." The ratio between $50 and $20 was in keeping with the circumstances of those who subscribed.

There are sad recollections in connection with the glowing fires, the still more ruddy welcome, the geniality of the people and the sunshine in that Kentucky trip. K. C. Barker, one of the most popular men ever identified with trotters, was drowned by the capsizing of his yacht in the waters which make such a grand chain of inland communication. Large as his frame was it was none too roomy for the large heart it contained; his manners were cordial and pleasing. Not so successful in his breading operations as he should have been from the ownership of Ericsson and the fine mares he purchased, but this was owing as much to a lack of proper rearing and training as to failure of the stock. Great a horse as Ericsson undoubtedly was, he was hardly the type for a successful sire. Too much lumber in his composition, although the grossness was combined with a good deal of muscular power; and his action was not exactly of the stamp which ensures the production of speed. "Long" and with an inclination to "dwell," more snap and greater rapidity would have been an improvement. He was what may be termed a fine-looking big horse. Somewhat majestic both in action and repose, if that term can be applied to a trotting horse. Were it not for the disparity in size, Morgan mares would have given a better show for success than those which were nearer his type. That the blood of his dam, combined with that of his sire, has proved "prepotent" is shown by Phallas, that fastest of living stallions measured by record, fastest living or dead when the gauge is actual performance in a race, has a double strain of Mrs. Candle, and a double of Mambrino Chief. The Hambletonian-American Star brought out the good qualities of the maternal side, and all combined to made a grand horse.

George C. Hall did not survive many years after he was so full of life and enjoyment. He was also a man of large frame and still larger heart. Full of good feeling the offer he made in relation to the watch presentation was a fair exemplar of his liberality. Not so intimately acquainted with him as I was with Mr. Barker, though I had met him at conventions and trotting meetings so frequently that a fair knowledge of his character was obtained. The most excitement I ever saw him exhibit was at the Buffalo meeting in 1871. He was one of what was called the Erie party, the others who were present at the meeting being Jay Gould, Ben Carver and Jim Fisk. H. N. Smith was someway associated with them, and when Judge Brigham showed so much speed, in the first heat of the race, for a fraction of the mile, a syndicate comprising Gould, Hall and Smith was formed to buy the horse. The first heat was won by Fullerton. Brigham having made a disastrous break before reaching the quarter pole. From that point home he showed the flight of speed which attracted Mr. Hall, and in a short time after the heat was concluded a price was obtained. His then owner, A. C. Green, accompanied Mr. Hall into the judges' stand where the others were, and the bargain was consummated with the exception of making out the bill of sale, delivery of the price, and transfer of the horse. Mr. Green was to have the purse, which he was then engaged in, if he won. A $10,000 purse he was entered in at Kalamazoo, Michigan, was to belong to the new owners. At this stage came up the question of risk. Mr. Hall claimed that as the benefits went to Mr. Green, he should accept the responsibility. While arguing, the starting bell rang. Hall picked up the drafts and put them in his pocket, with the remark that it was not proper for either of them to be in the stand during the pendency of the heat.

Fullerton won the first heat in 2:25¾, the second was won by Judge Brigham in 2:22. This equalled the time of George Wilkes, and was not far from the top-notch in those days. There was no longer a dispute about the risk, and Hall and Green returned to the stand. E. A. Buck offered Mr. Hall a bonus of $10,000 for his bargain. "Nothing less than $75,000 will buy him," was his reply, and I had a little curiosity as to whether the caller would abide by a contract not yet binding in a legal sense. Had anything serious happened to the horse during the heat it is certain that the purchaser would not have been bound, and the same ruling would apply to the other side. But there was not the least symptom of backing out on the part of Mr. Green, though he was so much excited that it was only after several attempts he could sign his name to the bill of sale. The purchasers, too, were somewhat "rattled" with the exception of Jay Gould, who wrote the bill of sale. A transaction involving so small a sum as twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars was not likely to upset his equanimity, and as he had no especial fancy for fast horses, speed, however great, was not of a ruffling character. Thirty thousand was the price reported, though as I saw, only two drafts of $5,000 each and a note payable on demand in New York for $15,000, I always thought the price was raised. It might easily be that there were three drafts, as it would have been highly impertinent to watch close enough to be positive.

While recalling the purchase of this noted stallion, it may be well to follow him through the Kalamazoo race, as there were some queer happenings in that. From his Buffalo trot he was largely the favorite over the contestants, the most noted of which were Fullerton and Uncle Abe. Brigham won the first heat in 2:28¼, Uncle Abe the second and third in 2:28¾ and 2:30. In one of these Judge Brigham, having made one of his terribly bad breaks, was behind the distance flag, but his driver, prompted by one of his antagonists, claimed that he thought the recall bell was rung. There was a clattering of bells from eating houses on the grounds and the plea appeared so reasonable that the judges entertained it favorably and let him "stay in." After that he did better, securing the fourth heat in 2:26½, and the fifth in 2:30¾. Fullerton was not "at himself" that day or he should have beaten Uncle Abe and then the rule would have been enforced. As it was, unless my remembrance is wrong, it was the driver of Fullerton who suggested the scheme which went through. The sharps were backing Judge Brigham and the bulk of the money was on him. It was proved that Uncle Abe was ineligible for the class, and Mr. Humphrey, the owner of Fullerton, obtained the second money some time subsequent to the race. I was not so fortunate. He had won a race in which I trotted third, both horses in front of mine being "ringers." The one that was second "settled," the owner of Uncle Abe promised to but planned so that the time for compelling him to do so passed and he escaped punishment.

George H. Smith, the accomplished first Secretary of the Association, also crossed the river. He was detailed by the first President, Amasa Sprague, to the duty in order to save the expense to the Association until it became established. A truly effective officer he proved, systematizing the business and giving it a good start. He did not realize the position the abrupt termination of the convention placed him in, and wrote me on his return to Providence to absolve himself from the apparent conjunction with the combination. Mr. Sprague felt the slight, and never afterward took so much interest in the Association. Mr. Smith went to England to take charge of the construction of "tram ways" in London, and while a resident of the metropolis of the world, endeavored to establish a trotting track in the vicinity. At first he wrote me that there was a prospect of success, but in that his enthusiasm misled him and he gave up the project. Oliver Marshall was another of the merrie companie to answer the universal summons, and Mr. Sturges, a very old man at the time, though as full of glee as a youngster, had finally to succumb. When a young men he had ridden Top-gallant, and as "Old Top" trotted in the twenties (the twentiee of the 19th century), an idea can be obtained of his age.

There will be wood fires when trotters are going in the two-minute time which is so often spoken of nowadays. Pleasant meetings of those who take so much interest in the unapproached "American trotter;" gatherings of their admirers in that famous country which long had the call, and justly, too, for excellence in three products: handsome women, fine horses, and whiskey in such perfection that it could not be surpassed, rarely equaled. Had the call may be objected to, and the present tense still demanded. But California is pressing so closely in horses that the lead has been taken in several classes; it cannot be termed gallantry when I give an equal place to Occidental beauties in competition "open" to the world, and then there are the products of hundreds of vineyards to offset the best bourbon. "Wersh drink" I hear some of my old acquaintances claim, and these will be turned over to the brandy which has laid in Sunny Slope cellars for nearly a score of years. But there is a good deal of "body" in California clarets, and it is only the question of a few years, when there will be old port, which will stand the test, Burgundies as famous as Chambertin, sparkling wines which will rival those of the sunny South, all of home production. More cannot be asked for in the way of hospitality than Kentucky folk have shown, and unquestionably still take delight in exhibiting. Exhibit is not the right word. There is a spontaneous offering of the best without thinking of display, and whether it be a hoecake and buttermilk, or a banquet which could only be obtained in a land where cookery of the best kind is a natural gift, perfected by generation after generation of experts, the welcome is the same. In the few trips I have made to that region it has been the same, and whether with a single companion or as one of a throng, the welcome was equally hearty.

One illustration further may not be out of place. In the winter of 1863 or '64, toward the spring of the latter year, General Harrison and the writer went to Kentucky for the

purposs of msking soms purchsses of horses. It was at an exciting time. The confederstes had captured Monnt Sterling the dsy hsfore our arrival in Cincinnati, and thers wss s crsditsd report thst ths railwsy wonld hs ths next point of atteck. My compsnion had a strong notion of returning without crossing ths Ohio river, hnt I prsvailsd on him to carry ont the plan. He had a lsrgs amonnt of money; this wss depositsd in a bank in Covington, and that night we errived safely in Lsxington. Informing the lendlord that an early breakfast was desired in order to get the benefit of as much daylight as posoible, and thut we wanted to engage a team and driver, the first point to visit being E. E. Eagle's. "I can havs your breukfast ready at any hour, and also furnish you with carriage and driver, but the hour you mention will bring you to your destination before the regnlar breekfast hour, and I can assure you tbat Ned Eagle will he better pleased if yon breakfast with him," was the reply of our host. He insistsd thet ecquaintance or letters of introduction were unnecessary, and urged that it wes Kentucky custom. We fonnd him correct in every particular, and the breekfast wss hsartily enjoyed after the early morning ride. Coffee in perfection, ham, biscuit, corn-cakes, frssh eggs, creem with the richnes: and flavor imparted by the first springing of the blue grses, and worked through importations from the Channel islands. But ufter all ths greatest charm was in the hospitality and courtesy of host and hostess to strangsrs.

Divieion of Horses.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Your editorial of January 21st, entitled "The National Stallion Stakes," reminde me of a race trotted here about twenty years ago. Tommy Danbar was driving my hay mare Lady Lightfoot in it. I think it wae hie first rece. He had been scouring the country as a deputy sheriff for some years, and I thongbt hie practice in catching delinqnents wonld enable him to hustle along into first place. But the old Morgan etallion Black Douglass was master of the party, and the only question for others to solve wae who should get places? My mare ent no figure, but my friend Dorival was well up each heat with a gelding callsd Blacksmith. No one after the race knew how the horsee sbould be placed save the winner, so the question was referred to *The Turf, Field and Farm*. Pending its decision much argument was had, the strongest, to my mind, heing this: "That the winner's placing aggregated a total of 3; that the aggregats placing next to that shonld have second money hecanes with the witner out he would have got the race. A bay gelding, from Winona, I think, trotted in second race and was last in all the other heats. According to onr home-made rule, fonnded upon eqnity, to reward the best and gamest trotters, he wonln have had no money. But, of conrse, when the law reeched us he got a piece of it. Applying onr theory, however, to your snppositious races, the second horse would get first money. But conceding that a winner of three heats must have first place regardless of poor positions in other hsats how would it work? Your summary was as follows:

Great Stallion Stake of $1,700 each—California, Oct. 20th, 1888.—Heats of a mile, best 3 in 5, in harness.

A	5	2	1	1	1
B	1	1	2	2	2
C	2	6	6	6	6
D	3	3	3	3	3
E	4	4	4	4	4
F	6	5	5	5	5

The aggregate of B's placing is 8. Perhaps he is a better horse than A afsr all, in fact, as the latter allowed others to figut his hattles at firet. This bringe up ths thonght, Is it not a fetish, a superstition, that the winuer of thiee heats nmst have first money? There is no merit in tbree slow heats after faster horses are exhaneted. Why is it not more equitable to trot a specific number of heats, say 3 or 5, and apply the aggregate principle? With this in force a horee could not lay clear back in any heat and the fight for positions would be a horse race in every heat. Every horse in each heat would work for the best poseible position. The other startere aggregate ae follows: C 26, D 18, E 20, F 26. Ae yon place them C gets third and D fourth money. Upon the aggregate plan D would have third money, E fourth money, while C and F wonld stand alike, just behind the money. It has alwaye seemed to me that Section 4 of Rule 36, which regnlates the placing of horses, violatee an equitable principle of fair play. As it etands a horse is rewarded for a fluke, while often his superior, heating him in every heat bnt one, striving earnestly for a place from firet to last, fails to get a cent. Now that we have rival associatione bnilding for the support of trotting-horse men, it is time to agitate for a reformation of Rule 36. Allowing Sections 1, 3, 5 and 6 to stand as they are in order not to make too radical a change at first, substitnte for Ssctions 2 and 4 the following:

"In deciding the rank of horses other than the winner, as to second, third and fourth places, etc., the judges shall add together tbe nnmbers indicating the position of each startsr in every heat of the race, except those not entitled to money, from being ruled ont or distanced. The smallest total ehall have second money, the smsllest remaining total third money, and thie principls shall apply in aesigning rank to all othsr startere. Thns a horss that has been 2, 2, 2, shall be placed hetter than one that has been 1, 3, 4, and one that hse 3, 4, 3, hetter than one that has been 3, 2, fi."

An objection to the ahove might he made npon the ground that a horse might get a record and no reward for it. That ie trne under the rnle ae it stands, only not to so great a degree, bnt records are becoming less and less a bug-bear every year. In fact to-day a majority of starters are after records, and all sorts of schemes are devised and proposed to get them.

There ie more excuse for my enthneiasm about Herod than many understand. My expressions concerning him in print and ont are mnch more modest now than when I had not the sligbtest expectation of ever owning him. The winter his dam carried him I was a pennilsse country school teacher, boarding a short distance from his breeder. Later on I boarded with his owner while he waa yet unbroken, and I watched him undergo the groeseat mismanagement in colt-hood and hie first races. Despite every conceivable obstacle he was a trotter, and my opinion as to possihilitiee nnder judicions treatment were langhed at hundreds of times. After he was old, lame and discarded by richer ownsrs he came to the hands of hie most ardent admirer. Do you wonder that I am proud of him? Do you think you ever knew of a stallion that could do after his eighteenth birthdsy what Herod did for ms? Is there a trotter on earth so old es hs that can bsat him now in a racs?

For ysars thers has besn upon my shelvss a book callsd "Horse Portraiturs." Its author has written bnt little since that I have not rsad, always with interest and often with practical benefit. I think the ownsr of that horss of superlativs individuel merit, Blackbird, will sxcuss me for adhering to my convictions concerning Hsrod, despits prejudice and fashion. Ths blood of Blackbird is carried now by trottsrs and pacsrs thst thrseten ths rscorde. A good horss of good blood is bound to assert himself if given nuy chence, and I hope some day to see the descendants of Herod following in the footsteps of Anteeo and Antevolo. M. T. G.

A Horse Ownere' Association.

Ever since recing hegan to essume the proportione it hes in this country, which ie within the past five years, the necessity of having some central body to govern the effairs of the turf has become apparent. In England the Jockey Club is en absolnte power, and hence there is no difficulty in regulating mattere there, hut the conditions which obtain there and which permitted the growth and developmsnt of the racing interest for over a century in England, do not prevail here. There is no euch thing as class distinction, thonght about by accidents of hirth, here, and the American miud is inveterately opposed to autocratic rule. Hence, by no procese of development could such an institution as the English Jockey Clnb ever be brought into exietence in this country.

The plan of combining the different racing associatione, and thereby getting them to subordinate individual interests to the general good, was then recommended as the panacea for all evils, and the weetern recing associations adopted it and formed the American Turf Congress. This has been in existence now for neerly tbrse years, bnt its most ardent admirers cannot claim for it the pslm of euccess. In fact, from year to year it seems to he growing weaker, and the nnfortnnate clashing of datse lest year, which will he repeated, if anything, in a worse ehepe this year, the inability to enforce the rule of licensing jockeys and trainers, tbat providing against the changing of horses' names and several othere, ehow conclnsively that the American Turf Congress does not fill the want it was desired to cover, and that a combination of racing interests, as well as an equal division of profits, cannot he msintained this way.

How to solve the problem of properly regulating the affairs of the tnrf hee puzzled the wise men of the tnrf for some time, hut at last a plan seems to have been hit upon which seeme feasible. It comes in tbe ehape of an association of horse owners, who, when acting in concert, could prevent this recklese clashing of dstes and crowding in on one another of the big racing associations and trampling under foot of the weaker aesociations. They could, furtbermore, isene licenses to jockeye in the same way that the English Jockey Club does, and thereby exert the most salutary influence on the affairs of the turf. That the plan of licensing jockeys hes to he adoptsd eooner or later goes without eaying, for the only way of pnnishing a jockey for wrong-doing in one year is to refnse to renew his license another year. It is almost impossible to actually prove a cses of "pulling," though everybody may be morally certain that a horse was not heaten on his merite. The moral leseon taught by the English Jockey Clnh, in refneing Wood a renewal of hie riding license ie worth more than all the track talk and newspaper criticism combined in the world.

This plan has hsen actively canvassed by eight or ten of the leading horsemen in the country, and I nnderstand that a formel meeting for purpoees of organization is to he held shortly. The gentlemen referred to have consulted with other horse owners both East und West, and everywhere the project has heen cordially endorsed. In short, ae I understand, the formation of the association is a certainty.

One of the principal features of the work of this asscciation will be ths appointment of a committee to co-operate with the racing associatione in the proper distribution of dates, so as to prevent a ruinons clashing. Certainly, racing is not henefited by a war of the associatione, and horee owners, of course, are the loeers, inasmuch as they are practically compslled to enter everywhere, and hy a clashing of dates they are compelled to shonlder a lot of dead forfeits. Inasmuch as most of them cannot race at two placee at the eame time, it follows as a natural consequence, that at one or the other track they have to pay for a chance which they do not get.

This committee, it ie proposed, shall consist of gentlemen in no way connected with a racing association, so as to asenre nbsolnte impartiality. It is thought that if at any time any association should attempt to get mors than ite just dne the horse owners can very epeedily check it hy making no entries and not bringing on their horees to the track of the offending association. In thie way it is thonght that horse owners will not alone protect themselves, hut also confer a positive benefit on racing interests in general.

The plan certainly commende itself at first sight as thoroughly practical. Its execution, however, will have to be managed with a great deal of care, skill and tact, hecanse it is very easy to go too far. If well handled, however, snch an organization ought to be welcomed hy the racing aseociations, inasmuch as the interests of owners and eesociations are mutually dependant npon one another, and therefore one body wonld chsck the other in case of extravagance. One thing can be said, that the gentlemen who have the matter in charge are horsemen of the highest standing, and of wide practical experience. Hence the best rcsults may be looked for.—*Sporting World.*

The time is comirg when the bresders of trotting stock will be compelled to develop and show speed not only in sires bnt dams, and when the highest attainable success is reached, the dams, while carrying their foals, will be worked in proper epsed contests, not to endanger their foals, hut to educate them, to instill into their disposition the deeire, tbe will to trot to the very best of their ability to win. There is no doubt that driving the dam properly on the road or track and letting her take spurts of speed imparts the trotting disposition to the foal, any more than there is tbat the nse of the better or pointer bitch in the field, hunting game while carrying her yonng, will make the education of the offspring far more easy than if ehe had not been used for that purpose. Having had actual expsrience in this respect in hunting with dogs, we can say that considerable nse of the bitch in hnnting quail or grouse obviates almost all training of her yonng. The first time they go in the field they are as staunch and dntiful as old trained dogs, and will point, and back other dogs the first time they go in the field like dogs that had been used for years, and far better than if their dame had not been used in the hunting field, and we are satisfied that almost equally satisfactory results can he obtained hy tbe proper use and development of tbe trotting instinct in mares used for breeding purposes.

A Word for the Bookies.

Westsrn bookmakers are taking no little intersst in the reportsd ruptnrs between soms of ths Eastern Jockey Clubs and ths Turf Alliancs. The pencillers here, and, in fect, svsrybody interestsd in tnrf matters, rsad whet is said *pro.* end *con.* in the New York papers, and the opinions expressed ars varying end antagonistic. If ths statemsnt publishsd in meny papere ie correct, that the odds are to he errenged hy a committee of three, with a penalty of expulsion for posting more liberal figuree, tben that in itself is efficient to invite generel condemnation. Any arbitrary sction in this direction is, necessarily, at variance with fair play and the rights of the public. It is true such a plan, in a modified way at least, wae adopted among a few bookmaksrs hsre, and one of their number was ousted from his stand. The later, I believe, claimes that he wes boycotted hy his fellows because he geve better odds than they did, whils the lattsr insist that his methods, as well es his conduct, wes objectioneble. They eay, among other things, that he wonld at times put up extravegent odds, and when money was offered him at these figurss he wonld refuse it. Thut and other objectionable and demoralizing practices, as ths regnlars claim, prompted the boycott.

While tbere may he valid objections to the methode employed by this particular bookmaker, it does look rsasonable enough that the odds should he allowed to regulate themselves; that is, with legitimate competition every bookmeker should he permitted to offer whet odds he may see fit. If this or tbat one gose beyond a safe and peying limit then he is the snfferer, and if his benk-roll is in time exhausted, that, it will strike tbe average observer, ought to be penalty enough for hie undue liberality on the etanl. If the great body wish to pursue a more conservative plan of bnsiness, not laying themselves liable to ha knocked out, let them do so also, hut don't make arbitrery o:de or arbitrary rules, against which the speculating nnblic will rebel and which will not be erated by the jockey clubs.

Apart from this objectionable featnre, assumed to exist and maybe other minor ones, occasionslly referred to, there are etrong points of excellence in connectio nwith the Turf Alliance as well as theAssociation of Western Bookmakers. And among these is the thorough responsibility of each organization, where welching is impossible, and where the rights and claims of speculators are absolntely secnre. Acting on reasonable gronnde and within legitimate bonnds, each organization could het made an efficisnt anxiliary of the jockey clubs, bnt if, as is asserted, the bookmakers are claiming altogsther too much, then club action and restraint are in order.

The Association of Western Bookmakers now deal directly with some of the Western clubs, dispensing with middle men who formerly nssd to lsase tbe betting previleges. The new plan has generally worked very eatisfactorily to both parties interested, while, so far ae I know, there has heen very little kicking on the part of the pnblic. In any and every case the latter have to "pay the fiddler," and it ehould be the policy of the clnhs, as well as the bookmakers, to furnish the best possible music. In othsr words, the evils in connection with aesnmed arbitrery rules and iron-clad odds should give way to tolerant und flexible management, with odds not hampered by the dictum of any etar-chemher committee of three.

While a sort of vague idea exists in the public mind that the turf jobbery has u willing ally in bookmaking, I am inclined to think that if there was no tangible hasie for such an idea hook-hetting affords the best system as a vehicle for general speculation. The day of auction pools, except in a very limited way, ie passed away. With twenty thousand people at Sheepshead Bay on Snburban Day, what a pitiful few of that large number could be accommodated by the auction process. French mutnels would be an improvement in meeti:g the wants of the multitude, but for one reason and another they are not popular nowadays. There have been nnsavory scandsle connected with their manipulation at more tban one point, while the five per. cent taken off the gross amount does not suit the popular liking. Bookmeking has hanished the mutuele from nearly every Western course, Chicago being the exception, and even thsre they barely pay the expanse of running them. Nor was the banishment of the arhitrary kind. They were kept in use at St. Louis, Latonia, Lonisville and other points until the public refnssd to patronize them, prefering the books, when they were dropped purely and eimply on the ground of lack of patronage.

I am not writing from any pertisan standpoint, but eimply etating facts ae they are, with euch snggestions as may he appropriate. The main enggestion is that the associated bookmakers keep within reasonable limits, and not arhitrarily dictate terms and odds at once at variance with the rights of the jockey clubs and the rights of the public.—*Broad church.*

He Caught On.

While looking at Jennings' Boaz in his stall at Ivy City I wae reminded of a story told me hy my friend Frank L. of Washington. On one of the days of the fall meeting of 1886, at Ivy City, Frank took with him to the races his young son, an observant boy of five years. The youngster was much interested in the horses and riders, and when a certain rece came on Frank became interested himself on Boaz. He had interviewed a bookmaker and taken out pastehoard with the name of the gray in large lettere on its face.

When the horsss faced the starter Frank was in a position to sse the start and finieh, end tbe boy was all attention. The youth received every attention from the father, end explanations were made at the qnarter, at the half, and when the horses came into the strstch; then Frank, in bie excitement forgot the boy for the time being, and gave vent to some exclamations. At least tbat is the euppoeition. Boaz won, and Frank interviewed the bookmaker again. The boy was taken home in high glse, and then comes the story which Frank telle or himself.

On the morning following the boy was up early, and had repaired to the play room, situated on the floor ubove the apartmente of his parente. While dressing, Frank heard quite a commotion in the room above, and stole quietly up stairs to ascertain the cause. The door being slightly ajar, he peered in, and, eeeing the boy at violent work on the hobby horse, atopped to listen.

Rocking away for dear life, the boy was excitedly exclaiming:

"Come home, my Boaz!"
"Come home, my Boez!!"
"Come home, my Bonz!!!"

Then the rocking slowed down, and with a long d breath, he shouted: "Boax wins, by G——!"

It is only necessary to add that Frank gave up and a rolled down stairs.—*Sporting*

National Trotting Association.

The Biennial Congress of the National Trotting Association waa held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, Wednesday afternoon the 8th inst. There were 185 trotting associations represented ont of a total membership of 203.

Tbe treasnrer's statement shows that the receipts for last year were $15,692.77, against $24,679.61 for 1886. The net balance of surplus to the credit of the association is $10,740.56.

The Committee on revision of the rules reported, recommending the following changes, which were adopted:

Rule 6, Sec. 3, was amended so that the pedigree of any horse entered in the race must he given or declered to be unknown, as well as the description, otherwise tho animal shall not be allowed to start. Section 4 of tbe same rule allows change of name for a horso that has been entered but has not started in a race. This change also applies to Section 7 of the same rule.

Rule 7, Sec. 1, was amended so that false entries shall be ruled out, in place of leaving it optional with the track.

Rule 9, governing "walk-overs," was amende l to read that added money in stakes shall not be considered as part of the stake.

Rule 11, governing match races, was extended, so that parties who refuse to abide by the rnliugs of the judgee or the Board of Review shall be disqualified with horses.

Rule 16, Sec. 1, is amended so that protests may be made at any time before the winnings are paid over.

Rule 20, Sec. 2, is amended so tbat horses shall not be distanced, but shall be ruled out, where the canse is foul driving or fraud on the part of the driver.

Rule 28 is so altered that tracks may require drivers or riders to wear snch colors or nnmbers as they may provide to designate each horse. Section 7 of the same rule was changed so that a substitnted driver sball be paid not less than 10 nor more than 50 per cent. of the amount awarded to the horse.

Rule 33, Sec. 5, was enlarged to allow judges to permit horses other than those called for in a race to remain on the track.

Rule 41, Sec. 2, covering snppression of time, was extended to declare that time not given out by any track whether a member of the Association or otherwise, shall be considered as suppressed.

Rule 54, was amended to the effect that races for three-year-olde and under shall be mile hasts, best two in three.

Rule 61, governing horses sold with their engagements, is amended so that all responsibility for snch engegements devolve npon the buyer.

Hon. L. G. Delano, of Chillicothe, O., whose name had been prominently mentioned, refnsed to be a candidate for the presidency.

The Nominating Committee, Messrs. H. C. McDowell, Chas. M. Smith, C. J. Hamlin, J. R. Hills and Geo. W. Archer reported the following list of officers, and, on motion, the report was adopted, and the gentlemen named were declared elected for the ensning two years: President, P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky.; First vice-President, A. L. Snowden, Philadelphia; Second vice-President, J. McM. Shafter, San Francisco. Members of District Boards:—Eastern District—George M. Stearns, Morgan G. Bulkely, and William Strickland; Atlantic District—David Bonner, Paul H. Hacke, and G. W. Archer; Central District—M. J. Payne, Thomas Axworthy and L. J. Delano; Western District—U. C. Blake, John L. Mitchell and W. R. Woodard; Pacific District, N. T. Smith, L. J. Rose and Jesse D. Carr. Preceding the election of officers, the President, Judge Grant, made the following short address.

"*Gentlemen:* I have been your President for eight years. I have been connected with the National Trotting Association for twelve years. Old age and my distance from the centre of action has compelled me to decline in epite of the pressing invitations of those who wanted me to continne. I take a great deal of pleasnre in thanking yon for the esteem in which you hold me, and the honors you have placed npon me, and while I have not discharged my dnty to my own satisfection, I hope it has been reasonably satisfactory to you."

Major McDowell said: "Mr. Cheirman, I hope before we proceed further that a resolution will be entertained here and passed by acclamation, thanking Judge Grant for his long and able service as president of this Association."

Mr. E. S. Edwards said: "Permit me to second that resolution, and in doing so I want to express as well my strong appreciation of the service that Judge Grant has rendered to this Association, and I want particnlarly to mention and to thank him for the conrteous treatment he has always extended to me. I have met with Judge Grant under circumstances which it is not necessary to mention now, end in all our discussions, in all our deliberations, he was kind, attentive, and paid se much respect to me as though I was the lord of creation and the owner of all the trotting horses in the world, if that could have been poseible. He paid to me the respect which wae due to the position I occupied. I honored him and will always honor him. He has gone out of this poeition, and I take the greatest pride and the greatest pleasure in seconding this motion and contribnting this, my tribute, to Judge Grant as President of this Association."

Mr. Wm. Edwards, of Cleveland, said: "Mr. Chairman: If not out of order I would like to also doubly second the resolution that has been offered to Judge Grant. It has been my good fortune to know something of his administration, and I have known of the tronbles and trials which he has been under.

The President then appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare the resolution of thanks to Judge Grant: Colonel A. L. Snowden, Mr. Edwards of Cleveland, and Major McDowell.

The Committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"*Resolved.*—That in accepting the declination of Judge Grant to stand for re-election as President of the National Trotting Association, we, the members of this Association, desire to express to him our thanks for his long, laborions and honorable service. His urbanity of manner has won our esteem, while his firmness and his rare good judgment entitle him to our respect and admiration."

The Congress wae in session about four hours, and was harmonions throughout. The next Biennial Congress will be held at Buffalo, in 1890.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Private advices say that Fred Gebhardt has lately bought land near Los Angeles for $55,000, which may explain his recent refnsal of $10,000 for Eole from Messrs. Pottit & Lyne of Kentucky. Mr. Gebhardt may he going to start a breeding farm in California.

A veterinary has given the opinion that both Pontiac and [illegible] will stand training this year.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—A race occurred, the leading horse taking his position at the head of the stretch as marked on diagram enclosed inside of the line marked mud line. The track was heavy. In rounding into the turn the leading horse did not get outside of the mud line till about one hundred yards past the three-quarter post. The driver of second horse claimed the heat on the ground that first horse did not keep the position he took at the head of the stretch; the rear horse was an open length behind, and it was not claimed that his stride was impeded. The leading horse kept his straight line after he took it about one hundred yards past the three-quarter pole—the horse in the lead crossed the score four lengths in advance—was the rear horso entitled to the heat under Rule 29, Secs. 8 and 10, N. T. Association? 2d. Another feature of the heat, the rear horse on the start broke immediately after passing the score, and ran to the one-eighth pole. He did not pass the other horse who was somewhat in the lead three-quarters of a length, but the driver did not strike the horse till he had passed the one-eighth pole when he caught his trot handily, without losing. He made three other breaks in the heat and made no losing. If he had come in first would he have been entitled to the heat under Rule 30, Sec. 1.? 3d. If the rear horse was disqualified by violating Rule 30, Sec. 1, was he entitled to win in any event? (Sec. 11, Rule 29.) SACRAMENTO.

FEB. 11, 1888.

The rule in regard to keeping positions is not nearly so plain as it should be. There is nothing in it which will compel the distancing of a horse for a change of position on the home stretch, and it leaves it in the power of the judges of the race to discriminate in the premises. The old rule was mandatory, and gave no option to those who occupied the judge's stand. The rule now in force reads: "In coming out on the home stretch the foremost horse or horses shall keep the positions first selected, *or be liable to be distanced.*" All of the rules which have a bearings on this question do not impose positive penalties, the judges being the sole arbitors.

Questions of *fact* must be decided by them, and when the laws allow a latitude of opinion a majority governs.

Both questions submitted by Sacramento are in this category, and unless it could be shown that the judges were influenced by improper motives, whatever decision rendered would stand.

G. E., Lakeport, Cal.

1. Please give breeding of Del Sur, extended. 2. Has his dam any more colts of note? How many of Sultan's get have records of 2:30 or better, and what is their names and records?

Answer—Del Sur by The Moor, dam Gretchen by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Kitty Kirkman by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tohe; fourth dam by Leviathan 2. She is the dem of Inca, 2:27; Romero, 2:19½; Sable, dam of Sable Wilkes, 2:18, and others. 3. Stamboul, 2:17½; Ruby, 2:19¾; Sweetheart, 2:22½; Alcazar, 2:23; Eve, 2:23½; LaGrange, 2:23½; Kismet, 2:25½; Hidalgo, 2:27¼; Margaret, 2:28; Bay Rose, 2:29; Center, 2:29¼; Contractor, 2:29½; Big Frank, 2:30, Sondan, 2:30; Sunny Slope (pacer) 2:29½.

G. P. Bull, San Jose, Cal.

1. Give me what information yon have about the breeding and performances of Washington, a pacing stallion that stood at Marysville and surroundings a few years ago. I am told he paced in 2:23½ or so. 2. Also the breeding of Flora, a trotter that campaigned and made herself famous in the same vicinity, and I am told she made a record of 2:23 or better.

Answer—1. For pedigree of Washington see answer to J. B. in this column. The horse had a record of 2:21¾, made at Oakland, Sept. 15, 1881. 2. We do not know Flora. If she ever made such a record it must have been in some race that was not reported, as she is not in the records. Possibly Mr. McDonald, owner of Brigadier, may know something of the mare.

Reader, Ukiah, Cal.

Please inform me through your paper if you know of a horse (gelding) named Fred B. Please give his age, color and record, and where he made his record, if you know of such a horse; also who wae his driver in different racee he may have trotted.

Answer—Fred B., brown gelding, foaled 1876. He made a record of 2:28½ at Sacramento, May 27th, 1885. At that time he was in charge of Chas. David. We do not know what different drivers may have sat behind him, but think Mr. David was the principal one. The last time we saw the horse at Oakland Park, in the fall of 1885, he was driven in a race by Tim Kennedy, now dead.

J. B, San Jose, Cal.

Please be kind enough to give me, through your paper, the breeding in full of the black pacer Washington.

Answer—The pedigree as given in his advertisements is as follows: Sired by Bucephalus, dam by Red Fox, (formerly called Wallace's Leviathan); second dam a well-bred mare brought from Tennessee. Bucephalus by Vermont Black Hawk, dam Mery Taylor by Bolivar; second dam by Old Abdallah.

Snbscriber, San Luis Obispo.

1. Was Etbau Allen of Napa a standard-bred horse? I think he was there about twelve or fifteen years ago, and owned by Vick. 2. Was he a trotter, and what wes his record?

Answer—He is standard and registered. His number is 2903. He has no record, but was the sire of Prince Allen, 2:27, and other trotters.

The best mares to cross with the Cleveland Bay or French Coach stallions are undoubtedly trotting-bred mares. The result of such a cross will he horses of uniformity of size, color, and the style and finish for which the French Coach and Cleveland Bays are noted, with the action game of a trotter. By raising this class of horses we are not compelled to hire a professional trainer to develop their speed in order to get a good price for them. There is only an occasional trotter that ever paye for his training, as they have got to trot close to 2:20, or they are no good as winners, and the horse that can trot in three minutes will bring no more than the one that trots in four, providing the latter has a nice way of going. There are few men who have trotting-bred mares who are not within reach of one of these breeds, and they certainly will be well pleased with the result of such a cross.

The great mare Lida Stanhope, that turf-goers will remember on account of her brilliant performances, had the misfortune to lose her foal the other day by imp. King Ban, which is a great loss to her owners, as it is reported that they only recently refused an offer of $1,000 for it at weaning time.

An Estimate of the Chances.

The appearance of the weights for the spring handicaps has formed the great event of the week. Everyone has an opinion to express, and has not hesitated about expressing it. A handicap is a matter upon which everyone is entitled to have an opinion, and a matter on which the best judges are liable to disagree. A spring handicap of all is the most difficult. The handicapper is compelled to base it upon the form of last season, and he may be altogether amiss, as Mr. Lawrence was in the case of Pontiac. It is, moreover, a task full of such responsibility that we suppose that Messrs. Lawrence and McIntyre have had enough upon their minds the last fortnight.

Both Lawrence and McIntyre have framed their handicaps upon much the same outlines as last year. Mr. Lawrence making the Suburban top weight 130 lbs., Mr. McIntyre making Brooklyn's 125 lbs. the minimum weight being, as usual, 90 lbs., in which we confese disappointment, as we had hoped to see it 95 lbs. As to opinions of the handicap they amount to little, as spring handicaps are of the nature of a lottery. Some time since we gave our views in a handicap of the Suburban horses. Secretary Lawrence's list differs so little from our own that we would find it difficult to complain. He gives the Bard 1 lb. more than we did, Hanover 2 lbs., Volante 1 lb. less, Linden 2 lbs. less, Eolian 3 lbs. more, and we think on the whole his is the most just, as Eolian was about as good a horse as wae out last autumn. Kingston has 1 lb. less than we gave him. Exile 3 lbs. more.

If Mr. Lawrence has dealt barsbly with any horses we think they are Kaloolah, Firenzi, Banburg, Terra Cotta, C. H. Todd and Belvidere. Kaloolah specially so, as she has 3 lbs. over scale, which constructively means that she is asked to concede 3 lbs. to Linden and Exile and 6 lbs. to Dry Monopole, Elkwood and Emus. We doubt if she is quite so good, and would prefer dealing more lightly with a mare in the spring months. The same applies to Firenzi, who has 5 lbs. over scale, and hence is asked to concede 4 lbs. to Linden. Now the last time they met—in the Citizens at Baltimore—they both carried 110 lbs., and Linden beat Firenzi "in a common canter by ten lengths," observes Goodwin. Firenzi is asked also to concede 7 lbs. to Dry Monopole, Elkwood and Emus. As to Terra Cotta, whatever may have been his spring form, his autumn racing hardly entitles him to the same weight as Laggard.

We think Gneen well in, and should she be in the form she was when her accident happened last May we shall not look beyond her for the winner. We will not believe Hanover able to give her 13 lbs. until we see it. On paper we think Gneen's chances better than any. As to those whom we think have got in light Blnewing strikes us as having done so, and his is the only particular instance that strikes us. On his last form Blue Wing was quite at the top of the tree, and if he is as good a horse as he was in last year's Brooklyn Handicap, it will take a tremendously good one to beat him at 114 lbs. In other respects we consider the handicap an excellent one, and our criticisms are in no captious spirit, but perfectly sincere.

As to the Brooklyn Handicap, it was the best race of last season, and one of the best we ever saw, and, to judge from the apportionment of weights, we have every reason to hope for another equally as good. They differ, generally, so little from the Suburban that there is little to say beyond that Kingston got in about 3 lbs. lighter than we should have handicapped him. Kaloolah's apportionment is, to our fancy, more just than she gets in the Suburban, and Dry Monopole's, too, is more just in view of his latest form. But Mr. McIntyre, like Mr. Lawrence, has, we think, let Blue-Wing in light, and Exile also, but his apportionment to Firenzi, and toward mares generally, shows a cavalier spirit to the gentle sex proper in the spring months. Indeed, the question arises, how many mares perform well in the spring? Certainly but few of them have ever won great stakes in the spring. Belvidere, too, we think, has a juster weight than he has in the Suburban, but we think Mr. McIntyre might have given Elkwood a couple of pounds more than he has.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Epsom Derby Favorite.

Friars Balsam is a chestnut colt by Hermit, out of Flower of Dorset, who has run seven races and won them all, though he had only to walk over for one of them, at Goodwood, to get the stake. His first appearance was at Ascot on the 9th of June, and his private performances has been of so good a character that he started first favorite at 13 to 8. He carried 8 st. 10 lbs, and won easily by three lengths from Seabreeze, 9 at., while Ayrshire, 8 st. 10 lbs., was a bad third. Bartizan 8 st. 11 lbs., Simon Pure 8 st. 10 lbs., Saw Dust 8 st. 7 lbs., and Saltire 8 st. 7 lbs, made up the field. Seabreeze had beaten a good field for the Bienniel Stakes two days before, and Ayrshire was known to be a good one at home. Bartizan had come out with a big reputation and never showed any signs of first-class ability. Friare Balsam was considered on this show to have made a most impressive debut, and we find the impression confirmed in all his other races, as odds had to be laid on him every time he ran. He beat a common lot at Stookbridge, and then gave Seabreeze 3 lbs. and a three-quarter length licking at Newmarket, when the daughter of Isonomy and St. Marguerite was deemed to be at her best. At Goodwood 25 to 1 was laid on when the colt had only two commoners to heat, and after the walk-over before mentioned he was not seen out again for six weeks when he won the Middle Park Plate of £2,235, beating Hazlehatch at even weights, giving Seabreeze and Rose Window 3 lbs. each, and Marmiton 7 lbs. It would be as well to remember that the latter ran Ayrshire to two lengths at Doncaster at even weights. Hazlehatch had only appeared twice before, when in big fields he won anyhow, and as he was reported to be better than Ayrshire at home, 5 to 1 was taken that he would beat the crack on whom 9 to 4 was laid. This task he proved unequal to, and when it was known that Friars Balsam would contest the Dewhurst Plate of £1,447 in spite of his extra weight, the opposition dwindled down until nothing but two nursery youngsters could be found to compose the remainder of the field. 100 to 3 was laid on, and the winner went into winter quarters with an unbeaten certificate.

A proper market has not been formed for the Two Thousand, but it is certain that if he runs he will represent a short price, say about even money. For the Derby 3 to 1 is the standard quotation, and, rather singularly, the second favorite, Orbit, is trained in the same stable. About the latter 7 to 1 can be obtained. The only fear about the Derby favorite is that he was so set last year that he may not improve during the spring in the same ratio that some of the two-year-olds who were not so forward will. He is just the horse to put down for the Two Thousand and win in a canter. He is going on all right up to the present, and whether he will add more lustre to his trainer's skill remains to be seen.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Drs. Bowhill & Fitzgerald, 1129 Market St., San Francisco.

E. Giddin s, Armona.

I have a colt foaled on the 16th of January, 1888, that has a hump on each knee, or rather two places on each where there is something of a raise. First below and out from the centre quite a raise some four inches long. Then above in the centre of the leg a slight raise fully as long but narrow. This applies to both legs—an apparent depression in the center of the knee joint. These raises were there when foaled, but appear a little plainer now. The bunches are not wholly soft, but partially so. This ailing does not seem to interfere with the feeling or action of the colt—plenty of knee action. What will be the result if let alone? If anything ought to be done, what is it?

Answer—We would advise that you let the colt alone for a year and await results.

Denver has organized a jockey club of the first rank, and all the arrangements are under way for the construction of a race-course and club-house, which, we are informed, will be modeled on a plan similar to that of Washington Park. The title of the new organization is the Overland Club Racing Association, and the first important step was taken some months ago in the purchase of Jewell Park. As soon as the stockholders' list is completed, operations for the improvement of the old park will be immediately commenced. The work will be of an important character. The channel of the Platte River will be changed, and on the spot where the river once flowed, lawns and flowers will abound. An elegant grand-stand and club-house will be built, and the course will be constructed on the most approved modern methods.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Mr. Walter Gretz has purchased of Mr. Ashe the chestnut colt Elwood, 4 years, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette. Mr. Gretz will have Elwood trained and schooled for cross-country work. He has an idea now that Cedarhurst has taken up the business of steeplechasing as a sport worthy a gentleman's ambition.

The English Jockey Club has directed Sir George Chetwynd to bring suit for libel against Lord Durham on account of charges the latter made touching the riding of Sir George Chetwynd's horses in various races. After the suit has been concluded the club will refer the matter to arbitration.

ATHLETICS.

Olympic Field Day.

The Olympic Club is to give an afternoon of out-door sports on Washington's Birthday, Wednesday next, at the Recreation Grounds, corner Fourteenth and Center streets, Oakland. The usual games will be participated in by a large list of fine athletes and several special attractions will be offered.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Would you please inform us as to which is the best preparation for hardening the skin while training and is not injurious?

Several Subscribers.

[The article by "Mercury" in this issue gives all necessary information on the point.—Ed.]

Hints on Training for Running, Walking, Jumping, etc.—A Chat With an Old Runner.

[For the Breeder and Sportsman, By Mercury.]

A love of out-door athletics, which is almost national, characterizes the people of Great Britain and Ireland. In the Eastern States of this Union the same affection is found, although not developed to the extent that it is in our English, Scotch and Irish cousins across the water.

On the eastern coast the days in the year when an athlete can exercise out of doors to advantage number less than two hundred; in California, over three hundred. Therefore, given equally good material and facilities, we should be able to excel our Eastern countrymen in this line. Outdoor amateur athletics have had some foot-hold on this Coast for the last twelve years, in which time they have produced such local phenomena as Heley, Belcher, Masterson, Flynn and Schifferstein.

Within the past six months the large influx of Eastern population and the re-awakening of our own athletes have produced a revival and increase of interest in outdoor sports. Added to this, has all been educated our people into spending their spare hours witnessing outdoor contests. All these signs point to the conclusion that the public are ripe for outdoor amateur athletics, and it is evident that if suitable grounds and accommodations are provided, sports on this Coast will soon be on an equal footing with Eastern athletics, our "glorious climate" off-setting the balance of population against us. All who have had experience both in outdoor athletics and in indoor or gymnasium exercise will readily concede the greater healthfulness of the former—the increased lung power and freer circulation of blood derived therefrom.

With this introduction we will proceed to state in detail the proper costume, methods of training, racing, etc., as gathered from a recent interview with an outdoor athlete of 20 years' experience, a former amateur champion and present professional champion, whose experience has extended from 100-yard races to six days' go-as-you-please contests of over 500 miles. His chest full of trophies, silver ware and medals, attests the success he has met with and the respect consequently due to his advice in matters in this line. What follows is chiefly in his own language, though revised and edited by a present amateur champion:

Age.—Few general rules can be laid down as to the age at which a man should commence or cease outdoor athletic contests. Wm. Cummings, the noted English runner, with a record of 4 mins. 16 secs. for the mile, has been trained from his boyhood. For my own part I was over 20 before I ever ran a race. A man should usually be at his best at 24, and with proper care should remain so until 35. W. Conniff, (height 5 ft. 4½ ins., weight 130 lbs.) the Irish champion who will soon make his home in New York, is but 20, while he is without doubt the fastest distance runner in the world to-day, having twice defeated E. C. Carter, the Anglo-American crack.

Costume.—The costume should include sleeveless shirt of light material, knickerbockers or knee pants, a suspensory bandage, supporter or a tight pair of trunks worn next the skin under the pants, and spiked running shoes. Chamois skin stockings should be worn inside the shoes extending from the toes back to the insteps, to prevent chafing. A strong rubber band should be slipped over each foot after the shoe is put on to hold the shoe firmly and keep it on the foot in case the lace should break. A new running shoe should fit tightly—almost like a glove. Six spikes are better than 5. For sprinting they should be placed very near the middle of the sole, and for longer distances nearer the sides of the sole and more under the ball of the foot. My experience is that spiked shoes can be used with advantage for all running races up to 10 miles, and they are usually used for high jumping, long jumping and pole vaulting. The best shoes are made in the East from kangaroo skin, and cost $6 per pair. The usual price on this Coast for calf skin shoes is $8. The most noted makers of running shoes in the United States are Frazier of New York and Welcher of Newark, N. J. I may say that I ran my first race in woolen socks, and was running a year before I saw a running shoe.

Commencement of Training.—Be careful not to exert yourself too greatly at the beginning, and do not use your limbs up on a side-walk, hard track or any hard surface. If you do, you will soon become muscle-bound and stiff. The same training will not agree with all, and the proper degree must be determined by the athlete's capacity for exercise and his constitution. Beer in mind never to do so much work in training as to make you feel continuously weak and tired after the section should have set in. It is best to lie off one day at least in every week of training. This enables you to accumulate strength and prevents overtraining. Nearly every beginner through inexperience overtrains himself and comes up for his race in a weak and nervous state. Regulate your exercise so that when you come to the scratch you feel full of life and vigor.

Soreness.—Violent exercise at the outset of training will result in badly stiffening the athlete's joints and muscles, and may produce intense soreness in the muscles of the legs. Warm baths (not too often or too lengthy) will correct this, but don't discontinue your exercise simply because you feel sore. Commence to slack up on your work about a week before your race, and taper your training off gradually, resting entirely the last two or three days, with the exception of the exercise which your employment gives you. Avoid talking of your race or thinking of it, otherwise you will work yourself into a state of nervous excitement, which will prey upon your appetite, strength and nerves.

To Harden the Feet.—The following is an excellent recipe for hardening the feet, which often become sore and tender in training. Mix half a gallon of white wine vinegar with half a gallon of water, add a pound of powdered alum and a pound of Liverpool rock salt. Warm this mixture and bathe the feet with it once a day. Bathing in alcohol or whiskey is also beneficial.

Sprinting.—Having provided yourself with the proper costume, select a soft track, and for short distance training practice running with easy strides 125 yards at a time, at about two-thirds speed. When the stride becomes steady and strong go over the distance occasionally at full speed, to bring out the proper action of the muscles. The sprinter should avoid jogging long distances (except perhaps for a short time when he first goes into training), as it has a tendency to stiffen the muscles and make them slow. The long distance runner may jog long distances with advantage to his wind and muscles.

Starting.—The start is one of the most important factors in sprinting, and should be practiced unremittingly, until a point somewhere near perfection is reached. The best way to practice starting is for two or more runners to range themselves on a line, and at the word of an outside party go through the various preliminary positions, finally at the word "go" starting off sharply for, say, 15 yards. Thence return and repeat.

The Sheffield Start.—The Sheffield mode of starting is the best, and is as follows: The men are supposed to be standing on their respective marks, and at the command of the starter, "Get off your marks," step back about a yard. The next command is "Get on your marks," at which the left toe is advanced to the mark, the right being placed about 18 inches behind. At the word "set" the left knee is slightly bent, the right leg being kept stiff as a brace, the left arm is extended straight in front, and the right arm straight behind. This position is accurately shown in the accompanying cut of C. G. Wood, of England, who holds the 220 yard world's record. Next comes the "bang" of the starter's pistol, at which the right foot and right arm are brought sharply forward across the mark, and the sprinter springs forward into his gait. It is well in all races to carry a couple of corks or corn cobs in the hands to give a firm grip.

Quarter-mile Run.—The quarter is considered one of the hardest races that a runner is ever called upon to run, and is a severe tax upon the strength and speed from start to finish. Go over the distance every day, at about two-thirds speed, two or three times, and run a trial at full speed, not oftener than once a week. Speed is very essential for a successful quarter-mile runner, coupled with staying power.

Ruptured Tendons.—Many sprinters through running or jumping on hard ground or board floors bring on a difficulty in the leg, back of the knee. A small tendon is ruptured, which renders the runner temporarily lame (as in the case of last year's Pacific Coast Champion). Injudicious use and treatment aggravate the difficulty, and the result is sometimes an abscess in the back of the leg (as in the case of the late Bob Haley, former champion). This difficulty can be overcome by rest and a thorough rubbing with spirits night and morning. Some men will recover under this treatment in a few months, while others require a year or more. It is a mistake for a man to think that his running days are over when he finds himself affected in this way. An extended rest, with proper care, will make him as good as ever. L. E. Meyers, middle distance champion of the world, ruptured a tendon in his leg when he first went to Australia, so severely that he fell upon the track. He is as well as ever now, for it is but a few days since the cable brought the news of his having run a quarter mile in 48 3-5 seconds.

Half-mile and Mile Running—About the same general training is required for these two races. Commence by jogging 1,000 yards every day, until the muscles become well hardened. A man who can run a half in 2:08 should run in about 2:15 once a day and once a week run at full speed, which will scarcely ever be as fast as he will travel in his actual race. Avoid frequent trials, they weary the muscles and nerves to no purpose.

A man who can run his mile in five minutes should practice every day at about 5:45, and once a week run at nearly full speed. The same rules, on a more extended scale, will apply to all distances up to 10 miles.

[To be Continued.]

Chubb's Catalogue.

A very dainty and useful little pamphlet is that issued by Captain Thos. H. Chubb, the great manufacturer and importer of fishing tackle at Post Mills, Vermont.

Departing from the beaten track, the catalogue contains in addition to an exhaustive resume of the wares made and sold by Mr. Chubb, a series of delightful essays by noted anglers, each one of which will well repay readers. Dr. Henshall writes of "The Rise of the Black Bass;" A. U. Cheney, of "Trout Fishing;" Geo. P. Goff, of "Fish Lore;" W. H. H. Murray, of "Practical Trout Fishing;" John R. Barton, of "Fish Hooks;" and there are other articles on "Salmon Fishing" and "Angling." Typographically the catalogue is a gem, while as a handy book of reference it is indispensable to every possible purchaser of tackle, whether for fly-fishing or the other and less attractive methods. The book may be had from Mr. Chubb, and if anglers in ordering it enclose a few cents' worth of stamps, they will but half do him justice.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Visits.

Mr. J. Martin Barney's pointer Galatea, by Nick of Naso—Temptetica, to owner's Tom Pinch, by Sensation—Benlah, February 3, 1888, at Dutch Flat, Cal.

Mr. Donald Patton's imported collie Fair Maid of Perth to C. S. McLaren's collie Ring, at San Francisco, Feb. 5, 1888.

Death.

Mr. Wm. Harris' setter Hubert, by Harold—Janet, by distemper, at Dutch Flat, February 5, 1888.

Whelps.

Mr. A. P. Mordaunt's black greyhound Lizzie, by Misterton—Lyonese, whelped, February 6, 1888, ten—five dogs—to owner's Sir William II, by Dominie—Silver Tint.

Occidental Coursing Club.

Indications are that the inaugural coursing meeting of the Occidental Club at Newark, on Wednesday next, February 22d, will be well worth attending. A sixteen dog stake will be run off, and as many matches as time permits. The round trip fare has been reduced to one dollar, and good accommodations provided at the Park. The club will go down by the 8:15 train on the South Pacific Coast Railway. The draw will be made to-night at 539 California Street, at eight o'clock, at which time it is hoped that all members who are in arrears for dues will attend and pay up.

Greyhound fanciers should note particularly the litter mentioned elsewhere, by Sir William II—Lizzie. Mr. Mordaunt informs us that he will reserve several of the puppies for his own use, but is willing that the others should pass into the hands of those who have hitherto proved their fondness for really good dogs of the breed.

Since the field trials Mr. J. Martin Barney has been having trouble with his superb pointer Galatea. She suffered from eczema and would not eat, but her owner has by care and judicious exhibition of remedies brought her around and will have her in good condition for the beach show.

The death of Mr. Harris' Hubert, noted elsewhere, is to be regretted. The Harold—Janet puppies are all rare good ones, and one of them, Haroldine, showed herself at the late trials to be an extraordinary animal. Judge Post cannot go amiss if he breeds on the same line in future. Nicks are so rare that when ascertained they should be treasured.

Readers will be interested in the pleintive obit... "Joe," from the pen of Mrs. "Silvicam" which appears elsewhere. It has long been an open secret that "Si...

in propria persona wes Mr. W. A. Perry, hut until the present, no one has attributed the peculiarly delicate fancy which characterizes the writings of our brilliant contributor to the proper source. It now appears that the sportsman's other self is also fond of the field and its appurtenences, and hereafter it will be an open question whether Mr. or Mre. "Silelicum" is to be credited with eepecielly delightful bits of writing over that well known *nom de plume*.

Joe.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Joe had no claim to pedigreed lineage. His father was a red setter and his mother a beautiful spaniel. Joe first saw the light in a cellar where the first two monthe of his life were spent in company with his numerons brothers and sistere. When the family were distributed among the engineer's friends Joe wae kept. There was something so honest, frank and knowing depicted on the puppy face that the engineer would not part with hut kept him to teke the place of the faithful old setter who is now entering the cenine eear and yellow leaf, and who was to he retired from field eervice when Joe grew up. No vices had Joe. The common crimes of puppyhood, of digging up flower heds were never committed hy him; neither was he ever known to tear up clothee. His time was all occupied watching the ewellows that were circling around the garden, or else sitting hy the gate watching for his master.

Firm friends were those two. When Joe grew large enongh to understend what he was required to do he was his master's conetent companion. Often while reading in the summer evenings I would hear mystic words uttered in the seclusion of the engine housé. These weird worde were "Charge," "Seek dead," "Heel," and "Hie on," and when the lesson was ended extravagant words of praise and unlimited petting. In all his life Joe never heard a harsh word from the lips or felt a hlow from hie mester's hand. Sometimes there would he sounds of a grent noise come from the engine house; eounds that denoted that a jubilee of some kind was in progress. It eeemed that the sport coneisted of a men chasing a dog down staire, and the dog chasing the men up again. At other times it would be a game of hide and seek. The dog would hide in some obecure corner, and his master would seek him, although knowing well where hie favorite wee hid. When the seerch was abendoned, and the opinion expressed in a hopelese tone that Joe was lost, Joe would creep from hie concealment and leap about his master. Very often Joe was told of his future home in the lovely valley in the north; wae told of the geese and ducke that darkened the skiee like clouds; of flocks of gronee that wandered in the fields and on the mountain eides; of vest woods where wandered herds of elk and deer, and where lived great beare, nnd prowled crnel cougars. Mnny and veried were the hunte they were going to heve, and the contemplated destruction of game was eomethiog appalling to listen to. While thie wild oration wee heing made Joe would sit and listen as if he understood it all. I well remember Joe's first day in the field; how he and his master set off in the early morning, one looking the ideal eporteman, the other the model hunting dog. When they returned thet night, very tired and succeseful, as a well filled game bag abundantly teetified, pen cannot portray the words of praise and admiration thnt were beetowed upon Joe hy his master. Every action in the catalogue of cenine virtuee Joe hed performed that day, and an honeet belief wae expressed thet there was never euch a good dog as Joe.

Bnt at last the fell destroyer of his race—distemper—eeized Joe. Had he been human no better eere could have heen given him. He was kept in a warm room and a new and eoft rug given him to eleep on. No expense was epared in procuring everything that could alleviate hie pain, and his master was as faithful a nurse ae ever patient had. But all in vain, his days were numbered. One morning I witnessed a scene that if every sportsman's wife in the lend could have witneesed would have made a great difference in the future lives of the four-footed friends of their hushends. Joe'e master had just entered the room when I heard him exclaim in a strange, pained voice, "Joe, Joe, my poor fellow, what ie this?" When I entered the room I found Joe's master kneeling, holding Joe's head in his hend. The eyee thet had been clouded with pain for weary weeks were now clear and bright and were gazing up into the kindly face with a look of unutterable love and longing that seemed to express these words: "My good and kind master, my life has been very happy. Had I been a prince of yonr own race I could not have been more royally treated than I, a poor little dog, heve been. Something stronger end greater than you are calle me. I must go. I em sorry to leave you, but I muet go." Then a film crept over the beautiful eyes, a shiver came over the graceful form, the feethery teil wagged a feeble ferewell, the glossy head nestled deeper in hie master'e hand, and Joe wae dead. For a long time his master knelt and held that lifelese heed. When he arose there were drops on the ehining coat that never fell from cloud or dew. They welled from the heert of a true eporteman and were not teais for a dead dog, but a tribute to the memory of a dead friend—an humble, loving, faithful friend. MARIE C. PERRY.

SEATTLE, W. T., Feh. 7, 1888.

Valuable Dogs Burned.

George T. Allender, the dog trainer, has hed in hie kennels at Wateonville twenty or thirty of the best settere aud pointere in the State. The trainer hae hed extraordinary good luck during the eeaeon jost paseed, having raieed many young dogs and carried them succeesfnlly through the myriad ills of puppyhood without loss. Having eo meny dogs his arrangemente for cooking for them were necessarily on a large scale—a whole houee being devoted to a furnace for boiling the meat and other articles used in feeding.

On Thursday night of lest week, at 11:30 o'clock, Mr. Allender was awakened hy the yelling of the doge, and immediately saw an unnsual glare of light to the reer of his residence. On hurrying out he found the cooking-shed in flames and beyond saving.

It had caught in the roof from the furnace pipe, and being an old structnre, dry as tinder, the flames rapidly spread to the adjoining building, in which all of the slnte, eight in number, were kept. As the heat increeeed the poor brutes, beyond succor, yelled in terror, until the emoke gradually stifled them.

Bat one escaped, a pointer, Roberta, by Robert le Diable—Yonng Beulah, belonging to P. D. Linville. Thoee destroyed were Charlee Kaeding'e Englieh eetter Dottie S., by Regent—Fannie; Frank La Coste's Englieh setter Fannie L, by Regent—Fannie; John Bergez' Englieh eetter Daiey B., by Regent—Fannie; W. S. Kittle'e pointer Maid, by Lemmie B.—Surf; W. J. Golcher'e pointer Cloud, by Lemmie B.—Surf; Judge M. Y. Hayne'e Irieh eetter Velvet, by Mike T.—Lady Elcho; T. F. Zan'e Irish eetter Daiey.

The dogs were all young, of eneerior breeding, and several of them had already shown field quality of marked excellence. In dog-houses adjoining the etructuree destroyed were fifteen young dogs, which were not injured.

A close analysis of all the conditions incident to the sad catastrophe relievee Mr. Allender from all hlame in the premises. He made every endeavor to rescue his valuable charges, hut could effect nothing. When the Fire Department reached the gronnd it wae impossible to do more than save the other huildinge.

ROD.

How Three Members of the Fair Sex Went Fishing.

[By PETRONELLA.]

NO. 7.—ANGLING IN PLEASANT WATERS.

1st Speaker—Rare sport is this that fills life's fountain with enduring wine.
2d Speaker—So thinks not yon finny patriarch who gravely eyes thy lure!

There ie something very human ebout the atmosphere—humau, and therefore changeable. It bids you "good night!" with a cheerful emile, "good morning!" it saye eullenly, and you know from the general dullness that an arbitrary wind is bringing about e condition of affaire bound to turn your comfort into uneasiness. This idea came forcibly home to Milo about two o'clock Monday morning, es he lay on the grass wrapped in his blanket and a damp coverlid of fog. The same coverlid had kept Sqnib ehivering and drawing up his feet for the peet tweuty minutes, end hed driven Ralph from the hammock to the chair, end celled his "sea legs" into requisition more times than it behovee this chronicle to etate. So long es Milo fancied himself the only one in trouble he kept quiet; but when he heard Ralph and Squib moving a ont he cautiously suggested that they look for warmer quartere on the cabin floor, or in the unoccupied chamber.

"Even at that rate we'd need a bit more covering, you know. Thie fog eate into a fellow like acid. Are there no more blankets ahont?"

Squih'e question brought to Milo's mind a large cheet supposed to be filled with bedding which etood just under the window in the nearest chamber. For some reason, though, he imagined that Anne occupied the room, and kept telling himself nothing could be done without etirring up the whole plece.

"No such thing," eaid Ralph, to whom he confided the suppoeed facte of the metter. "No snch thing! Your wife's in there." "And mine elso," he ehould have added, but did not.

"Sure?"

"Perfectly."

"That settles it then. You go into the back room and I'll rummage eround and see whet ie to he found. There's no need of a light."

The doors of the cabin hed been left open for ventiletion, and Milo groped along to the chamber, stopping Kib's growl with a word of ceution, end guarding against accidents hy outetretched arms. His first encounter wes with a woman'e outfit, spread carelessly on the chest lid. In this he came off victor without any waste of skill or muscle, and was delving blindly ahont among the treasures of the cheet, eager to grasp something that felt like a blanket, when there was a movement in the bed. He paid no attention but kept on eearching. At leet hie hand touched a large, fuzzy thing. Cantiously he began to draw it out. The movement in the hed by this time grew more decided, and a voice whiepered:

"Dear, deer! there'e a man in this room, eure. Relph, ie that yon?"

Cold chills shot from Milo's head to his feet. It wae just like those fellowe to play some senseless prank like this, he thought, as he gave the cause of the trouble a last jerk and hurried from the room, dameging hie head againet the corner of an upturned table and knocking over some cups and plates.

"Why did'nt you tell me your wife wae in there?" he said, pitching his loed at Ralph. "A pretty Tom fool I looked getting out!"

Ralph eat on the edge of the bed ehivering and laughing hy turns. Hie double dose of exposure ehowed an inclination to make his hones eche, but notwithstanding sundry dudish peculiarities he wes a game little fellow, and the laugh at the expense of Milo eerved to help him along.

Squih, contrary to direction, had lighted a candle, elso a cigerette, and was en interested listener to the smothered giggling in the next room.

"It's e confonnded shame you jammed your head in that feshion. Why didn't you eay something?" he asked of Milo.

"Sey eomething! What in creetion *could* I say? My wite don't work in a fix, anyhow; they wait till the neceesity ie past. Come, let's hurry up and turn in somewhere!"

"What's the thing you captured? It looks dencedly like a giant piano cover."

Milo spreed out the "find," which wes nothing more thau a piece of colored Canton flennel, ahout the eize of two sheete. He threw it on the bed and Ralph crawled under it with a "thank you, old hoy, I'm happy now."

"Get in next, Squib, and keep your blanket, too. I'll double up down here under mine and the grain sa ke."

"I reelly can't do that, Brandt. Crawl up here on the foot, or into that bunk in the corner."

"All right, I'll take the hunk. Get in with Relph, now, quick. Stop your giggling in there, the fun's ell past."

Multiplied cachinnation followed this command, hut lived only a few moments, and sleep again eettled over the cabin, not to be broken until four o'clock, the stated hour for rieing.

Anne wae the distnrher this time. She had put on her bloomere and wae rattling stove-lids aud banging eaucepane by way of a generel alarm. Her metbod hestened the movemente of Kate and Gertrude, but tho meeculine portion of the community, excepting Kib, who was trotting in and ont ae though affaire of etate weighed on hie miud, responded to nothing until coffee wee announced.

"This ie an unexpected luxury, Miee Anne," said Sqnib, eipping the brown beverage leieurly, as he stood by the door.

"What an awfully jolly grey morning it is. We ehould get eome good haskets to-day! What are your fliee?"

"Small Euglieh, you know," said Anne, making a wise face at him. "Wonld a eaudwich be palatable now, or do you prefer to enjoy it by the stream?"

Squih chose the romantic, and delayed iudnlgence in anything more eolid than coffee until later. Hie example was followed by all except Gertrude. She, as ueual, expressed hereelf eatisfied that death, or eomething equally dreadful, would be the result unless an inviting elice of cold turkey were permitted to eatisfy her very good appetite.

"How about the horsee?" queried Milo. "Do you euppoee there'll he anything wrong in leaving them up among the treee while we're gone?"

"I can anewer for the eafety of one," eaid Ralph, wiping his mouetache and looking very wide of Gertrude's neighborhood.

"Going to put out by yourself?"

"Yee, I must be off, too. Squaw Creek'e my deetination."

"Why don't you go to Oregon?" asked Anne her voice sharp, and her inflection pointed, while Gertrude got up and walked away with apparent unconcern.

"Have'nt time to-day. Practicing for the morning'e work, Mre. Brendt, and getting up a supply of quiet?"

"No, indeed; I wae only trying to arrive at a conclneion."

"Mey I wish you success?"

"Certainly."

"See to the reet of the horsee while you're up there, Holden, celled ont Milo, ae he saw Ralph climbing the hill with rod and hesket.

"I hope he'll give the poor animal time to eet something," seid Kete. There wes a wholly new expression in her eyes; at one moment it seemed like contempt, at another, anger. I think she had arrived at her conclneion.

"Nice boy, that," seid Anne, looking after Relph and laughing, "so unselfish and large-hearted. Don't you think so, Mr. Squih?"

Squih was startled hy such a eudden queetion, and seemed to think the tip of his rod needed close attention. Perhaps it was the reflection from a crimeon silk handkerchief that made hie face grow so werm in color on the instant, or it might have been Anne'e piercing glance. She had en uncomfortable keen way of fixing a person with her eyee. Whatever the cauee might he, he slipped away without reply, and went to consult Milo on the possibility of making up for Ralph's defection. Thie wes easy enough so far as Kate and Anne were concerned, Gertrnde being the rcel (so it then appeared) obstacle to a happy day. But prophet, priest or astrologer, much lese an ordinery individual, can never predict just how a women will act under new and unpleasent circumstauces; and what she may do at one time will be no certain guide for her conduct at another. So it proved in regard to Gertrude. After a ehort consultation with Kate she ceme out of her room, as calm and unruffled ae a child of six, aeked Anne if she and Mr. Sqnib etill adhered to their plan of going up "Little Sulphur," and declared hereelf an attache of Kate and her hnshaud, or a companion for Kib, as the needs of the case might exact. This wee a neat way of managing a defeat; Gertrude had lived long enough in the world of diplomats to learn a clever trick or two.

Milo looked pleased as the trinmphant party in a political cartoon, when he found things had adjusted themeelves. He was quite sure they would if Kate could gein a hearing. There was nothing, according to his conviction, too complicated for her understanding, or too delicate for her touch. No matter how tangled the sleave she could straighten it: Such wee hie just concluaion. But thie case had required little either of skill or petience; Gertrude, accnetomed to considering herself first everywhere and in everything, (the Lord High Chancellor could not have persuaded her she wee not posseesed of more cleverness than both Kete end Anne) had wit enough to discern the necesenty for further experience before ehe could assume ench a position ae an angler; and it seemed easier to forego her hnshend's society than to submit to his dictation, which she knew lacked kindness. Several things ahont fishing were distasteful, bnt for reaeons which she did not choose to express she had made up her mind to become an expert, and when a heantiful woman girds herself for hattle of any kind, be sure it ie already half won. With Kete and Milo ehe felt eecure. Their native courtesy would give every opportunity for improvement, and all mistakes would he paesed over with a sympathetic jest ae things incident to beginning.

Anne, not having a key to the little wires that were regulating Gertrude'e motives and therefore her actions, on thie occasion, was considerably astonished and withal rather pleased. Once before she had fished a stream with Mr. Sqnib, and the occasion lived in her memory ae a delightful one full of novel experiences and satisfactory results. Dnring the entire day he had not mede a speech that eavored of sillineee, or evinced a desire to ascertain if she possessed the accredited vanity of her sex that ie said to find itself inflated by an equivocal compliment, or an idle expression of simulated regard. In Anne'e opinion this was enough to elevate a masculine individnal from the position of "fellow" to that of man. We all take chances occasionally, Anne was taking one now in advancing to a full concluaion from a solitary experience. But it helped her to shoulder her basket with even a merrier than the usual jest, and made her tolerate Gertrude'e assumption of patient self-sacrifice, without the accustomed laughing sarcasm.

Sqnib eeid little, but whistled conetantly while making up his cast, and anyone given to cloee observation would he apt to conclude he wee contented as a colt in clover. One regret only marred his happineee—the arrangement that neceeeitated a return at noon.

Milo's watch merk d exactly five when they began the descent to the stream. He preferred fishing the seme water Kete had whipped on Satnrday, and looked eegerly forward to the first rise. Nothing could mar his pleasure es he waded slowly along, first unsheltered by anything except the soft, grey mist that left tiny beade of moietnre on hie brown felt hnt, and then screened among dripping boughe or caressed by clinging tendrile of bind-weed. Kib might be restless, Kate dreamy and Gertrnde ignorant, but his spirit wae unperturbed; and he kept on, lending assistance here, making a euggestion there, alwaye with the same emile, the eame tenderness of manner, and the eame unwearied patience.

Squib in euch a position would have been quite at see, though his natnral unselfishnees might have bid him conceal it, even if eport ceased at the outeet, ee it moet aesuredly would, for he liked to go ahout things scientifically, and science of every sort eeeks quiet. This, in addition to her preference for up-stream fishing, wee why Aune pleased him. Whether she cered anything for the scientific part of angling or not (which she moet assuredly did) her virtne of clinging closely to a present employment was something ae rare as commendable.

The stream which they were fishing came bustling down the mountain eide over a hed narrow end full of looee, etony ridges which made a broad, muaical ripple and threw the water forward from ehallow to deep with moet unvarying precision. The hanks were much more closely wooded than thoee of "Big Sulphur," and to cast into eome of the poole required considerable ekill and ingenuity, especially if the angler was nervous over the probability of a wetting. Through the centre of the stream thick bunchee of tall grase laid enaree for leader and flies, and cunning parr hid themselves under broad bouldere made beautiful by a soft growth of lichen and refined from the constant wearing of water. A wild spot it was and full of grim ideale. But had you, reader of eettled habite and confirmed ideas, ever stood as Anne is standing now among the eolemn old treee that have spread above the water for more years than she hae lived, with every bush and twig exhaling an odorous freshness and shutting out all the disagreeablee of life; with a tiny, wild canary twittering neer, and a gallant free-lance lark throwing out trille afar; with the low voice of the stream chanting forever the hymn of progress, and the modest face of a wood pink

looking up confidingly from the brown earth and green moss, like an innocent maiden certain of love, there would have come into your heart such a new thrill of exultation at the mere fact of living, such fresh trust and peace, that all hard coldness must have melted and left in its place the warm dews of sympathy.

Anne felt it, not perhaps so deeply and fully as Kate would have, nor in exactly the same way that it influenced Squib who was many pools behind, but enough to make her stronger in the conviction that much of what we call cultivated life is a leech sucking the red blood of existence, and leaving the social body a prey to the fluid of torment.

Watch her now as she swings herself around that brown old trunk which has thrown such vigorous roots far out into the bed of the stream. Who could wish any stronger support than the round arms so clever in the management of rod and leader, or any better guide than the deep, mirthful eyes so quick to detect the yielding point in that gurgling ripple? A novice would find great difficulty in sending flies home to such a spot, overshadowed as it is with low, green boughs; but Anne without parade of the art so perfectly knows to her makes them touch the water at will.

A fish not more than four inches long was the result of this cast, and the next pool gave up two about an inch longer. Anne swung them in without any compunction. The fittest would survive, she thought, whether her flies sped over the water or not; and fish ate bugs as greedily as humans ate fish. It might not be pleasant to talk of, but the world was built on that plan and she had no mind to quarrel with the world; it had been very good to her. Trout, or parr, or any of the oviparous vertebrates were undoubtedly prettier swimming in water than dead in a basket or fried on a platter; (unless one happened to be very hungry) but it was certainly better for her to catch them than some bungler who would wade in at all times and slay for greed of gain. She was not utterly dependent on her rod for entertainment; could spend a day in the woods very profitably without it; but would be apt never to get there at the most inviting time unless subject to a call.

Decidedly Anne was the right kind of person to make a successful angler, and we can pardon Squib his glance of admiration as he drew near and saw her coax two more venturesome parr from a pool close under the bank.

Squib's cup of coffee had failed to sustain him by this time, and he was hoping Anne might think of the sandwiches in her keeping and save him an awkward confession. But Anne was oblivious to everything beyond the fact that the creek was not yielding as it had in other seasons.

"There's something very wrong with this body of water," she said, wondering why Squib had seated himself on a large rock just beside the pool in which she was most anxious to cast. "If you will pardon me the suggestion, Miss Anne, I think it's like my atomach—empty."

Anne laughed. "And I have the provisions in my basket! A bright performance, truly! What hour is it?"

"Quite half-past seven by my time. You can surely spare a few moments to eat a bit of bread. It's all wrong to go about hungry, you know."

"Unless a poor body happened to be unable to get bread, then, I believe it is considered physically and morally right, isn't it?" While making this query, which remained unanswered, Anne was reeling in her line and preparing to seat herself on the rock. It was a longer process than she anticipated, owing to some floating leaves which clung to the leader. "Here," she said, after working quietly for a few seconds, "take my basket, please, and prepare the feast. No, no. You can't help me, everything will be clear in a moment."

Squib was pleased to find a double supply of sandwiches, and wrestled successfully with a desire to begin eating until Anne stood her rod by a tree and sat down beside him. "How gracious of you to give me the largest slice of turkey," she said, spreading a napkin on her lap, and looking leisurely around. "Doesn't the fog seem to be lifting? I believe we'll soon have the sun."

But Squib was not interested concerning the weather just at that time; he was thinking instead of a conversation Miss Anne had begun with him yesterday, and trying to get up courage for a continuance. The first sandwich had completely disappeared, and his second was following before this necessary bravery showed itself, and then he said abruptly:

"So you do not believe in marriage, Miss Anne?"

"For those of the community who feel inclined, yes; for myself, no. You see, Mr. Squib, I am peculiarly constituted. It would be impossible for me to love a man's weakness, however much passion I might feel for him. Most men, I know, think they have none; but a close acquaintance generally brings them to the fore. It is really surprising how large men can be in public and how small in private. Then, what could marriage do for me? I am now contented, happy and able to devote myself to anything I choose, from a study of the doctrine of abiogenesis to fishing for parr. My time and thoughts are my own, and nobody's buttons suffer in consequence. Married, I would have another individuality to consider; the chances are it might be a bad one, and at my hands it would surely meet distruction. Most men, I believe, think that women stay old maids either because they have been jilted, or never had an offer. With me neither has happened. At eighteen I had a proposal which was more than attractive, but the man did one mean act that prejudiced me, so here I am. He is prosperous enough now—a club man and all that, narrow-minded as a parrot, and without originality proportioned to the trying of a cavat. I lift up my hands in thankfulness for my escape every time he comes near me. No doubt, his feelings are exactly the same. Call me lacking in charity, breadth of intellect, or anything you choose, it cannot alter my feeling in this matter."

"But have you no belief in love, Miss Anne? It smooths down all these things wonderfully, you know."

"It is because I have so deep a belief in love that I feel as I do. I will not practice petty arts to hold an affection that should be mine by right. Love, in my belief, is a force that stirs the soul to its depths. Hence it can only be proportioned to the quantity and quality of spiritual fineness in the individual. Frankly I must confess there has never been anything more than a ripple on the surface of my soul. Perhaps, too, I am lacking somewhere."

"No, on the contrary, you possess too much, and have developed into a crustacean, so far as the feelings are concerned, in consequence. Tell me, do you believe in friendship?"

"Above everything. A good friend is chart and compass in any emergency."

"But between man and woman?"

"That depends altogether on the kind of magnetism that draws them to one another."

"Would you have any objection to entering into a compact of friendship with me?"

"None whatever."

"Thanks."

"You are quite welcome."

There was a constrained silence after this for a few moments, during which the water babbled, the grasses waved slowly, and a ray of sunlight played "hide-and-seek" with the drifting clouds. Then Anne picked up the remnants of the feast, folded her napkin, and making some remark about lost time, took her rod and began casting in a deep pool.

"A most extraordinary woman!" said Squib, drawing his fingers through his whiskers and looking straight ahead. Then followed two or three minutes of thought, after which he took a drink of whiskey and water (a flask was part of his fishing outfit), lighted a cigarette, laughed a short, little laugh, and went back to his sport.

Both fished conscientiously until eleven o'clock, when they took a short rest on the bank, talked over their catch and the morning's experience in angling, and prepared to walk and wade back. It would have been more restful to have walked all the way, but a path was lacking, and the underbrush kept twisting rod and basket from side to side until life became a burden, and all the magic influence of the quiet woods was destroyed. Anne enjoyed splashing along through the water behind Squib, sprinkling him with a fine rain from the creek, and dutifully apologizing every time a too-bountiful shower fell on his head and shoulders. Squib was very patient under it all. He could afford to be. His vengeance lay far in the future. As they climbed the bank the sun sent a broad shaft of golden light around and beyond them. It drove away the grey clouds that hovered over the cabin, and crowned high noon with becoming brightness.

The first one they encountered was Gertrude. A successful morning had made her beauty more radiant and filled her manner with graciousness.

"Just think, Anne," she said, rushing over to them, "just think, I got fifteen all by myself. No one helped me the least bit. Did you, Mr. Braudt?"

"Not very much," said Milo, cautiously. "You've some angling material in your make-up. Have a good time, Squib?"

"Never better. The fishing is decidedly poor, though. Together we only brought in forty, and Miss Anne killed twenty-five of them.

"I think you must have been dreaming and idling, Mr. Squib. The worst kind of a dreamy spell came over me this morning. Eight is my total."

"Your fund of sympathy is inexhaustible, Kate," said Anne, sitting down in the doorway and fanning herself with her hat, while Squib relieved her of basket and rod. "But he can't be saved this time. Never saw I man labor more earnestly."

"Oh, the creeks have been fished to death! That butcher has been around killing a hundred or two every day for I don't know how long. No water can stand work like that. Come, Kitten, produce the carried oysters and other stuff you promised. I wish we hadn't said anything about waiting dinner for Ralph. He may not get back until away long in the afternoon. Help yourself, Squib."

Milo sat down to his twelve o'clock breakfast prepared to confiscate anything in sight, and Squib awaited no second invitation, after washing his hands and brushing his hair, to do the same. Gertrude had already been served by Kate, and was in one of her gayest moods. She sat down opposite Anne and told of her exploits until the merry spinster solemnly took up the kitchen salt-box and sprinkled a goodly quantity on her yellow locks. This was the beginning of a frolic that involved everybody, from Milo to Kib, who barked and jumped until his supply of breath gave out, when he crawled under the table and was drenched by a wandering glass of Apollinaris, which would have allayed Squib's thirst had not Anne innocently tipped it over.

"Here now, have mercy," said Milo, standing the pushing and pelting as long as he could. "I want to eat something. Come on, Squib, don't you give up like that."

Squib, thus adjured, took his seat again, and finally succeeded in getting something to eat and drink.

"Well, Mrs. Brandt, the time's shortening up," he said to Kate, who had taken refuge in the hammock. "Had you made some arrangements for return. It's a stupidly late hour to ask, but—"

"Oh, yes, everything is settled. We expect a wagon not later than seven. That will give us a pleasant drive to Cloverdale, and plenty of sleep before starting home. I suppose you will ride back on the horses?"

"Yes, we expect to. I begin to be rather worried about Holden's horse."

"Oh, that's all right," said Milo. "He knows what he's about. Got any packing for us, Kitten?"

"It's too early for that, yet. Let's dream all we can to-day, for to-morrow we go back to the world."

Angling in Oregon Waters.

I acknowledge several invitations to contribute a paper on Oregon angling to the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, but somehow or other there has always been some obstacle in the way until this evening, when, with a fir-bark fire blazing in the grate of my den, and a treasured old pipe in my mouth, I find myself entirely out of reading matter, and in the absence of anything to read I am forced to write, in self-defence.

Candidly, I consider the fly-fishing of our Oregon and Washington Territory streams far ahead of anything I have seen elsewhere. I went out to the Yellowstone a year ago last July and found the fish as inferior in gameness as they were in flavor; and a wormier lot of fish I never saw. Give me the McKenzie, the North Umpqua and the south fork of Hood River in Oregon, as well as the Trask and Dougherty (sometimes called Wilson) which are less than sixty miles from Portland, over any other streams I ever fished. Next to them, and certainly preferable to them if as easily reached, give me the Uynoochie and the Satsop, whose waters flow into Gray's Harbor; nor must I forget the Nasel which empties into Shoalwater Bay, where I camped six weeks in 1885, and where it seemed to me that anybody was born anew. We used to get our mail from Portland once a week, the BREEDER included, and more than once while fishing at the falls of the Nssel I have wished for an hour of the company of "Petronella."

Plain, honest, unaffected old Ike Lane, how the memory of those August days brings the quiet little man's face back to me. I had heard of "Ike, the Eyesterman" for twenty odd years, while employed as a pilot on the Columbia river steamboats. The elk that he had dispatched with his big knife after his unerring rifle had brought the antlered monarchs to their knees; the bears that had fallen less than forty feet from him with the "Knar-r-r" roaring from their bloody fangs; the cougars whose fierce screams of mortal agony had drowned the crack of the zager amid the roaring hemlocks—all these had conspired together to depict in my mind's eye a burly figure, with shaggy black hair and beard, piercing black eyes and the torso of the Spartans. You may well judge then, of my unfeigned disgust when I beheld a little fellow about four inches over five feet, with milky blue eyes and yellow chin beard. He is something like a looking man as our old pioneer race-horse trainer, Sam Lower, now dead over a quarter century.

By the poker's Mossa but he's a hard fellow to follow all day on a hunt after an elk; and as for trout-fishing, he is the most genial of companions. He was a regular pot fisherman, however, till Eugene White and myself took hold of him and broke him of his trick of pulling caddis worms out of the rocks to use for bait. Ike carries a stock of old Bemis flies now and uses them with his little Cazenovia lance-wood rod. It weighs nine ounces, and I saw him kill a four-pound mukilteo (silverside salmon) with it as finely as Thad Norris could have done.

The Satsop is the stream to which I shall take "Petronella" if ever I can get my claw on her shoulder. In thirty years' fishing from Monterey all the way up to Fort Wrangel, where I piloted river steamers two seasons, I have never seen a stream to suit me as well as the Satsop, for three reasons. First, it is cold and contains abundance of large and game fish in the very hottest weather, when every man ought to sleep out of doors, if possible. Second, because while rapid and brawling it is not dangerous like the McKenzie or Dougherty, where the current is so strong that no man can wade without imminent peril. And third, because its banks are filled with lovely camping spots where one can have in August such luxuries as whortleberries, rabbits, grouse, pigeons, deer, and at the same time go to any cottager's door and buy all the milk and butter you can lug away for a half-dollar. The dew falls at night, so that one of McKoon's tents would not be a bad thing if you have ladies in the party. For myself give me the shade of a tree to keep off the moon while I sleep. My camp-fire is always made and the coffee boiling before the sun gets over the ridge; and I am never likely to have weak eyes from that cause.

The McKenzie, which rises from the everlasting snows of the Three Sisters, is really the finest stream in Oregon, or anywhere else for that matter; but it is also the most dangerous, and a very strong swimmer is liable to lose his footing and become entangled in a vortex from which he would never emerge alive. To add to the great size and gameness of its trout there are hot springs fully equal to those of Paso Robles or Little Rock, so that it is unsurpassed as a health resort. The deer are still abundant there and the lover of woodcraft will be equally at home at the Foley Springs or the Bel Knap, which are on the river and nearer to the fishing grounds. The beautiful Dolly Varden trout is taken here from the very same pools as the "redside," which is the gamest of all the Pacific Coast native fish.

Now, I suppose, some of your readers will ask me what is my favorite rod? My answer is that I have three rods, two of which are split bamboo, and the other a Utica switch My longest bamboo is a Conroy rod, a present from Mr. Buck of the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*. It is eleven feet six inches in length, and I only use it for lake fishing from a boat. The other is ten feet long and is the work of B. F. Nicholls, of Boston. I use it on the Clackanas, Dougherty, Umpqua and other wide rivers. Two years ago last fall I killed a six-pound salmon with it on the Clackanas, at the mouth of Eagle Creek; and I don't believe that you or anybody else ever saw a much bigger circus than I had for about forty minutes. I was into the water half-a-dozen times during that period above my hips, and having no gaff-hook or landing net with me, walked to a sand bar where I shouldered my rod and dragged the big brute out on his belly. I got home at 9:20 that night and next day my table was graced by the fattest broiled fish I ever saw. He was of the mukilteo or silverside persuasion.

Now you will ask what is a Utica switch? Well, take it up one side and down the other, it is by long odds the handiest rod I ever saw, especially for such fishing as you have down there in California. It was made for me (upon a design of Mr. Harris, of the *American Angler*) by Frederick Devine, of Utica, N. Y., and has three middle pieces of different lengths and four tips also of various lengths, with an interchangeable system of ferrules. It can be made to vary in length from nine feet down to seven feet two inches. I use the shortest middle piece and the second longest tip in a narrow or very brushy stream. It is made of Bethehara wood, and costs $15, which I deem the cheapest rod I ever had at the price. Its ferrules are very stout, and Devine uses no dowels. In a dry climate it makes but little difference, but here in Oregon, where it often rains in May or June, I would not swap it off for a dozen bamboo rods.

If any of your readers visit Oregon next summer I advise them to take the west side railroad to North Yamhill Station and thence by wagon to Eugene Keyes' house on the Trask, where as good a housekeeper as ever lived is to be found in the person of Keyes' wife. It is the best country boarding-house in America, to my notion, and the terms are $5 per week. No matter how hot the days are there in August, you will always need two blankets over you at night. Venison is as plenty as beef, and it is your own fault if you do not have more trout than you can eat. I once took sixty-three fish, varying from ten to fourteen inches, in two hours and a half, within a mile's walk of the house, and quit because I deemed it reckless slaughter to kill any more. The water is icy cold, and when you get on a fourteen-inch fish you are sure to get a fight on your hands. On my first night at Keyes' I took the fish at the first cast, just as the day was fairly gone. These two fish weighed three and a quarter pounds together and were nearly of a size, two as pretty "redsides" as I ever saw. I had my "Utica switch," and would not have given a quarter of a dollar for its chances, but it stood the strain bravely and I landed both fish. The next morning I took from one deep eddy, about a mile below there, five fish that weighed seven pounds dressed, altogether. I gutted them to save room in the basket.

But the Satsop is my darling, although not so pleasant to stay on as on the Trask, except you camp out. I was out one day there with my son and Mr. E. H. Palmer, of this city, and after walking four miles up stream gave them half an hour's start of me on the homeward trip. I caught seventy-eight fish of exceptional size, and believed that I was "high hook." On reaching camp, however, I found that Charles had eighty-two to Palmer's eighty-seven, though mine were larger fish and out-weighed either of the other creels. On the Satsop there is every variety of berries, and plenty of grouse; and if I had more space I could give you an idea of how well we lived with myself for cook and my Caledonian friend, Lewie Russell, for dishwasher. Eh, mon dear, but the Scot is a jewel of a fellow after supper.

If I were to write my canoe voyage of 1884, from Nenankum to the sea, 127 miles down the beautiful Chehalis, some of your dude anglers would be green with envy. Let some them come up here next August and try it on, and I not wonder at the enthusiasm of

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Feb. 18, 1888.

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Form.

The above word has many meanings, and in the lexicon of the turf there are several definitions. The one which we intend to consider in this article may be defined as the consideration of the qualities necessary to give the greatest assurance of a high rate of speed. Physical and mental characteristics must be coupled in the review, though as the marks of physical excellence are the most pronounced, it will be held by a large majority of experts that form means outward conformation, and that mental qualities do not come into the calculation. That position we cannot endorse, and consider that the man who is not guided by any other data than the shape of the machine, its covering of muscular tissue, the tendons, ligaments, joints and feet is not a "good judge" in the fullest sense of the term. In this era of craze for fashionable blood there is great danger of form being overlooked. That proper attention is not given to selection apart from blood lines, and that animals totally unsuited on account of corresponding defects are coupled with sanguine expectations of securing the sought-for type. There is more danger from this in the breeding of trotters than the breeder of race-horses has to encounter. For more than two centuries there has been an effort to improve the form of race-horses. Well-directed efforts, as there was a distinct aim in view—the object to produce an animal which could run fast and keep up the speed for certain distances and carry a certain amount of weight. This was the natural fast pace of the horse, and, consequently, when the machinery was in the right proportion and the resolution in keeping there was success. But in breeding trotters there are qualities demanded which should compel still closer scrutiny in the selection of parents. The adaptability to acquire the fast-trotting step and the temperament to adhere to the acquired manner of progression among the excitements of contests and the turmoil attendant on large gatherings of people is of the highest importance. But in the endeavor to secure these qualities (consider them paramount, if you choose) it is absolutely imperative that *race-horse* characteristics be added. That is the capacity to carry the strain, and though some animals of inferior form may combine the essentials, these are exceptions, and the old adage that "form gives superiority" will be found true in a majority of examples where there is a high degree of excellency.

In an article last week, it was asserted that the success at Palo Alto was due, in no slight degree, to the selection of form as well as blood. This we think is susceptible of proof, and, furthermore, established by evidence which any clear-headed man will admit to be sound. In the first place the selection of Electioneer was in a great measure due to his form being nearer the model desired than others which were shown. It may be said that the choice was made entirely on form, as between the two stallions at Stony Ford—Messenger Duroc and Electioneer—the choice, if made on pedigree, would have been the former. By the same sire, the dam of the former bringing in several additional strains of Messenger, and with first, second, third and fourth dams traced. The other had one known strain on the side of the dam, and in 1876, when the purchase was made, that slightly valued. George Wilkes was pronounced a failure in 1876, and the stigma clung to those which had Clay blood. This could be carried further, but it does not require long statements to show that on the score of breeding Messenger Duroc would have been awarded the palm by nearly all, if not a unanimous vote, of trotting-horse men. Then on the score of "producer," previous to 1876 Prospero had won a match for $10,000, distancing his opponent in 2:22½. Dame Trot and Hogarth had shown well as three-year-olds, Elaine and other youngsters showing great powers. While the *successful* sire was three years the oldest, the *cast-off* was eight years old when bought, and had nothing to show only his *form*, and the *fact* that his dam had also proved that she was a *producer*.

When Governor Stanford returned home he assured us that without wishing to disparage the premier of Stoney Ford, had Mr. Backman offered him Messenger Duroc as a gift, on condition that Electioneer be left, he would have paid the price for the latter in preference. Had Mr. Backman appreciated the form of Electioneer as highly as the purchaser, he would have given him a better chance. Had he been mated with the same judgment in the East as he has since his location in California, it is fair to infer that results would have been different. In all probability not such startling denouments. The climate has been a factor, and without going to the thoroughbred paddocks it would be difficult in the State of New York to make such a selection of high-formed mares. That the climate has an influence on form is also susceptible of proof. Among all the St. Clairs we have seen only one that could be called coarse. Then at Sunny Slope every generation has shown superiority of form to that which preceded it. The Moor was not to be compared to his son Sultan, and still finer proportion exists in the get of that noted stallion. Beautiful Bells when in training had a finished, high-bred look which still remains, after giving birth to so many colts. Apart from thoroughbreds, and those so nearly related to thoroughbreds as to carry the characteristics, the mares which have "nicked" so well with Electioneer have shown a "deal of quality." May Flower, Mayfly, Beautiful Bells, Susie, Lady Ellen, Manzanita, May Queen, Norma, and others which could be named, prove this assertion to be correct. To turn to thoroughbred and nearly thoroughbred mares to show how the same ground for selection proved in practice, there are Ansel 2:20, Palo Alto 2:20¼, Azmoor 2:30½, Antece 2:16¼, Antevolo 2:19½, three of these records made when four-year-olds. Were the "trials" added a still more surprising illustration would be presented.

Mr. Wallace laid a good deal of stress on the statement made to him by Governor Stanford that he was guided in a great measure by the head of the thoroughbred mares he chose to breed to Electioneer. That was that if the rest of the form came up to the standard, and the head fell below the gauge the animal was rejected. There could not be better proof of the soundness of the judgment of the selector. It may be said, with little fear of denial, that the best form for racing, so far as physical proportion extends, is also the best form for trotting. This is more likely to be found in animals which have been bred for so many generations with that object in view, and those of near relationship, than in races which have only a trace, if any, of the blood. This desideratum may be shown by mares, the temper of which is a drawback, and this is more plainly exhibited in the "features" than any other portion of the animal. Eyes, ears, forehead, nostrils, jaws, indicate the equine character, and a competent judge reads in the equine countenance the story which an accomplished physiognomist peruses in a corresponding volume in mankind. With this difference, there is no dissimulation in the brute. Ill-usage may have had an effect, and the flash of the eye and backward pose of the ear tell of wrongs inflicted and suffering endured. Still, as competent a judge as the proprietor of Palo Alto discriminates between natural character and acquired traits. A head denoting intelligence is that sought for. There may be a spice of deviltry shown without cancelling the claims for consideration. The head of Electioneer shows a high order of intelligence. The eye is so expressive that it elicits encomiums from careless observers, and the width between is an evidence that there is room for plenty of brain. Coupled with mares of higher finish in neck, body and limbs, and with similar nervous organizations, if even there is more excitability shown, there are good reasons to look for such progeny as has come from the conjoining. It must be borne in mind, too, that selections of thoroughbred mares had to be guided by what could be seen in the individual. While the action could be partially arrived at from the study of the form, and by scrutiny in fields and paddocks; the main dependence was on a careful survey of the animal in repose.

In place of being an argument against the use of thoroughbred mares in the trotting stud, the acknowledgement that success has followed proper selection is strongly in favor of their employment. While few men have Governor Stanford's capacity for close observation, and almost an intuitive faculty of coming to correct conclusions on anything his attention is directed to, if a study of form—careful, close study—that one great secret of success can be acquired.

In this connection we can say that facility of expression, the repetition of what has been written over again about "points," do not cover the ground, or give those who glibly rehearse them the standard which marks *the* judge.

A majority of the points, when taken separately, may be good, and yet a lack of harmony of proportion, symmetry, or what is termed "well-balanced," overcome the good, while an animal which does not "fill the measure" be vastly superior when the test is a practical comparison of speed and endurance.

There are few writers for the press who have the faculty of describing a horse intelligently. Some follow "copy," and reproduce the portraiture of an olden-time expert. When deprived of that aid there is usually a queer jumble of phrases. Our attention was called a few days ago to the description of a horse which was delineated as "lacking substance," whereas, if there was a fault in that direction it laid on the other side. Now substance is an indefinite term, and, as usually applied, means a ponderous body and heavy bone. These, or at least the first, may be of service to a cart-horse, entirely out of place where a high rate of speed, either galloping, trotting or pacing, is the objective point. When there is sufficient muscular development to propel the body at the rate and for the distance required, any great surplus will be found detrimental. There are few animals which lack bone, though very many are deficient in tendon. The bulk of muscle is not an absolute measure of power. As hickory differs from basswood, so the muscles of race-horses and highly-bred trotters have far more elasticity, and, of course, more contractile force than those of the coarser breeds. The object of depositing adipose matter in connection with speed is as a lubricant, when that is in excess it is a hindrance. Especially to the internal organs, though outside fat increases the weight, *i. e.*, the substance to the eye, it surely diminishes the capacity. We like to see an animal take on flesh, even to overloading, when circumstances are favorable, as that shows the proper assimilation of food. This is a token of good digestion, though animals intended for fast work should not be permitted to become decidedly gross, and should that be the case great care must be observed in the first stage of training not to be overly eager to remove the burden. A fat horse may be rated by those who apply the term as showing a "deal of substance." A heavily made horse, with a round, full barrel, loaded shoulders, massive quarters, great width between the forelegs, offered as a model, and so it would be were mere strength the desideratum. The sculptors of ancient times made a vast difference between the statues of Hercules and Mercury, and the race-course proves that there must be the antithesis of what is usually called substance. Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, bull-dogs are the types of strength, the greyhound emphatically an exemplar of speed when the canine race is looked to for an illustration.

But there are many other points to consider, as well as substance, and several articles be necessary for proper elucidation.

In the Produce Stallion Stakes of Indiana, Anteros, full brother to Antseo and Antevolo has thirteen representatives; Jersey Wilkes has nearly as many more. Only two sons of Old Blue Bull are represented, Georgs Hall and Kindergarten. They have a very large entry for this stake, and when those who face the starter are called to the stand, you will all have a chance to hear of a horse-race.

The Governor has appointed and commissioned O. S. Crittenden, of this city, as a member of the District Board of Agriculture for District No. 1 (Golden Gate Fair Association), vice W. W. Cameron failed to qualify.

"M. G. T." on Placing.

There are good ideas in the letter of our correspondent. Startlingly novel though it may appear to trot a certain number of heats and award the prizes to aggregate positions, there is merit in it. The honest competitor who does his best in every heat would obtain recognition; the cunning manipulator who lays up, employs helpers, expecting to win through chicanery, would be "headed off." It is full time that the plea of not wanting a record should be regarded as an admission of guilt. If that be the governing principle do not start in races. As we have oftentimes argued one of the greatest drawbacks to trotting is the laying up of heats. Were M. T. G.'s plan adopted fully so as to include the horse which would win under the present rule, there would be an effectual estoppel. But there are difficulties in the way of "averaging" positions when the number of heats is subjected to the test, as a horse might stand higher in the race, when he had never been better than third than those which had won heats. The number of starters would be an important factor in the calculation. Suppose that there were eight starters: A stood 8, 8, 1, 1, 1; B 1, 1, 8, 8, 8; C 2, 2, 2, 2, 2; D 3, 3, 3, 3, 3; A would foot 19; B 26; C 10, and D 15, giving C and D first and second money. Even the horse which ranked four in each heat, and the one which had a figure five opposite his name all through would be better than B. For all that seeming injustice they would be actually better entitled to the precedence. He has beaten them two heats, they have finished in front of him three times. This is a knotty question from every point of view. The simplest solution appears to us to compel every driver to go for every heat. This, too, would seem hard so long as winning a certain number was the only measure that could be used to fix the status of the victor. As it now stands when "laying up" gives better chances of winning it is the duty of the driver to "save" his horse. But in place of aggregating positions, let us suppose that a certain number of heats must be trotted and the rank awarded in accordance with a formula as follows: The horse shall be the winner which finishes in front of all the other horses a majority of heats, the second shall be the horse which holds the next place according to the same scale, and so on until all the allotments are decided. Thus if five heats are the number fixed upon, and there are four horses engaged

A	2	1	3	1	2
B	1	2	2	3	4
C	3	3	1	2	3
D	4	4	4	4	1

This would give a different result from aggregation, as the totals would figure: A, 9; B, 12; C, 12 and D, 13, dividing, under the latter plan, second and third money between B and C. There are so many objections, however, to both, that we cannot see the way clear to the adoption of either. Again, if the winning of three heats is imperative there is still trouble. For instance, D might win the sixth heat, A the seventh. While D was second, B third and C fourth, D would be behind B and C in four heats, in front of them three heats.

It appears, therefore, a task beyond a likelihood of accomplishment to better the present system, so long as heats are trotted, and relief must come from amendments which will not materially change the present rule to govern placing. As we argued some time ago the most feasible plan is to shorten the distance. That has worked well in racing, and it is reasonable to expect an improvement in trotting when laying up is restricted to a less number of yards.

We shall assuredly "excuse" our correspondent for his expressed partiality for Herod and Herod blood. We admire the feeling which prompts the advocacy of favorite horses, even when carried to enthusiastic demonstrations. But when abuse of other horses accompanies the laudation of those fancied, that practice cannot be too severely reprehended. This failing M. T. G. has been far from exhibiting, and he has good grounds for extolling Herod. It was, indeed, a remarkable showing to accomplish what he did after eighteen years of life, and without doubt, subjected to hardships which told as well as years. We sincerely hope that the descendants of the game old Morgan may prove eminently worthy and climb within a slender notch of the topmost round of Fame's ladder. More than that for us to say can scarcely be expected and be candid in our statements, as the first place is earnestly desired for the descendants of the one we battled for so many years.

Death of Twilight.

The bay mare Twilight, by Norfolk, dam Kate Gift by Lodi, from Ruby, by Winnehago, was found dead in the paddock at Rancho del Paso a few days since. Appearances indicated that she had jumped a fence from one paddock to another, and, catching her hind feet on the top rail, had turned a somersault, breaking her neck. Twilight was foaled in 1875, and bred by Col. W. W. Gift, in whose colors she raced successfully for several years. She was a great weight carrier, and particularly good over hurdles. She was sold to Gov. Stanford, and in 1883 produced the bay filly Moonlight, by Thad Stevens. Mr. Haggin purchased her last year after she had foaled a colt by Will Crocker.

A Stake for Three-Year-Old Stallions.

Some time ago we advocated the getting up of stakes for three-year-old stallions, and that it might be incorporated with the speed programmes of the fairs advantageously. A few days ago a letter was received from a gentleman prominent in the management of agricultural exhibitions, and also a large breeder of horses. He suggests that a stake of $200 each be gotten up to trot on the same day that the National Stallion Stake is decided, and that he would make one and probably two nominations. It strikes us that the day previous to the stallion trot would be better. Towards the latter part of October there is not time enough in one afternoon for two races to be decided without sandwiching, and in a race of so much importance as the stallion contest is likely to be, there should be nothing in the way of an exact compliance with the rule hearing on time between heats. Then, too, the question of a division of the gate receipts would be somewhat intricate. The "big race" will be the supreme attraction, and that alone will be a magnet of the first power. It is not likely that a colt race on the same day would add a dollar to the receipts, but on a previous day and conjointly with another colt stake, make the "added money" a round sum. Our plan would be to open two colt stakes, one for three-year-old stallions, and the other for two-year-old stallions, the older to trot "3 in 5," the younger "2 in 3." This would ensure good sport for one afternoon, and as a number of people will come from a distance to see the championship battle, it is altogether probable that a majority will be on hand the day before. It is asking too much of Captain Smith to take the additional labor upon himself which these two stakes will entail, and yet in his willingness to assist in promoting trotting sports he may accept the task. There will be time enough, however, to arrange the colt stakes after the nominations are received for the National. The California entries may be in so as to publish them on the third of March. By the 10th, all will be made known, unless there should be something out of joint in the mail.

The Weather.

The promise of February 1st was not fulfilled. At that time it looked favorable for the short month to be dry and warm, but after a few days of glorious expectancy the rains came again, and though there was warmth enough there has been a surplus of mud. Again, the indications are promising. St. Valentine's day was fair, the 15th and 16th as lovely overhead as could be desired, though there was still plenty of mud in the streets, even on those which are macadamized a good deal of slop. All that is needed now is a continuation of sunshine to put everybody in good spirits. There could not be better prospects for farmers and fruit-growers, and all that horse-trainers require is dry footing.

It is true that hay and oats are at a top figure, especially hay. Twenty dollars a ton for that which is far from being really first quality is pretty steep, and when from two to four tons can be cut from an acre, should pay the grower better than a crop of grain. "Trusts" and "combines" are cornering nearly every indispensable article of consumption, and horsemen catch it all around.

Mr. Donahue Retires.

A letter from Wm. Appleby informs us that Mr. Donahue has instructed him to sell his horses in training, with the exception of those which "Billy" would like to retain and run under his own colors. Two being all that his circumstances will warrant him incurring expense upon, the remainder will be disposed of at reasonable figures. Mr. Donahue gives Appleby the use of his track, stable, etc., which will put him in a good position to train a public stable. He is competent and trustworthy, with the additional recommendation of being able to ride excepting at a very low weight. Mr. Donahue contemplates an extended tour, and his connection with race-horses will be limited for a time to breeding a few mares.

Curing Horse Vices.

Prof. G. W. Stimpson, a recent arrival from the East, is in the city, and proposes to give a few exhibitions of his skill as a horse educator, at the Bay District Track, during his stay. He brings the most unexceptionable credentials from the states of the Mississippi Valley, where he has followed his profession and calls himself not only an educator of horses but an educator of horsemen as well. He is a great advocate of humane treatment, opposing all manner of brutality, and even scorns the word "subjugation" in connection with managing the horse. The professor invites the presence of his exhibitions of any and all wild, shying, biting, kicking, balky, run-away or vicious horses of any kind or character, and proposes to reduce them to good behavior without charge, and at the same time demonstrates practically to owners and others the proper method of cultivating the acquaintance and good graces of the noblest of quadrupeds. As there is much work of this kind to be done in California, we have no doubt the professor will find abundant opportunity to try his art and prove his claims. He is on his way to Australia, but will be here a short time and will give public notice of the dates of exhibition.

Foals of 1888.

At Rancho Del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

Feb. 8, bay filly by imp. Sir Modred, dam Miss Laura by imp. King Ban, from Flower Girl, by imp. Australian.

Feb. 8, bay filly by Warwick, dam Cordelia Planet by Planet, from Lilla, by imp. Yorkshire.

Feb. 8, chestnut colt by Warwick, dam Lorilla by imp. Mortemer, from imp. Refreshment, by Caterer.

Feb. 8, chestnut filly by imp. Kyrie Daly, dam Mura, by imp. Lexington, from Lemonade, by Lexington.

Feb. 13, chestnut colt by imp. Sir Modred, dam Tyranny (sister to Tyrant) by imp. Great Tom, from Moselle, by Jack Malone.

Feb. 13, bay colt by Ban Fox, dam imp. Queen, by Scottish Chief, from Gertrude, by Parmesan.

Feb. 14, bay colt by Warwick, dam Maria F., by Leinster, from Flush, by Hiawatha.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

TROTTERS.

Feb. 1, bay filly (dead) by Piedmont, dam Carrie C. by Electioneer, from Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay.

Feb. 5, bay filly by Electioneer, dam May by Wildidle, from Mayflower, by St. Clair.

Feb. 7, brown colt (dead) by Norval, dam Amy by Messenger Duroc, from Amanda, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Feb. 9, bay filly by Will Crocker, dam Claire by Arthurton, from Lady St. Clair, by St. Clair.

Feb. 12, bay colt by Electioneer, dam Winona by Almont, from Dolly (dam of Director, 2:17), by Mambrino Chief.

Feb. 13, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Texana by Foreigner, from Mary Woods, by imp. Yorkshire.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Jan. 29, bay filly by Flood, dam Lady Evangeline by Leinster, from Tibbie Dunbar, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Jan. 30, bay filly by Argyle, dam imp. Fairy Rose by Kisber, from Hippolyte, by King Tom.

Jan. 31, bay colt by Shannon, dam Sallie Gardner by Vandal, from Charlotte Thompson, by imp. Mickey Free.

Feb. 1, dark brown filly by Flood, dam Frolic by Thunder, from imp. Siskin, by Muscovite.

Feb. 8, chestnut colt by Argyle, dam imp. Amelia by Lowlander, from Melissa, by Hubert.

Judicious Breeding.

On February 6th my bay mare Laura, by Whippleton, dam by Plow Boy, foaled to Rustic one brown colt for which I claim the name of RUSTIC L.

On the night of 13th, Gazelle, sister to Flora Shepherd, record 2:30, sister to Nellie Patchen, record 2:27½, foaled to Rustic one brown filly for which I claim the name of RUSTIC S.

I like and fully agree with Mr. Simpson in his last editorial on the mating of mares. The stallion is an edition to be revised and corrected; *id est*, there never was a perfect horse. Hence a mare should be the complement to the horse; fills up his deficiencies with her excellencies. Above all, if the greatest of speed is aimed at, breed away superfluous action, "that is a waste of motion." Heavy shoes make excessive action; discard them and use light steel shoes with low heels, so as to let the frog touch the ground, or use tips. High form in the mare ensures high form in the colt. The dam more largely gives the disposition than the sire. Daughters are more like the fathers than the mothers, and sons more like the dams than the fathers. Look at the high form of Antevolo; more like his dam than the close compact, muscular form of his sire. These are ideas that I think experience has taught. No one can study to love or appreciate a horse indoors. Nothing will educate those who think they know all about horses—their name is legion—the speeding track in the park once done will.

"A man's a man for a' that and a' that," will apply to the horses which make this drive famous; not to the man or the turnouts. No saying is more trite and conclusive evidence of what constitutes a crack-horse than the remarks of a colored gen'men. "How far," a belated traveller enquired of a wayside negro slave in the South, "is it to A?" "Wall, Massa," responded the man of color, "a jadgin' from dat horse you'se a ridin', it's about a thousand miles; but if you'se on my massa'e horse, you'se dar now."

That is what all are trying to do to get there. The location of *there*, be it either high or low, brings us weal or brings us woe. P. J. SHAFTER.

OLEMA, Feb. 14th.

Shakespeare.

We have received the appended responses to the inquiry for information about the gray stallion Shakespeare. The Dr. Marsh's Shakespeare mentioned by Mr. Page is probably the animal. Mr. Meese is undoubtedly correct as to Mr. White's name, and if Mr. John M. White is within reach we should be pleased to hear from him:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—A gray stallion called Huff's Shakespeare stood in Petaluma about 1861 or '62 in the hands of Joel Merchant. His sire was said to be Dr. Marsh's Shakespeare (probably the Shakespeare your correspondent inquires about). Dr. Marsh, I am told, lives or lived in Contra Costa County. I have a mare twenty-four years old by Huff's Shakespeare, that shows a great deal of breeding, and as she was out of a half Spanish saddle mare, I have always credited the sire with what merit she possesses. Perhaps your correspondent can use this clue to gain the information he desires. WILFRED PAGE.

PENN'S GROVE, Feb. 11, 1888.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—A subscriber says, in 1853 Mr. James M. White brought across the plains from Kentucky a gray stallion called Shakespeare; he wishes to know something of his pedigree. I think he is mistaken in the first name of Mr. White. Mr. John M. White brought to this valley (San Ramone) a very nice dapple gray stallion about that time or later called Shakespeare. If he wishes to know more in regard to the horse he would find out by writing to John M. White, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. Mr. John M. White lives at that place. WM. MEESE.

DANVILLE, Feb. 14th.

There has been much talk going the rounds about the condition of the little bay gelding Harry Wilkes, report saying that his feet are in bad condition, similar to Jay-Eye-See. In a conversation with Mr. Henry B. Sire he said: "There is no word of truth in it. He is still at the farm in Morristown, N. J., and has just been taken up and is being jogged daily. He never looked better in his life, and as to there being anything wrong with him you can say that we expect to [illegible] with him this season."

Remarkable Horse Leaps.

A writer in the *Field* observes that the present hunting season is not likely to afford a more startling incident than that which befell Mr. P. A. Muntz, M. P., a few days ago, when he was percipitated to the bottom of a gravel pit forty feet deep, his escape from death or lifelong injury being considered little short of miraculous.

Mr. Muntz's escape is not the only one of its kind that has been recorded. As long ago as 1733 a horse ridden with the hounds by Mr. St. John Paulet jumped into a chalk pit 25 feet deep. Neither horse nor rider was injured, and in the following year the pair carried off a Hunters' Plate at some races on Worthy Down. "Lambert's Leap," Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been the scene of three strange adventures, the place taking its designation from the name of Mr. Cuthbert Lambert, who first made it famous in the year 1759. That gentleman, the son of Dr. Lambert, of Pilgrim street, was riding along Sandiford Stone lane, when his mare took fright, and on reaching the bridge which spans the "burn" below, jumped on to the battlements, 3½ high, and sprang toward the opposite side of the burn, the width of which was 46 feet. The depth to the water was 36 feet. An old ash tree broke the rider's fall, and, according to some accounts, he clung to one of the boughs in his descent—at any rate he was unhurt; but the mare was killed, and an examination showed that every joint in her backbone was displaced by the shock. Mr. Lambert died in 1770, and in the next year a precisely similar accident occurred at the same place. This time the rider was a groom in the service of Sir John Hussey Delaval, whose horse, on the road to Newcastle from Seaton Delaval, took fright, and, running along Sandiford lane, reached the above-mentioned bridge, where some foot people endeavored to stop him. The attempt, however, was in vain, and the horse sprang over the battlement of the bridge. Unlike Mr. Lambert, the groom did not keep his seat; but according to the account, came to the bottom first, and—this is the strangest part of the story—alighted between two large stones. The horse came down immediately afterwards, but being wedged in between the stones, did not crush the rider who was able to ride another horse home. One is not surprised to learn that the jumping horse was "subsequently shot." In these two instances the riders escaped and the horses died; but in 1827 matters were reversed: the horse escaped and the man was killed. Mr. Nicholson, a surgeon of Henzel, was riding over the bridge when his horse suddenly shied, and in jumping over the side knocked over the stone inscribed "Lambert's Leap." It is certainly strange that three accidents should have occurred about the same spot.

About the year 1790 a somewhat similar leap was recorded to have taken place near Whitehaven. A Lancaster gentleman was riding a horse which was upset by a post-chaise dashing by. Thinking the horse would settle down if allowed to go in front, the rider quickened his pace, and riding on repassed the chaise; but "the trot became a gallop soon." The horse ran away, and on reaching the middle of Egremont Bridge jumped onto the battlements which were four feet high, and appeared to be, at any rate, wide enough to have afforded momentary standing room; "for," says the account, "the rider fearing lest the horse should topple over sideways, had the presence of mind to spur the horse, and so cause him to jump, which he did down the substantial drop of twenty feet, alighting safe and sound in a foot of water." The horse was unhurt, and the only injury sustained by the rider was a sprained foot which confined him to his room for three days. In the same year a gentleman, "while taking the diversion of hunting in the township of Worsley," had the misfortune to fall with his hunter in a draw-pit thirty feet deep, the mouth of which had some poles and bushes placed over it, and was mistaken by the rider for solid ground. His hunting cap "was driven so firmly into the 'root' of the tunnel that it required much force to pull it from between the stones." In this instance the horse died, but the man was unhurt. Perhaps the most sensational leap on record was one unintentionally performed by Dick Christian when riding Mr. Coke's chestnut mare Marigold with the Quorn Hounds in 1828 or 1829. When near Holwell Mouth he rode at a thick hedge 4 feet 6 inches high. "When in the air I sees my danger," said the hero of the story; the "danger" being Sot's Hole, a quarry about 40 feet deep. Luckily the sides, though steep, were not quite straight, so Marigold, having landed on a narrow bank beyond the hedge, made a succession of bounds and reached the bottom safely. The redoubtable tough rider kept his saddle, and neither he nor the mare was one whit the worse for the adventure. Only a year or two before Christian's exploit "a butcher, who appears to have had more horse flesh than was necessary," told his lad to exercise one of his horses. Scarcely had he mounted before the horse started at a gallop down a narrow lane, at the bottom of which was a fence to prevent people from falling over a precipice twenty feet deep, the road turning off at a right angle. The boy not being able to turn the horse, the latter took the fence at a fly, cleared it and a turnpike road which ran along the bottom of the precipice, and came to a dead stop in a thick hedge on the far side of the road! This leap was between thirty-six and forty feet in length, with a drop of about twenty feet. It took place close to Lewes, and is mentioned in the *Sporting Magazine* for February, 1825, where it is vouched for.

The Chepstow leap of 1801 was not, strictly speaking, a leap, but a fall. Mr. Smart, of Chepstow, was leading a horse over a wooden bridge, when the animal became restive, and in its struggles broke some of the boards, eventually dropped through into the river, 50 feet below, and swam ashore none the worse. Then there is an incident which occurred with the Duke of Grafton's hounds on the 21st of November, 1862. It was a foggy day, and the hounds came away with their fox near Weston village. Capt. C. Glyn rode at a fence 4½ feet high, and landed in an old pit, the bottom of which was 25½ feet from the top of the hedge. Neither horse nor rider was hurt, and both saw the finish.—*St. James Gazette.*

Alfalfa as a Horse Feed.

B. F. Johnson writes the New York *Tribune;* Intelligent and observant horsemen tell me the California two-year-old thoroughbred is, as an average, quite as well grown and as fully developed as the three-year-old of our side of the mountains. This, they say, is probably owing to the mildness of the climate, and a green forage all the year round, if needed—that keeps a colt growing right along. These are, no doubt, good reasons, but possibly they do not embrace all of them. Has it ever been sufficiently considered whether the feeding of (lucerne) green and dry may not have something to do with the rapid growth and size attained at an early age? We know there are no better pastures in the world for putting on fat and flesh than those of Kentucky, where blue grass abounds, supported by timothy and clover, white and red; and we know, too, that in spite of these advantages Kentucky-bred stock is losing in size and weight every year—however it may gain in quality. And the same is to a certain extent true of the blue grass, timothy and clover pastures of the entire blue grass region west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river. In view of these several facts will it not be worth while to try experiments with alfalfa, and learn by actual trial whether it may not do for Eastern stock what it has done for that of the Pacific slope—giving it the lead in fast and fine horses with other kinds of stock to be heard from later on.

Among the resolutions that should be put down in that new book for 1888, by those who have the old-fashioned hay racks stuck up against the walls of their stables, should be one to discard them at once. If for no other reason than that it is the most unnatural way in the world for horses to reach for their food. They should be taken down and replaced by low mangers. It would be better to have no mangers at all and throw the hay upon the ground, than to continue the practice of feeding in these racks. The natural way for a horse to procure his food is from the ground, and the nearer nature's teachings are followed in this matter the better. A great many of the mangers that are put up now are too high for the comfort of the horses that have to eat from them.—*National Stockman.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Dehorning.

The main object of our visit to Orange County was to examine the work done by the Westtown Farm and Garden Club at dehorning cattle. This club is composed of some of the most progressive farmers in the county. They are all milk farmers, depending upon the milch cow for a living. It may therefore be supposed that they would be very slow to recommend any operation that would prove injurious to milch cows. At the club meeting a good-sized table was covered with horns of various sizes and shapes. The following report was unanimously adopted after considerable discussion:

"The numerous serious and fatal accidents that are continually occurring throughout the country, and in our midst, by being tossed on the horns and gored by angry bulls have become a matter of serious import and alarm. Bulls that were supposed to be trusty and gentle, so that no precautions were taken, have suddenly, and without a moment's warning, turned upon their master or some member of the family and very seriously maimed them or sent them to untimely graves. The club, having learned that dehorning is quite extensively practiced in the West, and that it is a humane way of depriving an animal of his formidable weapons, sent to Professor H. H. Haaff, the originator of dehorning, for the necessary tools and instructions. Mr. Walter Manning invited the club to dehorn a vicious cow. The horns were quickly removed, and she betrayed no pain whatever after the operation. The blood she shed did not exceed one-half gill. She was at once put in a box stall, and all present were amazed to see her feed as though nothing had happened. This cow was in milk and is doing well. J. B. Halsey shortly afterward had a vicious cow dehorned with the same result. She is now the gentlest cow in the dairy. The club then met at M. H. C. Gardner's and witnessed the dehorning of a valuable Holstein bull, and an ugly cow, which was especially so when children were near her. They bled nothing to speak of, ate feed immediately, and showed no pain whatever afterward. Those present were jubilant at this success. Gideon C. Lain then had his fine Holstein bull dehorned and the bull ate feed at once. The same day E. V. R. Gardner had his registered Belted bull dehorned, with the same result as the others. Messrs. Lain and Gardner report, after a lapse of two weeks, that their bulls are doing splendidly, and they would not have their horns back for any reasonable amount of money, and such also is the report of all the owners of the dehorned cattle. And now your committee in view of the above investigations, will cheerfully assert that dehorning is safe and humane; that horns must go, particularly those on bulls and vicious cows."

A heifer has no rings on her horns until she is two years of age, and one is added each year thereafter. You can therefore tell the age of a cow with tolerable accuracy by counting the rings on her horns and adding two to the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, until he is five years old, so to tell his age, after that period, add five to the number of rings. The better way to tell the age is by the teeth. What are called the milk teeth gradually disappear in front. At the end of three years the second pair of permanent teeth are well grown, at four years the third pair, and at five the fourth and last pair have appeared, and at this time the central pair are of full size. At seven years a dark line caused by the wearing of the teeth appears on all of them, and on the central pair a circular mark. At eight years, this circular mark appears on all of them, and at nine years the central pair begin to shrink. At ten the second pair begins to shrink and the third at eleven. After this period the age can only be determined by the degree of shrinkage generally. At fifteen the teeth are nearly all gone.—*Orange County Farmer.*

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion.

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½. Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.
11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2¼ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35¼. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Crandee in 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57¼, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care, but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31de **Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.**

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21¼.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed. Good asturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja26 **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE WILKES STALLION.

MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26¼, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:36 as a three-year-old.

Will make the season of 1888 at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few good mares for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the ranch. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
11fe **Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.**

National Trotting Stallion Stake.

Stakes for Trotting Stallions.

A sweepstakes for all trotting stallions, of $1,000 each, with forfeits as hereinafter described; heats of a mile, best 3 in 5 in harness. Five or more nominations to fill, to name and close on Thursday, the first day of March next, with the Treasurer. Two hundred dollars to be paid at that date which **must accompany the nomination;** $300 on Saturday, the first day of September next, and the final payment of $500 on Wednesday, the 17th of October next. The race to be trotted on Saturday, the 20th of October next, provided day and track are good on that day, and in case the selected day and track are not favorable the race to be postponed until the first good day and good track thereafter; but if said postponement be more than ten days, then each subscriber to have the right to withdraw his last payment, proper notice having been given the Treasurer of his intention to withdraw when the ten days have expired, and a failure to give said notice will hold the whole stake until the race is decided. Said races to be trotted on one of the following named tracks: San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Sacramento or Stockton, it being optional with the Treasurer which of these is selected, using his judgment in regard to selecting the track which will yield the most money to be added to the stake. This added money shall consist of all the accruing profits, after the necessary expenses are liquidated. The Treasurer may advertise for proposals from the proprietors of the tracks named, soliciting bids for a certain amount of money or such other offers as he shall designate. The Treasurer shall have full power to conduct all the business pertaining to the stake, appoint Secretary, judges of the race, and fill any other offices or stations necessary to a proper management.

Should, from any cause, the Treasurer be incapacitated from attending to the business, then the subscribers who at the time are eligible to start in the race shall elect his successor, who will be invested with the powers first granted.

The rules to govern said stake shall be those of the association in which the track selected holds membership, though it is imperative that the track shall be a member of the American Trotting Association or the National Trotting Association, and should the Treasurer deem it expedient he is empowered to apply for membership in either or both of the above-named associations.

The stakes and added money shall be apportioned as follows: If four or more horses start, the first or winning horse shall receive fifty per cent. of the whole amount of stakes and added money, the second in the race twenty-five per cent., the third in the race fifteen per cent., and the fourth in the race ten per cent. If three start the division shall be, the winner sixty per cent., the second twenty-five per cent., and the third fifteen per cent. If two start the winner shall receive seventy per cent., the second thirty per cent. Should there be a "walk-over," the horse making it shall receive all the stakes and forfeits less the necessary expenses. A failure to pay at the stipulated time will incur a loss of previous payments.

Address nominations to **N. T. Smith**, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

N. T. SMITH.

ja21tf **Treasurer of National Trotting Stallion Stake.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, be by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

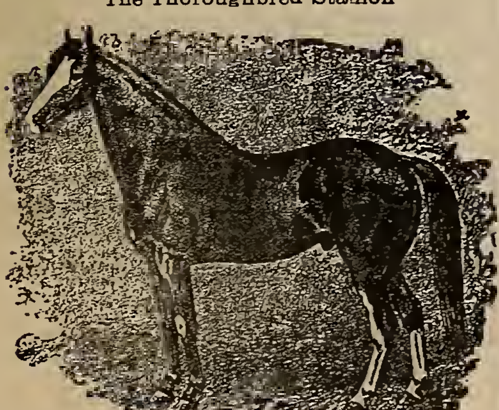
Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
Pleasanton, Cal.

7ja

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

31de

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. B. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:20½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼: Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, be the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½:

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868, recorded in Vol, 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¾, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high, weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood, Dam Addis by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 64; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, Imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A, C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active, a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported August 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, Imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on appli[illegible]n to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KIL[illegible]O. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WIL[illegible] Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay Dist[illegible] City.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fs **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 30, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23¾; Durango, 2:23¾; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha, Beautiful Bells, Happy Thought, 2:22½; Mambrino Boy, 2:26½; J. B. Richardson, 2:26½; Lottie K., 2:26¾; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16½; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19¼; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $100 the season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands, weight about 1,250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler, second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO	Whipple's Hambletonian........ Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Guy Miller 861..........	Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Sharplees' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem.	Tattler 300........	Pilot Jr, 12. Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief. Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc; second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5676.	Almont .... Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian. Katy Darling.
		dam by	Mambrino Chief. By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
	Hortense......	Messenger Duroc Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31½ as a yearling. Nelly McDonald, running bred.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained, but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accommodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season, with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address

Box 149. **WM. O'NEIL, Agent.**
18fe **San Leandro, Cal.**

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 420 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 15, 1880, 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1075 lbs. He is a very highly formed horse, good bone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days track work, trotted his mile in 2:30, proving that he has the speed as well as the beauty of his sire.

Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam bay mare Gillispie, by Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Young Columbus; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:19½; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr. 2:19½, and he has also a large number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for the short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. Conde, the only one of Abbotsford's get that was ever systematically trained, made a record last season of 2:20 and 2:18½ to pole. That this is not the limit of his speed is well known to all horsemen.

The dam of Abbotsford Jr. was a beautiful bay mare, 15¼ hands high, bred by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. are combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fe12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

2:16 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

ANTEVOLO.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¼ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Meranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31½); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33½; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:11, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¼) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31½) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:24½, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season, beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp. Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21½.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17¼
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Mathilda, by imp. Scythian,
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam Imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races, defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY.
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

Dead Trotters.

During 1887 the following horses that have trotted in or below 2:30 died:

Alcyone, 2:27, b h by George Wilkes, dam Alma Mater by Mambrino Patchen.

Belle Morse (pacer), 2:29¾, gr m by Caldwell's Diomed, dam by General Taylor.

Belle Davis (pacer), 2:21½, blk m by Red Buck.

Cad, 2:27¾, ch m by Bayonne Prince, dam Emma K. by Burgher.

Chestnut Star (pacer), 2:21, ch h by Red Buck, dam by Sleepy Abe.

Consul, 2:21½, ch h by Saturn, dam Roulette by Sentinel.

Felix, 2:18¾, b g by Nutwood, dam by Roe's Abdallah Chief.

George M. Patchen Jr., 2:27, b h by Geo. M. Patchen, dam by Top Bellfounder.

George R., 2:24, b g by Daniel Lambert, dam by Young Black Hawk.

Glen Miller, 2:18, wh h by White Line, dam said to be by Alexander's Abdallah.

Grand Sentinel, 2:27¼, b h by Sentinel, dam by Mambrino Pilot.

Ham Morrison, 2:30, br g by Masterlode.

Harry Clay, 2:29, blk h by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, dam by imp. Bellfounder.

Ingomar, 2:29¼, rn g by Dick, dam by Wood's Hambletonian.

Jack Hayden, 2:23¾, br g by George Wilkes, dam by Delmonico.

J. W. South, 2:29½, b h by Princeps, dam Roxie, by Melbourne Jr.

Lady Preston, 2:30, ch m by Dr. Herr, dam by Mambrino Pilot Jr.

Lucy, 2:20½, blk m by Royal Revenge, dam by imp. Harkaway.

Luella, 2:21½, dn m by Chickamauga, dam Dart by Trojan, Jr.

Maggie Lambert, 2:25¼, br m by Daniel Lambert.

Nellie Grey, 2:26¼, gr m, breeding unknown.

Nest Egg, 2:29¾, ch h by Amboy, dam Mollie by Kentucky Chief.

Peoro, 2:25½, gr g by Rooney's Hambletonian, dam by Black Hawk.

Phyllis, 2:15½, br m by Phil Sheridan, dam by Tom Sayres.

Shooting Star, 2:30, ch m by Jefferson Prince.

Western Pathfinder, 2:28, ch h by Buell's Pathfinder, dam Flora by Mambrino Chief Jr.

White Socks, 2:20½, ch g by Alcantara, dam by Rattler.

Mr. Jerome's efforts to build a new racecourse have been so canvassed that a mention of them is certain to evoke a vein of pleasant irony in many quarters. The lattest "gag" of the wags is that Mr. Jerome is going to build a mile and a half straightaway track, over which he will run an annual $25,000 Suburban. The grand stand will be 1,000 feet long, movable on wheels. For the great race it will be filled at the starting point and drawn by locomotives to the finishing post, thus enabling the spectators to see the entire race from start to finish, on the principal of the grand stand train at the Yale Harvard race at New London.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

Dr. George H. Bailey, in writing on the subject of feeding young stock, says: "At the famous Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., it is their practice to turn weanling colts into an inclosure by themselves and fill their feed boxes with all the oats they will eat up clean, which has been found to be about twelve quarts a day for each day. The same practice prevails at Inwood and Briar Hill Stock Farms, and, in fact, at all prominent breeding establishments in the blue-grass region of Kentucky.

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey legislature by Assemblyman Emley, of Patterson, which has as its object the suppression of racing during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April.

Happy Medium was 25 years old when he died. Up to the present time 106 trotters and pacers of his get have appeared in public races.

FOR SALE

ORION.

Chestnut stallion, full brother to Overman, 2:19½, by Elmo, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.

ORION is 7 years old, 17.1 hands high, very handsome and stylish, sound, well broken and gentle. He has never been trained. Apply to

DR. E. L. MILLER.
fe18tf 315 Eleventh Street, S. F.

FOR SALE!

Harebell, dark chestnut mare, no marks, 5 years old, sound and gentle, 15½ hands, weighs 1000 pounds. Is as handsome a mare as there is in the State. Very fine haired, with fine mane and tail. Nice road mare, been driven but six months; can trot in 3:08 or 3:10. She was sired by David Hill 857, (sire of Geo. Treat, 2:25½, and Black Swan, 2:28½), dam by Echo. 462, 2:37½, (sire of Gibraltar, 2:22½, Belle Echo. 2:20. Echora, 2:23½, El Monte, 2:29, Annie Laurie, three-year-old record, 2:30.)

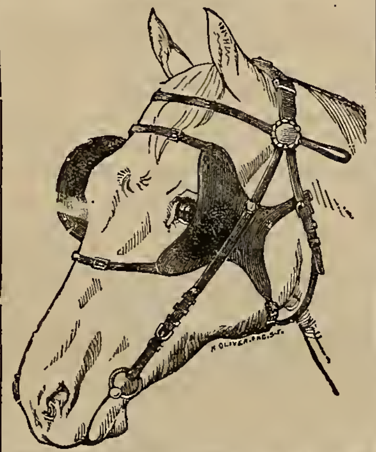
Price $300 which the mare is well worth for either road-horse or brood-mare. Address

fe18 **H. W. PECK, Healdsburg, Cal.**

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

Montana
AND
Washington
Racing Circuit, 1888.

$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmes and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22. Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6.

18fe

BLACK-BREASTED RED
—AND—
PIT GAME FOWLS.

From imported and premium stock. For size and beauty cannot be excelled in America. My B. B. Reds are extra large, and high station; the cocks weighing from eight to ten pounds and hens from six to eight pounds. The Pit games, "Black Hackles," are the best imported stock, and are warranted GAME to the core. Stags and pullets from the B. B. Reds at reasonable prices. Eggs in season, from either yard, $3 for 13, or $5 for 26. Address

F. P. LOWELL.
28ja14 **Sacramento, Cal.**

FOR SALE.

M'lis, four years old, by Nephew, 15.1 hands high, bay with black points. First dam Bell McClellan, 2:32, by General McClellan. Second dam by Belshazzar. Third dam by Chieftan. Fourth dam said to be thoroughbred.

M'lis has been driven 33 times and is very speedy.

Has a filly now ten months old by Anteros, which is fine and large and very fast to halter, which shows M'lis to be a grand brood-mare; she is kind and gentle.

My only reason for selling is because I have not the time to develop her speed, and cannot continue breeding.

Price $600. which is one-third her value. Address,

W. A. PARKHURST,
Real Estate Agent.
Room 2, Knox Block.
11fe8 **San Jose, Cal.**

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The Gentleman's Magazine of Sport, Travel and Physical Recreation.

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—:o:—

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CHUBB,

The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, rod trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address.

THOS. H. CHUBB,
14ja **Post Mills, Vt.**

TO ARRIVE!
PER ALAMEDA,

About February 20, 1888.

Thoroughbred Clyde and Shire

STALLIONS,

From three to five years old.

Our Annual Importation!

CONSIGNMENT OF

MR. JOHN SCOTT,

MELBOURNE.

Per Australian Steamer, due about February 20, we will be in receipt of our Annual Consignment of Clydesdale and English Shire Stallions, selected with the greatest care by Mr. John Scott. The former importations of Messrs. Bookless & Scott were received with great favor by California Stock Breeders, and we are assured the animals to arrive are fully up to the high standard of those imported during the last five years.

Catalogues will be issued immediately upon arrival.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live-Stock Auctioneers,
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It shoots **Moist**, is high grade, and of superior excellence as to quality.

For sale by all dealers and by the Agent,

JOHN SKINKER,
258 Market Street S. F.

Price $7.00 per keg. Smaller packages in proportion. oct1

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co.'s Stallions.

Director. Little Black Jug. Richmond.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

—:o:—

DIRECTOR.

Director was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13½, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to got some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director. Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met, Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started ina race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

LITTLE BLACK JUG.

LITTLE BLACK JUG was sired by Director, dam the dam of Little Brown Jug, record three heats in 2:11, and Brown Hal, record 2:13, trial in 2:08. This colt is three years old, has no record, but can trot fast, is improving rapidly, and must surely produce fast, game trotters as he has more near extreme fast relatives on both the sire's and dam's side than any colt in the world, having J. I. C., Phallas and Dexter on the sire's side and Little Brown Jug and Brown Hal on the dam's.

This colt will be allowed to serve ten (10) mares at $50 for the season

RICHMOND.

Richmond is by A. W. Richmond, first dam by Sultan, second dam by Crichton. This is a grand young trotter and we expect him to equal his half-brother Arrow, as his breeding is nearly the same, and with six week's work he showed quarters in 35 seconds; his development of speed was so phenomenal it is thought that he will beat all of his sire's get.

This horse will stand for 20 mares at $50 for the season.

We think the service fees for these different stallions within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fees for any stallions ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed and there will be no charges for pasture, unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing mares do not change ownership, and stallions are alive. In case either stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other horse equally as good, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given, payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent.
11fe **Pleasanton.**

1888. 1888.

Los Angeles.

THIRD

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

—OF THE—

Los Angeles Turf Club.

FIVE DAYS RACING!

—AT—

Agricultural Park

April 10th to 14th Inclusive.

Entries Close March 15th, Midnight.

First Day—April 10th.

1.—RUNNING—Nadean House Stake, for two-year-olds. Closed December, 1886, with 22 entries. Three-quarter mile.

2.—RUNNING—Mile dash, all ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

3.—TROTTING—2:27 class. Purse, $400.

Second Day—April 11th.

4.—RUNNING—One-half mile and repeat. All ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $100 added; $15 to second.

5.—RUNNING—Park Handicap. Free for all; one and one-quarter miles. $25 entrance; $15 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second; weights announced March 24th.

6.—TROTTING—Three-year-old stake; closed December, 1886; 11 entries.

Third Day—April 12th.

7.—RUNNING—For two-year-olds; winner of Nadean House Stakes carries 7 lbs. penalty; $24 entrance, half forfeit; $75 added; $30 to second. Five-eighths mile dash.

8.—TROTTING—2:35 class. Purse $300.

9.—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-olds; mile and repeat; closed December, 1886, with 9 entries.

Fourth Day—April 13th.

10.—RUNNING—Los Angeles Derby. Stake closed December, 1886, with 9 entries. One and one-half miles.

11.—RUNNING—Three quarters and repeat; all ages; $25 entrance; half forfeit; $125 added; $50 to second.

12.—TROTTING—2:25 class. Purse $400.

13.—TROTTING—For horses owned on or before January 15th, owners to drive, that have never started in a race. Mile heats two in three. Purse, $100.

14.—PACING—Three minute class. Purse, $100. Lela S. barred.

15.—RUNNING—Thirty-mile challenge, long distance race; six horses to each rider; change each mile. $50 entrance; $250 added, of which second receives $100; 3 or more to enter and 3 to start.

CONDITIONS.

P. C. B. H. A. Rules to govern running. Weights of 1887. American Association Rules to govern trotting and pacing. 10 per cent. entrance to purses to accompany nominations; five to enter, three to start. If less number enter proportionate amount of purse deducted. All pacing and trotting to be best 3 in five, unless otherwise stated. Money divided 60 per cent., 30 per cent., and 10 per cent. No added money for walk-over; running or trotting or pacing. The animal walking over to receive entrances actually paid in. Also

STAKES FOR SPRING MEETING, 1889.

1.—RUNNING—Nadeau House Stakes, for two-year-olds, foals of 1887; $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomination; $15 January 1, 1889, $25 day of race, $200 added. Five-eighths miles. To be run first day of meeting.

2.—RUNNING—Los Angeles Derby Stake, for three-year-olds, foals of 1886. Same terms as No. 1, $300 added. To be run fourth day of meeting. One and one-half miles.

3.—TROTTING STAKE—For two-year-olds, foals of 1887. Same terms as No. 1, $200 added. Mile and repeat. Second day of meeting.

4.—TROTTING STAKES—For three-year-olds, foals of 1886. Same terms as No. 1, $300 added. Third day of meeting.

Same conditions as above, except that stakes and added money will be competed and divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Failure to make subsequent payments forfeits money already paid.

All entries close with **E. A. DECAMP, Secretary, March 15, 1888, Midnight.**

N. A. COVARRUBIAS, President.

At the same time the

SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Offer the following Trotting Stakes for

Fall Meeting Aug. 6 to 11, '88.

1.—Three-year-old Stake, foals of 1885, $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomination; $15 June 1st, and balance, $25, July 31, 1888; $250 added. Mile heats, three in five.

2.—Four-Year-Old Stake, foals of 1884. Same terms as No. 1.

CONDITIONS.

American Trotting Association Rules to govern. Five or more to enter; three to start.

Stakes to be divided; seven-tenths to first, two-tenths to second, one-tenth to third horse.

Added money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.; if three only start fourth money reverts to society; if two only start, third and fourth money reverts to society.

No added money for a walk-over; a horse making it only entitled to entrances actually paid in. A failure to make subsequent payments forfeits all money paid.

For entry blank and information see or write

Box 310. E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary.

Entries close March 15th, midnight.

11feb **J. W. ROBINSON, President.**

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P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.

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Sacramento

COLT STAKES ASSOCIATION.

Trotting and Pacing Stakes for 1888.

No. 1.—The Sacramento Yearling Trotting Stake for 1888.

Free for all foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 October 27, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento October 29, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. The second colt to receive $150, and the third colt $75 from the stake, the first colt to take the balance. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 2.—Special Yearling Trotting Stake.

Open to foals of 1887, owned in Sacramento County.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 5, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

PACING STAKES.

No. 3.—For all pacing yearlings, foals of 1887,—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 to be paid November 5, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, the second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 4.—For all Pacing Two-Year-Olds, foals of 1886,—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. One mile and repeat. First colt to receive six-tenths, second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake.

Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 5.—For all Pacing Three-Year-Olds, foals of 1885,—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888 and $25 November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. Mile heats 3 in 5. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake.

Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Entries to all the above stakes to close February 1 1888, with

WILBER FIELD SMITH, Sec'y
1615 G Street, Sacramento.
FRANK P. LOWELL, President. ja14

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DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S.

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STATE Agricutural Society

Trotting Sweepstakes

—FOR THE—

STATE FAIR OF 1888.

GRAND STALLION STAKE.

Open to all Stallions—$500 entrance, of which $250 must accompany nomination; $250 payable August 1, 1888. The State Agricultural Society will add $300 for each starter up to four, or $2,000 for four or more starters. Stakes to be divided into three monies—four-sevenths to winner, two-sevenths to the second, and one-seventh to the third horse. The added money to be divided into four moneys, 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. If but two starters, stakes and added money divided five-sevenths to the winner, and two-sevenths to second. A stallion making a walk-over gets the entire stakes, but no added money. Entries close March 1st, 1888.

TROTTING STAKE FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

$50 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 payable July 1st, and the remaining $25 payable August 10th. $300 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

$100 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1st, and remaining $50 payable August 10th. $400 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR FOUR-YEAR-OLDS.

(Conditions same as for three-year-olds).

In all the stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry, and all money paid in. In the colt stakes five to enter, three or more to start. Money divided as follows: To winning colt all the stakes, and 50 per cent. of the added money; second colt, 33⅓ per cent.; third colt, 16⅔ per cent. of added money. Two-year-old stake, mile heats; three and four-year-olds, three in five to harness. No added money for a walk-over. If only two start they must contest for the stakes paid in, and divide two-thirds, and one-third. Otherwise, in all stakes the National Rules to govern.

Entries in the above colt stakes to close with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento, on Thursday, March 15, 1888.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
4fetd **EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.**

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

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HON. L. J. ROSE, Los Angeles. HON. A. WALRATH, Nevada.
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

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Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street.
ond

Notice.

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STOCK AND STATION AGENT,

Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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CONCISE AND PRACTICAL.

Handsomely Bound and Illustrated.

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Mange Cure, - 50c. Distemper Cure $1.00
Blood Purifier, 50c. Vermifuge, - 50c.
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RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Seney, in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $30. Rush T. is a dog of good size, good markings, rare form, excellent temper, high courage and marked field instinct. In breeding he has no superior. His sire was a grand fielder and a bench winner. His dam is a winner on the bench and an uncommonly good field performer.

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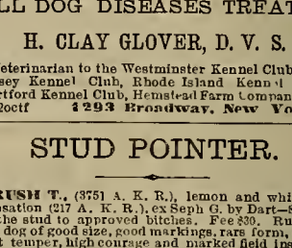

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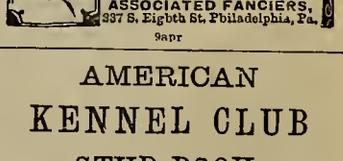

9apr

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB STUD-BOOK.

Blanks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries to Part I of Volume 5 close March 31st, 1888.

Sec'y, American Kennel Club.
Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway.
5feb **New York.**

Southern Pacific Co.
(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Feb. 5, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
6:00 A M	....Calistoga and Napa....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " " "	6:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Colfax.....	5:45 P M
4:00 P M	.....Galt via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
1:30 A M	....Haywards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*3:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*8:45 A M
5:10 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El..... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
6:00 A M	.....Martinez	9:15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton.....	*9:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	6:15 A M
4:30 P M	....Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	.....Sacramento, via Benicia.....	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	8:15 A M
9:00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5:15 P M
3:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:45 A M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose.....	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... " "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... " "	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
5:00 P M	..... "	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
4:00 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland.....	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:00 P. M., Inclusive, also at 7:00—8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—10:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*2:00—6:30—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO WEST BERKELEY—Same as "To Berkeley."

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—6:50—7:20—7:50—8:20—8:50—9:20—*10:19—2:39—4:20—4:50—6:20—6:50—6:20—6:50—8:50—10:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:21—5:51—†9:15—*2:33—*3:15.

FROM 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—10:53.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—8:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—Same as "From Berkeley."

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by Lick Observatory.

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The cheapest and most effective dip on the market, one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.

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No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Minsidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Minsidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Minsidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of Imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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San Jose, Cal.
no27tf

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'88 FAIRLAWN '88

—:o:—

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

Consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED,** and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters,** or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving,** can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, **and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

THE STALLIONS IN USE AT FAIRLAWN ARE

Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¾, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

Aberdeen (27).

Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19¼; Modoc, 2:19¾, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Aiecto (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc.; 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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Pumps more water than any other style.

BEST OF ALL MILLS

—AND—

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SAN DIEGO IMPORTING CO. & STORAGE CO.,
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Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

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se24

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect February 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo.....	2:30 P
†7:00 A 8:30 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and..... Menlo Park	6:40 A *8:00 A
10:30 A *3:30 P 4:30 P *5:10 P 5:30 P †11:45 P	.....San Mateo, Redwood and..... Menlo Park	9:03 A *10:02 A †3:20 P 4:36 P 6:40 P †7:50 P
8:30 A 10:30 A *3:30 P 4:30 P	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and..... .....Principal Way Stations.....	9:03 A *10:02 A 4:36 P 6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
8:30 A *3:30 P	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ... Salinas and Monterey.....	*10:02 A 6:40 P
6:30 A *3:30 P	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A †6:40 P
8:30 A *3:30 P	.....Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel..... .....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	*10:02 A 6:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	8:40 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M Train.

Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours. Through rate $8.50.

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For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	.....
Millbrae	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	$1 00
Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	.....	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	.....	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	.....	5 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey	.....	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. R. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

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Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

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AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

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(Broad Gauge)

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

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☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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Fine Harness

HORSE BOOTS,

Horse Clothing.

RACING MATERIAL

IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT

J. A. McKERRON'S,

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24ep

THE PARKER GUN

At the two principal events of the year—at the World's Trap Shooting Carnival held at Wellington, Mass., May 30 to June 3, 1887, the Parker Gun won the leading prize for best average for five day's shooting; also at Seattle, W. T., June 9, 10 an" " 1887, the leading prize and best average was won with the Parker Gun, adding victories to 1886 as follows: The Second Annual Tournament of the Chamberlin Cartridge Co., held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 14, 1886, out of eighty-seven entries from representative shots, representing fourteen States, the Parker Gun won first and third money, winning $900 out of the $1,200 purse offered, adding another victory to 1885, which was the Second International Clay Pigeon Tournament for the championship of the World, held at New Orleans, La., Feb. 11th to 16th. Among the contestants shooting other guns were such champions as Carver, Bogardus, Cody, Stubbs, Erb and others.

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New York Salesroom, 97 Chambers St., oct1 Meriden, Ct.

IMPORTED BERKSHIRES.

REDWOOD DUKE 13368.

Prize winners at all the fairs in California and the entire list of sweepstakes premiums at State Fair Sacramento, 1886.

Importations made direct from England every year from the most noted Breeders, selected from the best blood and most fashionable families of Dish-faced Berkshires, regardless of cost, and all recorded in English and American Berkshire records.

Young pigs from these importations, male and female, from entirely different families for sale at reasonable prices, and every pig guaranteed. Address, ANDREW SMITH, Redwood City. Or at 218 California Street, San Francisco.

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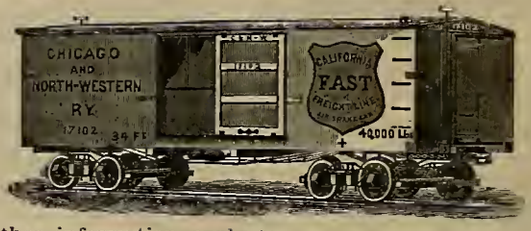
THE ORIGINAL "CALIFORNIA FAST FREIGHT LINE.



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WEIGHTS.
No. 10 Gauge 8 1-2 to 11 lbs.
No. 12 Gauge 7 1-2 to 9 1-2 lbs.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Demonstration of the Shooting Qualities of the "L. C. Smith" Gun.

At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($1,100) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class it won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

L. C. SMITH.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. aug6tf

ATTENTION HORSEMEN!

THE GRANDEST SALE OF

BLOODED HORSES

Ever held in the West will take place

THURSDAY, MARCH 1st, 1888,

AT GEO. L. GOULDING & CO.'S CITY STOCK YARDS,

Denver, Colorado.

:o:

I will offer at Public Sale my entire Western Stable of Trotters and Thoroughbreds, containing some of the most noted racers of the day. Such names as the royally-bred Superior, 2:29½; the king of pacers L. C. Lee, 2:15; Black Diamond, 2:19½; Billy Bunker (pacer), 2:19½; Lister, 2:25½; Billy Lyle, 2:35½; Billy S., 2:14; Charlie K., 2:34½; Boomerang Nappy, 2:27½, and a host of other good ones cannot fail to interest all horsemen, who, with the general public, are cordially invited to attend this great event on the above mentioned date, where a rare opportunity will be offered to purchase at public sale some of the most noted horses in the country. The above names are only a small portion of the lot to be sold, which contains, besides a large lot of standard-bred trotting mares, a number of thoroughbreds that have attracted considerable attention here and elsewhere; also about 20 head of fillies sired by thoroughbred horses out of well-bred mares, all of which that are old enough have been bred to Boomerang.

SUPERIOR 4012, standard under rulee 1, 6, 7 and 8. Record at four years 2:29¼. Chestnut stallion, 16 hands, foaled 1881. Bred by Richard West, Westland Stock Farm, Lexington, Kentucky. Sire Egbert 1136, dam Mary by Woodford Mambrino.

NOTE—Egbert, the sire of Superior, was by Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½, Nettle, 2:18, and thirty-seven others with a record of 2:30 or better; his dam was Camptown by Messenger Duroc, son of Hambletonian and sire of Prospero, 2:20, Elaine, 2:20, and many others, while his grandam was Miss McLeod (the dam of Lord Nelson, record at three years 2:26½) by the Hobert Colt another son of the Hero of Chester. Beyond this are five crosses of demonstrated value tracing to Messenger and Diomed. Egbert is strongly inbred to the founder of the Hambletonian family, and though comparatively a young horse is already credited with several trotters with records better than 2:30, and is looked upon in Kentucky as a coming horse.

Superior, through his dam, traces twice to the stout Mambrino Chief, once through Woodford Mambrino his fastest son, and again through Vic, one of his best producing daughters. An analysis of Superior's pedigree reveals the fact that with the one exception of the famous Charles Kent mare, his ancestors in every direction are standard animals. It is believed that with one exception, Superior approaches nearer to the thoroughbred trotter than any of the two thousand animals in the 2:30 list. By many competent judges his pedigree is regarded as without equal. As a three-year-old, in his first race on trial in company, Superior won third money in the Ashland Stakes at Chicago, where a heat was trotted in 2:32½. His owner felt quite confident of giving him a 2:30 record in his three-year old form, as he had shown a trial on his half-mile track in 2:34½ before going to Chicago, but as purses did not fill he had no chance to trot him later in the season. He trotted four races in 1885, three of which he won, gaining a record of 2:29½ on a half-mile track at Joliet. Since then he has been used in the stud, having trotted but one race, a match with Poscora Hayward, October, 1887, at Denver, which he won in 2:25½, finishing in a slow trot. Competent judges say he could have made it in 2:20 with ease. This event crowned the honors which he had just gained at the State Fair, Pueblo, having been awarded the sweepstakes premium for best stallion, any age or breed.

My object in disposing of the above lot of stock is to allow me to devote my undivided attention to my eastern stable of runners now in Kentucky. For the horses themselves, I have no apology to make, as their breeding and previous performances speak for themselves.

☞ Catalogues furnished on application after February 1st. Address GEORGE L. GOULDING & CO., Denver, Colorado.

JOHN D. MORRISSEY.

Col. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

Next day, Friday, March 2d, J. M. BROADWELL, of Denver, will sell at auction, at same place, twenty head of

THOROUGHBRED MARES AND COLTS.

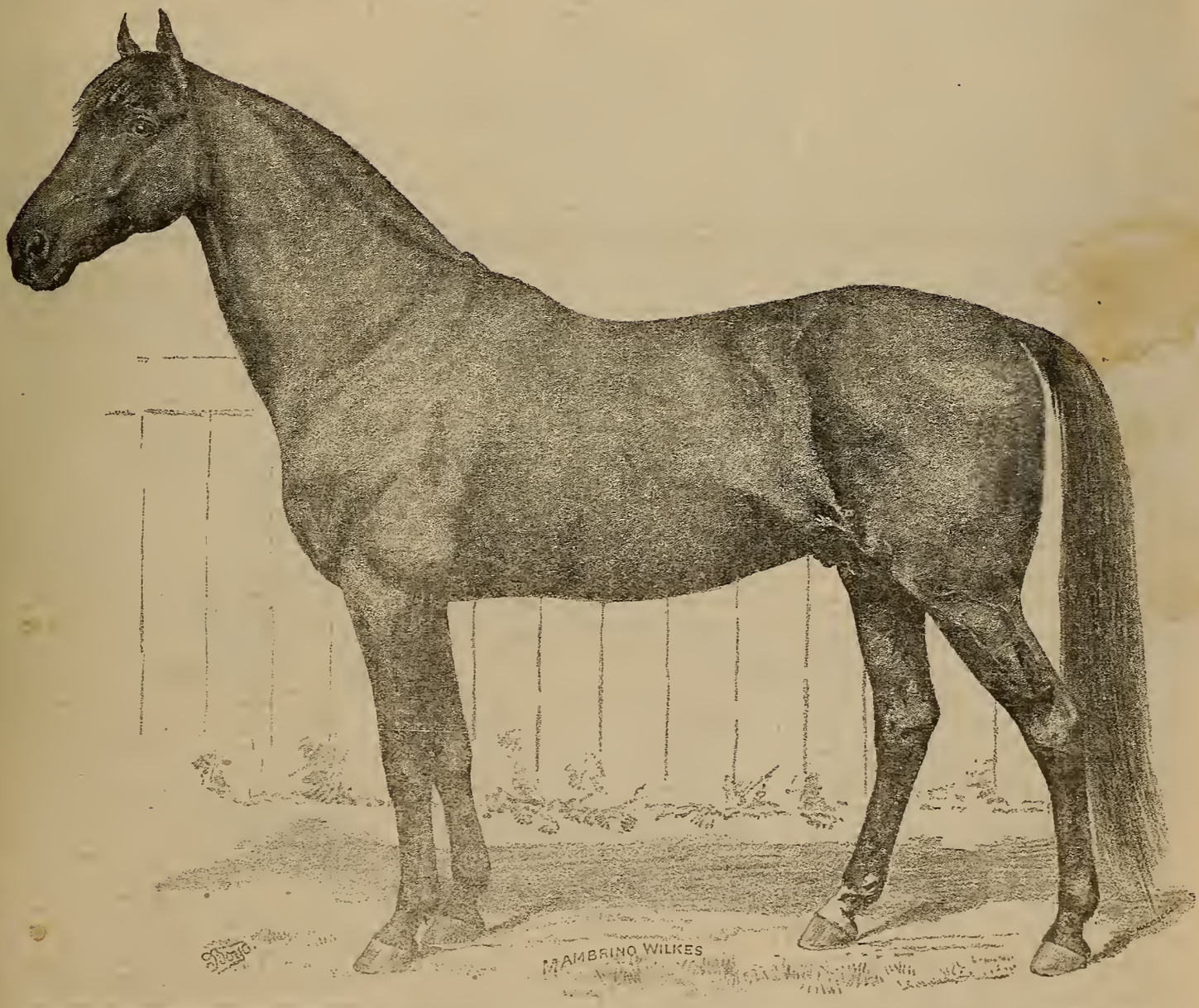
4feb3

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII. No 8.
No. 313 BUSH ! TREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25 1888.,

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



Mambrino Wilkes.

Although the counterfeit presentment of tbis horse adorned our first page a few years ago, time has improved tbe big stallion and Mr. Ayres desires to see his portrait in wbat he regards as tbe best form. Mambrino Wilkes is the largest of he gst of his sire, and a party of Kentucky gentlemen who callsd on him recently unanimonsly voted him ths best-nished Wilkes they had ever seen. The performances of hia colts show unmistakebly tbat he sires speed at tbs trot, as well as size, power, hardy coustitution and tractable disposition. He is by George Wilkes, dam Lady Cbristman by Todhunter's Mambrino, second dam by Pilot Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Cbief, dam Ripton's dam, by Hunt's Commodors, son of Mambrino, hy imp. Messenger; second dam hy Potomac, son of imp. Messenger. He thus combines the Hamblstonian, Clay, Mambrino Cbief and Pilot Jr. hlood; ultra fasbionable es tbe majority of breeders incline now.

Mr. John Scott arrived from Australia last Sunday on the Alameda with a consignment of draft stallions. Ths accommodations for stock on tbs sbip were very limitsd, and Mr. Scott conld only bring a few, and parties who desire to secure them should be prompt or tbe opnortnnity will he lost Commissenrs who have inspected thess horses' pronounce them the finest lot ever lended in California.

W. D. Valentins of this city has become tbe owner of the Kelly & Lyncb maree Moonlight and Tricksey, having purchased tbem of C. H. Eldred of Sacramento. Mr. Valentine secured tbem for brood-mares, hut as Tricksey haa valuable three-year-old engagements tbis year, and Moonligbt when fit is a great campaigner, it is probahle tbat both will be seen at the post this season but no longer. Ths pnrcbase was made by J. W. Knox, Snpsrintendent of Mr. Valentine'e farm at Pleasanton.

The stallion Cheviot (brotber to Mr. Haggin's Sir Modred), imported from New Zealand recently by his owner, Dr. R[illegible]ss, was sbipped to San Luis Obispo last Tuesday, his de[illegible]n being Senator Hearst's ranch at Piedra Blanca. He [illegible]s to tbe season there, and ccusequently will not r[illegible] Suburben.

General Topics.

On the editorial page of the paper last week there was a short essay on form, more especially directed to the results which had followed proper selection at Palo Alto. The subject is one of vast importance to breeders, and though there is a pronounced to overlook configuration in the scramble for speed-lines, fortunately there is an accompanying antidote; that being that great speed is usually coupled with high form. Better, perhaps, to say that great speed, when supported by endurance, is oftener found in horses of proper shape than those which fall below the standard, though both speed and endurance are sometimes met in animals which are palpably deficient in what are recognized as essential points. I think it was Stonehenge who laid it down as a rule that an animal of inferior formation if of superior breeding would, in a large majority of cases, prove better than one in which the conditions are reversed. This view has been generally accepted by breeders of race-horses since a period antedating the work of the accomplished author who gave publicity to what might be termed universal opinion.

Trite though it may be regarded, the subject is always worthy of consideration, and at this season of the year, when mating is in order, it is peculiarly appropriate. California is so well supplied with stallions that whatever fancy a person may have for particular strains of blood there is a chance for gratification, especially in the line of trotting stallions. Not that there is a deficiency of thoroughbred sires, but many of them are reserved for the mares of their owners, though outside of these there are "public stallions" of great merit. Outside of private stallions there is such a grand collection of trotting sires in this State that there is little necessity for further reference than the advertisements which appear in this paper. Furthermore I am pleased to write that so far as I am acquainted, and personal knowledge extends to a number of them, they are of high form. So well proportioned, in fact, that very close examination would be required to award a decided preference; so close together that a number of experts, equally competent, might differ in their choice, and each man ballot for a different animal.

Admitting that all are on an equality in respect to form, and so close in performances and breeding as to be balanced all around, and yet there may be a wide difference in *suitableness* when the mare to be coupled is taken into consideration. Apart from blood lines being desirable there is a necessity for carefully scrutinizing not only the form, but also the action. The form, however, is by far the most intricate study. A majority of people who are tolerably well posted in horses are aware that while form has an influence on the action it does not control it. That can only be determined by actual experiment, as "full" brothers or sisters do not show the same "way of going." There may be a wide difference in form also, though family characteristics can in a measure be depended upon. This may be taken as established, the proof being that the sharpest buyers will pay ten times, perhaps, as much for a colt which is nearly related to celebrities than one which is of better size and shape but whose kindred do not stand so high in the calendars. No matter if high-priced yearlings prove far from coming up to expectations, the opinion still prevails, and when a "nick" has been fully established it is policy to adhere to the conjunction of strains.

But in many instances the nick has not been established. Mares which were thought to give promise of proving stud matrons of high character have brought nothing save disappointments. In the lottery of breeding, although as much as possible chance has been eliminated, there is a surplus of blanks. Prizes are rare, and those who fail are prone to ascribe success entirely to luck. That Fortune has something to do with the result cannot be gainsayed, though, as Bonaparte remarked that Providence was on the side which had the most men and heaviest artillery, so the breeder who leaves as little to chance as possible will "outluck" those who place their main dependence on the blind goddess. Even the most cautious breeders are apt to overlook adaptation. Basing their selection on blood lines being suitable, form, temperament, action are ignored. The success of a sire in a few instances carries them away without thinking much in relation to the part the dam has played, jumping to the conclusion that similar strains of blood will bring like returns. Sound conclusion, provided there are other points of resemblance, the failure in seemingly unimportant particulars thwarting expectations, much to the surprise of the breeder.

"Breed to the big winners" has for many years been the recommendation, and in the main it is good advice. In trotting-horse breeding time made is the chief base of estimates. The latter may be the better test. Owing to a chain of fortunate circumstances the largest winner of the year may be inferior to those which stand far down on the scale which is marked by the emblems of dollars and pounds. A big stake may be much more easily won than a small purse, and horse which are granted the first place reach the position by good fortune in this respect. But "time" made when accomplished beyond any question, and the conditions under which the performance is made giving no undue advantage, it is a practical showing of speed. Thus the same number of yards fall to the lot of each and the measurements of time are regulated with nearly the same exactness. Watches have been brought to such a degree of perfection that fractions of seconds are recorded with absolute fidelity, provided those who handle them are proficients. While track vary in what is technically termed "fastness," the difference is not great in the prominent tracks of the country. Therefore performances made in countries far apart can be compared with accuracy and relative merit truly weighed.

The form which the watch shows can be taken as one of the guides to selection with a good deal of confidence. That and the breeding is relied upon where there is no opportunity for personal inspection, and oftentimes with good results. When mares are sent away to such a distance from home that the owner has to depend upon intelligence from what he reads and hears, they are usually of more than ordinary merit. The impression prevails that there will be a corresponding return for the expense and risk, and this is a point in favor of their progeny. The day has passed when it was nearly a [universal opinion that any mare of fairly good form would answer to breed trotters from. Breeders of fast harness horses are now fully as critical in purchasing as those engaged in the production of race-horses, although it may be that too much weight is given to "fashionable strains," or rather that not enough is awarded other qualities in the rage for gilt-edged breeding. I do not wish to be understood as underrating the importance of winning strains. Far from any such intention, the object being to portray the necessity for high form as well as breeding. The following, which a friend related to me a few days ago, is to the point. Conversing with a man who has achieved a high position in breeding trotters, he said, "I first examine the head; if that is satisfactory, after careful examination, I make a critical examination of the general form. Both coming to the standard, I examine the pedigree, and if that shows the blood I am looking for I make the selection. The physiognomy and form falling beneath my requirements, no amount of high-breeding will make amends."

P. J. Shafter in his communication made a happy comparison, and, so far as I can tell, original, too. That was: "The stallion is an edition to be revised and corrected; *id est*, there never was a perfect horse." It may also be said there never was a perfect book. That is, there never was a work published entirely free from errors. A printer who stood very high in the art told a story which exemplified the difficulty attending the elimination of errors in a striking manner. A pamphlet was printed in Edinborough which was to be perfect, free from typographical errors. After being revised over and over the proofs were posted in a public place with an offer of a guinea for each mistake shown. Even then when ushered into a full assemblage of critics, errors were discovered. Not grammatical errors, as there is as much diversity of opinion as to what is "good grammar" as there is in strains of blood in horses, and the great grammarian of them all, Goold Brown, shows that standard authorities are often far out of the correct path, but in the pamphlet were found mistakes which were acknowledged errors. In the revise Mr. Shafter alludes to, however, there can be a careful scrutiny and an attempt made to obtain a cleaner proof. The higher the aim the higher will be the flight of the projectile, and when the mark is also "way up" more likelihood of hitting it.

He is also on the right road when he advises the reduction of "superfluous action," palably correct when he call it a "waste of motion." Right again in denouncing heavy shoes, And did it ever come into the calculation of those who advise "big, open feet," and "heavy bone" in the limbs that there was weight which could not be reduced? For many years I have claimed that it was rare, indeed, when there was a deficiency of bone, plenty of exhibitions of a lack of tendon. Nearly twenty years ago I heard L. L. Dorsey arguing the side of the question I believed in, but where I got my first impression I could not recall. In all probability the hint was obtained from a short description in the "Old" *Spirit of the Times* of 1839. At all events in referring to that for information regarding an old-time horse, the article was "run across" and marked so as to show that it had made a strong impression. It was copied from the *Sporting Review*, England, the heading "Hints to Horse Buyers." The author, John Heaketh Lethbridge, Harrold Hall, Bedford; the date, May 11th, 1839. The whole does not occupy a half column, the paragraphs I marked so long ago as follows:

"Never buy one with a long, weak, deer neck."

"Be careful that the fore-feet are of the same size; avoid flat feet and consequent low heels."

"As to go fast you must have length, choose a long waist rather than high limbs; *Eclipse form before Childers.*"

"A good chest and pedigree essential to good wind."

"Small bone and big sinews; and, if pace be required, reject the Count D'Orsay action."

Although I read *The Spirit* in 1839, the shooting and fishing stories were the great attraction in its columns, and it was nearly twenty years after that date when I began to "study horse." To be exact, 1856 was the commencement of the regular course, books and Nature being chiefly depended upon for the lessons. The old *Spirit* and *Turf Register*, were the grand guides, and as I secured previous volumes of *The Spirit* my own subscription, dating from 1853, I was reasonably well fixed. That was the only turf paper published at that time, the *Turf Register* having been given up in 1844 (I think), and it was some years thereafter before another journal came into the field. Allowance must be made for the partialities of youth, but with all due respect and proper appreciation of the many good writers of the present and those of the last twenty years, there is a brilliancy and dash in the work of the "Old Guard" which has rarely been equalled. It would certainly be *bad form* to make comparisons between the old and the new, both being worthy of eulogistic mention, though at some future time it may be that I will endeavor to materialize the shadowy forms which so often flit before my retrospective vision.

Names Claimed.

By A. B. Spreckels, San Francisco, Cal. (Animals bred on the ranch of Mr. Claus Spreckels, Aptos, Cal.)

CORINNE, for brown filly foaled 1885, by Director, dam Young Ashost by Speculation, from Ashcat, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

LILLIE S., for sorrel filly foaled 1883, by Speculation, dam pacing mare Jennie.

ERMINIE, for brown filly foaled 1884, by Abbotsford, dam Faustina (full sister to Crown Point).

MULFORD, for brown colt foaled 1886, by Abbotsford, dam Young Ceta, by Speculation; second dam by Alexander.

GRACIE S., for sorrel filly foaled 1882, by Speculation, dam pacing mare Jennie.

MISS W., for brown filly foaled 1887, by Guy (2:30), dam Lady Wadham.

APTOS WILKES, for black colt foaled 1887, by Guy Wilkes, dam pacing mare Jennie.

FANCHON, for bay filly foaled 1887, by Guy, dam Lady Plummer.

LEON W. (Leon Weill), for brown colt foaled 1887, by Antevolo, dam Martha, full sister to Crown Point.

CHRISTINA, for brown filly foaled 1887, by Chris. S. (son of Abbotsford), dam Lodi mare.

HALFORD, for sorrel colt foaled 1887, by Abbotsford, dam Miss Ceta, by Speculation.

KEYFORD, for bay colt foaled 1887, by Abbotsford, dam Young Keystone.

SHE, for brown filly foaled 1887, by Abbotsford, dam Beauty. (Property of Chris. W. Smith.)

By W. H. Taylor, San Luis Obispo Co., California.

JOAQUIN, for chestnut colt, foaled February 14th, 1888, by Duke McClellan (the sire of Maid of Oaks, 2:23), by Gen'l. McClellan, dam Nellie, by Sir Garnet Wolsey (thoroughbred); 2d dam by imp. Hercules; 3d dam by Owen Dale.

By Mr. John Adams, Brooks, Yolo Co.

LITTLE ONE, for chestnut gelding foaled February 25, 1886, by Joe Hooker, dam Ita Anderson.

The Australian Jockey Club—Notes Taken at its Annual Meeting.

[Australasian, Jan. 21.]

Racing under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club must be a paying game indeed. Here in Victoria our leading racing institution can boast of a surplus of £14,000 or £15,000 over a spring meeting, but still it is in debt, while the Australian Jockey Club can boast of a fixed deposit at the bank amounting to no less than £20,000 or £7,000 more than last year. This will show you what a popular sport is that of racing; but half this sum should have been devoted to stakes. The members of the A. J. C. are not so liberal in their views as the V. R. C., otherwise the £20,000 which they point to with so much pride would have been distributed over the various programmes of the club. The members of committee seem to forget that they are in possession of a Government recreation-ground, the proceeds from which are supposed to be devoted to racing, and not to be hoarded up in a bank. At the annual general meeting the Hon. W. A. Long hit out in vigorous fashion, and though some of his remarks may have been objectionable, those referring to the course and to the distribution of prizes will be endorsed by every thinking man. It is useless for the members of the committee to declare that the Randwick race track is anything like perfect. Poor Alec Robertson, Hales, and other jockeys, are the best judges of what it is, and they have all condemned it as very dangerous for large fields. Mr. Citchborn and the ranger do their best to make it as good as possible, but its shape is against it. Mr. Long said there was a time when the turf was in much better condition than it is now, and declared that its present condition was a disgrace to those who have the management of it. Upon reflection I think Mr. Long will acknowledge that he was hardly just in making this remark. He forgets that racing has increased considerably since the time he refers to, and the number of horses now training at Randwick is more than doubled. I was glad to see that he spoke up manfully for Mr. Alcock, whose treatment savored something of snobbishness. For my part I cannot see any difference between the positions of a man who sells watches and clocks and the man who sells bullocks, sheep, and wood, or any other commodity. Mr. Alcock is a respectable citizen of Sydney, but after allowing him a lengthened run of the committee refreshment-room, the members of the committee seem to have thought that he was not of sufficient tone to come between the wind and their nobility. There are some men who, when raised to the position of members of racing committees, regard themselves as the salt of the earth. Once elected the patronizing manner which they affect is simply amusing. Mr. Long was particularly rough upon Mr. Scarr. He insinuated that Mr. Daly, who now acts as timekeeper for the club, tented for the handicapper, and gave him information respecting the doings of horses at Randwick. This was hardly in good taste, and was emphatically denied by Mr. Scarr, who is quite natural judge enough to measure a horse's capabilities without assistance from anybody. Mr. Long, however, was on the right track when he denounced the appointment of a bookmaker as honorary timekeeper to the A. J. C. Mr. Daly is a much respected man, but the principle is altogether wrong, and it is to be assumed that the appointment was made in order to get the committee out of the appalling difficulty they got into by allowing the previous holder of the office to rub shoulders with them in the committee refreshment-room.

Thus much in the way of a growl, and now let me congratulate the committee upon the wonderful pecuniary success that has attended their efforts during the past year. With that nice little nest-egg of theirs they should not for a single instant play second fiddle to any club in Australia. The Metropolitan and the Sidney Cup should be made as rich as the Melbourne Cup, and to the Champagne Stakes 2,000 sovs. should be added, while the Derby would be all the more attractive if an additional 500 sovs, were placed on the next programme. The A. J. C. Derby is generally a failure by comparison with the three-year-old event of the V. R. C.; but if the Metropolitan was increased to 2,000 sovs., and the Derby to 1,000 sovs., there would, I think, be a marked improvement in the interest attached to both events. In racing nothing pays like extravagance, and if the A. J. C. does not launch out it will find that the Rosehill Club is a much more formidable foe than ever it anticipated.

American race-horses in England, while not numerically a prominent feature, are in quality deservedly noteworthy, as evidenced by the preferment last week at Nottingham of the Kentucky-bred horse Blue Grass in the competition for the Queen's Premiums. Since Mr. Jas. R. Keene parted with Blue Grass, the son of Pat Malloy and Amy Farley has grown into a grand-looking stallion, and the cable informs us that he was awarded the palm over twelve competitors.

From San Jose.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—It has been some time since I have written you as to what is going on here in the "Garden City." I will say that our Fairs for the past two years have been very successful, as you no doubt know, we get no State appropriation, but this year we will no doubt consolidate with the San Mateo and Santa Clara County Agricultural Association No. 5, and we propose to have one of the best fairs in the State. We are now giving all our time and money in putting the track in first-class order. Last fall we covered it with tan bark and manure, and it remained in that way all through our glorious rains we have had this winter. It has now been all plowed under. We propose to harrow it well and then put on light loam and work it down, so it will be one of the finest tracks in the State. This will no doubt be good news for all our old friends that have been coming here with their horses, and as we have always endeavored to please them in every way possible they can rest assured that we will continue in our good work.

I have taken it in hand to organize a jockey club, and if the good people in this valley will help me we will have a Blood Horse Meeting this spring, to follow the Blood Horse in San Francisco. I have been very successful thus far, and if it continues in this way we will give you some fine sport about the 1st of May. The society will hold a meeting on Saturday, the 25th inst., to make up a few colt stakes. Will send you the "ad" next week. They will no doubt make arrangements regarding a free Stallion Exhibition to take place about the middle of March. Hoping I have not taken too much space in your valuable paper, I remain,

SAN JOSE, Feb. 20. G. H. B.

Declarations at Chicago.

The following are the declarations to the stakes of the Washington Park Club, Feb 1, 1888:

The American Derby, $20 each—Halsey, Cremorne, Jake Sanders, Schoolmaster, Kingidle, Chinese Gordon, Ella F., Serenader, Delphine, Austin Goodman, King Himyar, Aberdeen, Rialto, Mutter, Barrister, Saratoga, Nanon, Orderly, Alexander, Ferdinand, Pinto, Padlock, Chicora, Formosa, Ben Ridgely, Jewett, Ivanhoe, Hiawatha, Coloma, Henry L., and Christie—31.

The Sheridan Stakes, $10 each—Halsey, Cremorne, Jake Sanders, Kingidle, Ella F., Buckhound, Serenader, Aberdeen, Rialto, Barrister, Saratoga, Nanon, Orderly, Chicora, Formosa, Ben Ridgely, Jewett, Ivanhoe, Hiawatha, Coloma, Henry L., and Christie—22.

The Englewood Stakes, $10 each—Kitty D., Carrie Woodward, Emporia, Nellie D., Delphine, Enlatus, Vision, Fleika, Nanon, Eva Rogers, Silver Thread, Chicora, Formosa, Hiawatha, Bonnie Doon, History, Hattie D., Hanselle, Bertie B. and Esther G.—20.

The Hyde Park Stakes, $10 each—Mary Bau, Jim Watkins, Boh Lisle, Philosophy, Olaf, Expert Bun, Black Eagle, Mamie Cole and Salina—9.

The Drexel Stakes, $10 each—Protector, Uarda, King Alfred, Ledon, Vinco and Nabeau—6.

The Kenwood Stakes, $10 each—Gunshot, Kasson, Wide Awake, Harry Mc., Storage and Annex—6.

The Lakeside Stakes, $10 each—Corinth, Almera, Futurity, Lakme, Betsy Bramble, Kathleen, Acquito, Free Love, Jennie McCarthy, Franchise, Ledette and Gladette—12.

Billy Barlow, Etc.

"I don't agree with you that Jane L. is the best race-horse that Oregon ever sent down to California, not by a good deal," said James McCord to a gentleman of Portland, the other night. "It is true that she has trotted inside of 2:20 and the horse I refer to has not," he continued, "but I never saw a better campaign horse than B. B. in my life. I don't say this because I own him, for I own Allan Roy that can pull a street-car and beat him. But I say it because he has won more desperate races than horses I ever knew. In all the races I have trotted him he never started in one where he was not overmatched, and in that one he was beaten for want of condition. He always struck speedier horses than himself and invariably won by gameness and endurance. I have seen Billy Donathan bring him out sore as a boil and then warm him out of it and win after such a finish as only he can make. He trotted six hard heats at Santa Cruz and got two of them. The race was postponed till next day and Donathan took him out and gave him a warming-up heat in 2:26. I thought that cooked him, but the black devil went off and trotted every foot of the way, landing the deciding heat of the race in 2:24."

"What have you done with him?" asked the gentleman.

"He has been turned out for about fifteen months, but I think he will be as good as ever this coming spring."

"Who will train him?"

"Billy Donathan, of course. He can drive for every dollar that I can lift."

Speaking of horse stories, we heard a good one the other day on "Stave" Scoggins, who used to have the fashion of riding over the Forest Grove road at all hours of the night. One night, about two miles out of Hillsboro, he met the devil and bartered him for a race for a bottle of champagne and the winner to take both horses. Stave was riding old Jack Minor, and as they raced into Hillsboro there was a crowd just coming out of the Methodist Church from a protracted meeting. The scene had such an effect upon his Satanic majesty that he bolted in a flash of lightning and left poor old Scoggins to lead the horse into town. After transacting some business here, Stave went back home and took the devil's horse with him. He worked him all that season in a header wagon and took the first prize for saddle-horses with him at the Albany Fair that fall. "Was he really as good a horse as he been represented?" asked Billy Ayers of Mr. Scoggins at the Holton House, the other night.

"Yes, he had a perfect disposition," replied the sage of Patton Creek, "but there was one serious objection to him." "And what was that?" asked Mr. Ayers. "Well," said Mr. Scoggins, sententiously, "when that horse got sick brimstone wouldn't physic him—that's all."—*Portland Mercury.*

Messrs. P. J. Dwyer, Richard Hyde, James Shevlin, John McCarthy, L. C. Behman, M. F. Dwyer, A. C. Washington, John Delmar and Ben Ali Haggin have been elected directors of the Brooklyn Jockey Club for the current year. Mr. James G. Sheridan has, it is said, signed a contract to start for the Brooklyn Jockey Club this year.

Dan Honig's fine three-year-old brown filly Omaha, by Tom Ochiltree, out of Jennie McKinney, died at St. Louis last week, of pneumonia. She won eight races last year in her two-year-old form, and was very promising.

Notes From San Luis Obispo.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Hoping that it may possibly interest you I take the liberty of writing that the people of this country are taking great interest in the improvement of their horses lately. The S. L. O. Park Association (composed of men of means) purchased a hundred acres of land one mile from the city of San Luis, built mile track, necessary buildings, etc., for fair grounds. The District Fair was held there last fall and will be held there annually in future, and at present a number of horses are being worked there. Senator Hearst has set apart a beautiful tract of land, eight hundred acres, exclusively for breeding and training horses, and is making all the necessary improvements to make it first-class. He has a number of fine-bred animals at his San Simeon Rancho near by. Gen. P. W. Murphy, Mr. E. W. Steele, Judge Geo. Steele, Mr. Orcutt, Maj. J. H. Hollister and others are breeding some fine horses. Gen. Murphy has Gaviota by Electioneer, dam by Mohawk Chief, a Nutwood stallion and others. The Messrs. Steele have Altoona and others. Mr. Orcott has Alallen by Altoona, dam by Vick's Ethan Allen. Maj. Hollister has a fine black stallion by Duke McClellan, dam by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.; second dam by Belmont, besides there is Duke McClellan, Alexander Jr., Fred Arnold and others, including a number of thoroughbreds in the stud. Among the trotting colts now being worked here there are three Directors and two Monroe Chiefs, all very promising; quite a number of fine yearlings here, among them Anteal by Antevolo. It is safe to say that San Luis Obispo County will have several fine breeding establishments in the near future. T.

The Nevada State Fair.

The Nevada State Agricultural Society held its annual meeting on the 11th inst. Theo. Wintsia was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. C. H. Stoddard was re-elected Secretary; C.-T. Bender was re-elected Treasurer; Alvaro Evans was re-elected Superintendent of the Track; P. H. Mulcahy, although he declined, was re-elected Superintendent of the Pavilion. From the report of President Downing we make the following extracts:

At the close of the second annual Fair of the Society it was ordered that the Fair of 1887 should continue for ten days, and subsequently the Board fixed the date from September 21st to October 1st inclusive. The fairs of 1885 and 1886 were of but one week's duration, and it had been found that while the fair commenced on Monday, the exhibits were seldom in place until Wednesday, and if, perchance, as had been the case, there should be a day or two of bad weather, not not only the enjoyment of the people would be materially interfered with, but there would also be great financial loss to the society, and receipts being lessened to such an extent as to prevent the payment of the premiums and natural expenses—hence the idea was that in a ten day's Fair there would be a certainty, rain or shine, of a full week's sport. The result was attained, but at the inconvenience of many exhibitors, and unnecessary labor upon the Directors. A mistake was made in having the first four days of the Fair lap on the concluding days of the California State Fair, thereby preventing several fast horses and interesting exhibits from being at Reno. With the experience thus gained the Board will hereafter conclude that six days is sufficient time, and the week immediately following the Fair at Sacramento the best period for holding the Nevada State Fair.

The Fair of 1887 was a gratifying success. The display of stock in the First Department was conceded to be the largest and best ever seen on parade in the State, and furnished abundant proof that the stockmen and farmers of Nevada were making wonderful progress in improving their herds, and in raising thoroughbred animals both for the range and for the farm. In fact the eyes of some of our own people were opened wide with astonishment. Proper credit is due Senator Stanford, of California, for ordering a large herd of his famous Holsteins on exhibition at this Fair, and to Jesse Harris, of Colorado, for his contribution of six magnificent Cleveland Bay stallions, both of which added largely to the attractiveness of the stock parades. The Pavilion exhibits were numerous and varied, that of the Ladies' Art Society, of Carson, being especially imposing and attractive, and resulting in their being awarded the President's gold medal for the best exhibit in any department.

Financially the receipts did not equal the expenses, and the Society was compelled to avail itself of the generosity of the State, and to draw the sum of $2,786.23 from the Treasury to balance accounts, but of this sum about $850 were used in liquidating an indebtedness of the Fair of 1886, so that with a premium and expense list of three times that of either of the District Faire, the State Fair received the benefit of but twice the amount granted to either of the districts. The receipts from all sources, excepting the aid from the State Treasury, aggregated $9,728.20, while the disbursements for speed ring, premiums, Indian pony races, advertising and printing, balloon ascensions, ladies' tournament, gold and silver medals, rent of track and pay of employes, amounted to $11,829.34. The receipts were more than $1,500 greater than in 1885 or 1886, notwithstanding the price of admission at the track was reduced from $1 to 50 cents. The disbursements were large because of the money necessary for the speed ring, the additional sum added to the premiums, and for incidentals incurred to please visitors. The increasing interest manifested in the State Fair and the advantages arising therefrom, fully justify the Board in expending such sums as will induce the people to favor it with their presence and their exhibits.

New Names in the N. T. A.

The Board of Officers chosen at the biennial Congress of the National Trotting Association shows but few new names. In the Eastern district the only new comer is Mr. William Strickland, of Bangor, Me. He is a wealthy lumberman and a thorough horseman. The name of Mayor Palmer, of Lowell, Mass., had been strongly urged for the place, but the nominating committee was impressed with the importance of bringing back several of the leading tracks in Maine that last year gave up membership in the National Association.

In the Atlantic district Mr. George W. Archer, of Rochester, N. Y., replaced Mr. Elias Wilkinson, of Newark, N. J. Mr. Archer has done much service for the association, and is not a new-comer to the work.

In the Central district Mr. L. G. Delano, who was the choice of the Ohio men for president, was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by Major Johnston's promotion.

In the Western district Mr. William R. Woodward, a prominent Chicago gentleman, fills the place left vacant by the death of Mr. C. A. DeGraaf. There was no change in the Pacific district.

An American Buyer in the Colonies.

The *Australasian*, received by the steamer last Sunday, in reporting the annual sale of yearlings by the well-known colonial breeder, Mr. Andrew Town, says:

The tenth annual sale of the Hobartville yearlings, the property of Mr. Andrew Town, took place at Richmond on January 18th, in the presence at least of 500 people. The sale was a most pronounced success, and the various lots were well distributed amongst the colonists, and not a few will find their way to America. The proceedings opened with the draught stock, and the few that were offered went off quietly. The trotters came next, and they caused some spirited competition. Viking, a black three-year-old, by Childe Harold, from Violetta, fell to Mr. Lawson for 275 guineas, and the prices realized for the others clearly show that trotting is rapidly becoming an institution here. The thoroughbreds were exceedingly well-grown and in capital condition. The twenty-three colts brought 2,325 guineas, an average of slightly over 100 guineas. The 29 fillies realized 2,215 guineas, averaging about 76¼ guineas; 22 brood-mares realized 1,230 guineas, or an average of nearly 56 guineas. The five draught horses brought 300 guineas, an average of 60 guineas, while the trotting stock, eight in number, brought 990 guineas, thus making the largest average, 123¾ guineas.

The most gratifying feature in connection with the sale was the presence of an American commissioner, Mr. H. Rogers, of San Francisco, who purchased several very choice lots, and should some of these prove victorious on the American turf no doubt we shall hear from the turfmen of the United States again.

From the report we extract the list of animals purchased by Mr. Rogers. The prices are in guineas:

Bay or brown colt, foaled Oct. 1, by Epigram (imp.)—Helen M'Gregor 45
Bay colt, foaled Oct. 17, by Maribyrnong—Fair Duchess (imp.) 50
Chestnut colt, foaled Sept. 13, by Somnus (imp.)—Maid of the Hills 130
Bay colt, foaled Sept. 12, by Fergus I—Alsace (imp.) 65
Chestnut colt, foaled Sept. 15, by Fergus I—Romping Girl 165
Bay colt, foaled August 13, by Cheviot (imp.)—Scraps 60
Bay colt, foaled December 27, by Kingsborough—Fleetwing 65
Chestnut filly, foaled August 12, by Somnus (imp.)—Geraldine 135

How Horse Jockeys Slip Weights.

The matter of correct weights of jockeys is receiving more attention at the New Orleans meeting than in any previous racing season. The police are especially charged with seeing that jockeys go direct to the weighing-room after dismounting. Another fact is that detectives keep track of the jockeys when they dismount, and see that they do not change or discard any of their equipments. This system has resulted in several misdeeds, which led to fines being imposed or warnings given. One jockey swapped bridles after getting off his horse, the trainer handing him one of different weight from that in which he rode. Tompkins was caught slipping weight on his way to the scale-room, and got off with a $25 fine. Another jockey tried to ride before he got down to riding weight. He weighed in with less equipments than he could possibly ride with, and in consequence tried to throw some of them away under the timers' stand. He got off very easy, but has not tried the game since. This matter of cheating the scales is an old one.

There is a trick that used to be practised until the clerks of the scales found it out. The rider, who had more weight than he was allowed to carry, would place the edge of the saddle on the top bar of the scales and lean forward on the saddle. This would make him appear lighter than he really was. A still more skilful fraud consisted in the weighing in with a papier mache saddle. This was made the exact imitation of a racing saddle, and weighed almost nothing. Of course the jockey rode with a leather saddle, which he would discard for the imitation affair when it came to showing weights after the race. Here the bodily weight table comes in. It is safe to say that the jockeys here have less chance to make false weight than anywhere in the country.

The Trouble Over the Water.

Whatever the result of the Lord Durham–Sir George Chetwynd racing scandal, the English racing season of 1888 will be not only important, but one of the best in some years. Among some racing men in London there is a belief that Durham will scarcely be able to make a case against Sir George Chetwynd, but the verdict will be something like the Scotch one, "not proven." The effect, however, will be the same. The Jockey Club's evidence, which probably cannot be used in the courts, will be made known to the Chetwynd people. Sir George will resign from the Jockey Club and probably sell out his entire stable. Sherrard will be refused permission to train at Newmarket, and Wood will not get a riding license this year, certainly not before Doncaster. With this element eliminated "the swell mob," as they are sometimes called, will take unto themselves a warning, and the saddling bell at Lincoln will ring on March 19 with not only the stewards at Lincoln, but the stewards of the Jockey Club determined to enforce racing law in the interest of honest and legitimate sport in the minutest degree. Foul riding of the Barrett order is no longer to be tolerated. In this connection *Truth* says: "George Barrett has lost his license because he was reported for foul riding at Brighton last November. He had obtained a most unenviable notority from his very objectionable fashion of riding, and he was one of Archer's most apt pupils in the rough-and-tumble style which that jockey introduced. Barrett had been previously convicted of this offense, and I know that at Ascot last year he became the object of the bitter animosity of one of the most powerful stables on the turf in consequence of his alleged foul riding in a certain race in that meeting. No charge was made at the time, but the incident has not been forgotten, and it was dontless included in the indictment against Barrett, whose license, however, will no doubt be restored in a few months."

James Gordon Bennett is the only stockholder of the Monmouth Park Racing Association who is not a breeder, and the policy of the association is to hang up in stakes and purses all the money made with the exception of a six per cent. dividend. This year the amount thus offered is $200,000.

At Washington, on Monday last, a bill was passed by the House to prohibit any person in Washington or Georgetown from making books or pools on the result of any race or any game of baseball.

Troubadour will not be trained again, although Mr. Rogers thinks he would stand a preparation.

Shakespeare's Pedigree.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The horee Shakespeare, about which you meds an inquiry in your paper, wes sired by St. Lonie, dsm hy imp. Monarch, hred hy Col. John P. White, St. Cherles Co., Mo. Was sold to Boh Thompson, who took him to Celifornia about ths year 1851 or 1852, then thrse or four years old. Ths Monsroh mare died helouging to John S. Shsw, St. Cherles, Mo. She was out of Polly Peechum hy John Richards. The Monarch mare was ths dem of Fawn. who wee the dam of Bettis, the mere that I purchaesd for J. B. Haggin, ot San Francisco, in Decsmber, 1885.

CARROLLTON, ILLINOIS, Feb. 16. CHRIS. DOYLE.

Ths Monarch mere rsfsrred to hy Mr. Doyle was callsd Mary Rogers. Althongh ehe is in the Stnd Book without any nems, she msy he fonnd in Vol. II, page 118. Shsksspears does not eppeer among her prednce, hut thsre wae no report the yeare 1849, 50, 51 snd 52. He wss probahly fosled in 1849. Msry Rogere had five other foals hy St. Lonie, one ot them heing the grey mare Mery O'Niel formerly owned by Nathsn Coombs of Napa. Mary O'Niel wse full sister to Shakespsare.

Cyrns Holloway called on us this week to look up the extended pedigree of hie hlsck colt Modssto. A break down incepacitated Modesto from racing, and he has been a nonpaying investment for Hollowsy, hut in his four-year-old form the horse shows up big end etout, and es he is a hlack Monday, from Rivnlet hy Rivoli, a royally hred mare, Modesto ought to be worth good money as a sire. There sre many localities on this Cosst that need him, and he could, no doubt, he bought from Holloway on favorable terms.

Mr. F. W. Loeber has purchased from Mrs. Skinner the bay stallion Alcoua 730, by Almont, dsm Queen Mery hy Mambrino Chief, and the bay horse will remain in Napa Conuty. Whippleton will still be the premier at Vineland, as he hss proved hie right to he, but the growth of interest in the harness horse in Nape County has induced Mr. Loeber to add Alcoue to hie liet of stellions. He is a royelly hred horse, snd bis colts indicste that Alcona posseesee the famous Almont quality of hresding on.

A representstive of the New York *Sportsman* has had an interview with Ssuetor Hearst st Weshington, and mentions inoideutelly tbst when he callsd he was received by the Senetor's secretary, one "Whiteman." That ie all very well as a descriptive title, hut the mauy friends of Sweet William on thie Coast will object to his being obscured by that commouest journelistic fashion, misspelling his name. He wss christened William B. Wightman, Mr. *Sportsman*, and he is genuine goods.

Volney Wright, a well-known sporting men of this city, died on Friday of last week. He was a quiet, unaseuming man, who had a great fancy for the turf, and few race meetings heve been held in California ot lete yeare without hie familier tall form beiug vieihle on the stretch. Msny men have been escorted to their last rest with more pomp and circumstance, hut few have crossed the derk river leaving hehind such a legion of warm frisnde as did Volney Wright.

Mr. W. D. Valentine, of this city, is getting hi's Livermore Valley Farm in shape, and will he in good busines trim next year. He hss 85 acres ou the flat where he proposes to build a private training track, and 320 scree of high land for pastnrage. Mr. Valentine hes invested about $30,000 in the propsrty, snd will stock it with hoth thoroughbreds and trotters of high clase. Hs will he heard from on ths turf as time progresses.

The veteran John Adame, ot Brook, Yolo Conuty, has brought his string of runnsrs to the Bay District Trnck to be shaped up for the seasen's work. They are: Mart Gibeon, cb c, 3, hy Joe Hooker, dem Jennie Gibson; Miss Mitford, ch f, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Pearl; Beppo, ch g, 2, hy Joe Hooker, dem Bslie, and Little One, ch g, 2, hy Joe Hooker, dsm Ita Anderson. All sre engaged in the stakee of the Blood Horse Association.

Mr. Ayres hss selected a few good mares by purchase which he will hreed on his owu eccount, and for the pride he feels in hie horse, and the benefit of othere who patronize Mamhrino Wilkes well, develop the colte, and demonstrete their qnality. Membrino Wilkes will meke the sesson at the farm of hie owner at Walnnt Creek, Contra Costa Conuty.

Thoe. G. Jones shipped his horsea to Santa Rosa last week. Three Cheers has a good hook for the seaeon and will sstiefy the Sonoma County breeders who want thoroughhrede thet can hold the pace and go the route. Jones' stable of horses in trainiug are doing well, and he has room for two or three more. He likee the Senta Rosa track sxcesding well.

Matt Storn has built himself a stsble at Pleasnton with ten roomy boxes, and will train Cleveland, Narcola and the others of hie etring at that plece, having made arrangemsnts with Mr. Sslisbnry for the privilege of tbe line treck of the Plessanton Stock Farm Company.

The handsome, fast and srratic race-horse Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, out of Yolone by Norfolk, is wintering at Pneblo, Col., and is rsported es fine ae silk. Mr. C. Jobnson, his owner, ssys he hss qnit hie old hsbit of lighting his rider before the stert in a rsce.

Mr. Halvéreon, of Routier, Ssramento County, advises us that he hae transferred the racing qnelities of his filly Ieshella to W. M. Murray. This promising two-yser-old is hy Norfolk, dem Meggie S., and ie well engaged.

Col. Thornton'e stallion imp. Meriner, formerly Oatceke, will he located at Pleasanton. Although a stranger in Csliforuia Mariner has already a very respectable book.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questione answered only through theee columne. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questione, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letfere received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

Union Club, Ssnta Clara.

Please inform me, to settle a bet, how msny horees George Wilkes hss got in the 2:20 list?

Answer—Eight trotters and two pacsre.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all casee of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit descrip tion of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring anewers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Drs. Bowhill & Fitzgerald, 1129 Market St., San Francisco.

The Associated Veterinaries.

A mesting of vetsrinariss wes held in ths sditorial rooms of this pepsr last Wednesday aftsrnoon for the purpose of organizing a vetsrinery aseociation. It was wsll sttendsd, and in addition to those present lstters were reed from several Vsts who were nnable to attend who indoreed the esociation and its ohjects, and dssired to he snrolled as membere. The name and style sdopted was the Californis Stste Veterinsry Medicsl Aesociation, snd orgsnizstion wss completed by the election of Dr. Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S., of this city, Presi.leut; Dr. T. Maclay, M. R. C. V. S., of Petalnms, vice-President; end Dr. J. D. Fitzgerald, M. R. C. V. S., of this city, Secretsry and Treasnrer. The above-uamed gentlemsn, with Dr. C. B. Orvis, of Stockton, constitute the Executive Committee. A Constitution and By-Laws were discnssed snd adopted subject to amendment at the adjourned meeting. Two csndidates presented themselves for admission by exemination: Messrs. Spencer, of San Jose, and Nief, of thie city. After an interview with the Exsmining Committee the caudidates were pronounced thoronghly competent to prsctice veterinery medicine and enrgery, and were admitted to full membership. A proposition to extend to several gentlemen ot the State, not professionally, but otherwise interested in veterinary science, the compliment of honorary membership, wes introduced and met with favor. It will he pnt into practicsl shape at the next meeting. The adjonrned session of the association will he held at thie office on March 13th at 2 o'clock P. M. It is to be hopsd thet the response will be gensral from the qnalified practitioners of ths State.

If yon went to know how a horse feels without grooming, just go without taking a wash or combing your hair for a while.

HERD AND SWINE.

How to Dehorn Calves.

Dehorning has been practiced in the United States to a limited extent dnring the last few years. In regard to age it ie best and easiest done on calves when two or three months old. If the animals are housed, it may also be done in the winter, though on the score of humanity it ehonld not be performed during very cold weether. In calves the removal may he made with an old-fashioned gnn-wed punch, shsrpened and attached to a handle. The opening shonld be so large as to ellow the pnnch to reach round the bass of the horn. During the operation the animal is laid down. With an even pressure sll sronnd and a rotsry motion, the bsse of the horn is cut through to the bone, after which the horn may be removed hy slanting motions with the hand and the pnnch. Thereafter tsthe freely with strong alum solution. In older cettle a thin, fine-toothed, sharp saw ie nssd, the head of the snimal heing previonsly fastened by ropes to a post or a tree, and the esw oiled. After removing the horn the psrts ehould bs washed with cleen water hy aid of a sponge. When the hleeding has ceaeed the parts may he covered with a pitch plaster, which may remain nndietorbed duri.g two or three weeke, unless the animel should evince pain from accnmnleting matter.—*Prairie Farmer.*

ATHLETICS.

The mixed wrestling match between Professor J. H. Falkner of the Olympic Clnb, and Schnmecher of Tacoma, has besn abont arranged. Each man is to deposit $500 with the Tressnrer of the Cluh, Mr. Rnes. The clnb will add $500 and the winner will take all. The match will be best two of three falls, one Græco-Roman, one catch-es-catch can, and the third to be in the etyle chosen hy the man who wins the qnickest fsll. The match will be wrestled in the clnb gymnasium about March 20th, and only members will he permittef to witnsss it. There seems every proepect of a good, square conteet, and the Olympic Clnb will spare no effort to gnard agsinst any other ontcome.

Several of our daily contemporaries have, since the middleweight wrestling tonrnement last week in the Olympic Clnh, pnblished what purported to be a card from the Bosrd of Directore of the Golden Gste Athletic Clnb, reflecting npon the referee of the wrestliug, Mr. W. H. Qniun. We are not advised as to the suthenticity of the card, snd hesitate before believing that the gentlemen mentioned could have written it. By whomsoever it was written, however, it evidencee an nngallant epirit and a merksd ignorance of Græco-Romsn wrestling. The look by which Mr. Lean wss thrown bears no eemblauce to a choke, and is one from which the man in the lock can escape certainly, if he is up to even a slight knowledge of the sport. In fsct, one csnnot be choked by the lock if he will hut keep his chin ou his chest, and his wind can he shut off but slightly if he does not do so. Mr. Qninn's decision was fair and right, and without evidence of bias. He ie sustained in it hy all who know ths game.

Mr. Fred Moody, Secretsry of the Olympic Club, appeared in the rooms ou Tuesday lsst, after an illness of ten days, very much to the plessure of all who have business with him as well ss thst of the hsbitne.

Rehabilitation of the Olpmpio Clnh will begin in April. The rooms will he refurnished throughout, snd what is now one of the most comfortable cluhs in the city will be made one of the most elegsnt.

The article by "Mercury," completed this week, shonld engage the attention of and be perserved hy every athlete. It embodies the experience of many noted men, and hae been csrefully edited by a local champion, whether at a half-mils, or mile, or hoth, we leave to conjecture.

The date of the Juvenile Night at the Olympic Clnb has been changed to Msrch 2d, and that of the next Ladies' Night to March 9th.

Olympic Field Day.

The Spring Field Dey of the Olympic Clnb was held et ths Athlstic Gronnde, corner of 14th and Centrs Strsets, Oakland, on lest Wednesday, Weshington'e Birthdsy. The gronnds were pecksd completely with club members, their lady friends, and lovers of outdoor eports gensrally, proving conclusively thet if the clnb will eecure enitsble gronnds athletics on thie coest can eoon be pleced on a footing equal to thet which thsy have in the esstern Statee. The nnmher preeent wae veriously estimated from 2,000 to 2,500. The day snd track were perfsct, es wae the mansgsment, and the long list of svents was hronght to a conclusion shortly attsr 4 P. M.

Ths most notsworthy performances were: Harry Bsthune's 100 yds. in 9 4-5 escs., 220 yde. in 22 1-5 ssce.; Qninn's fins work with the hammsre, and Schifferetsin's excellent running snd jumping in the hnrdle race. In the latter Jones cracked st the lest hnrdle. In the mile handicap walk Horace Coffin, scratch, csnght the othere on the second lap, and won easily hy nesrly a lap

F. G. O'Kene won the 220 yards Juvenils handicap by s foot; he rune well and will he heard from hsreafter.

At throwing the 16-pound hammsr Williem Morgan was protested, and is nndouhtedly a profeesional, ss he has rnn for cash prizes in the Caledonian and Thistle Clnb games.

In the half-mile hicycle hendicap R. W. Turner fell, after going a hundred yards, hut wss not seriously injnred.

Mr. Harry Bethnne's attempt to lower the world'e record at 100 snd 220 yards was interssting ss an exhihitiou of starting and high pace. The start and timing were correct, and the record ie undonbtedly vslid. Mr. Schifferstein coached Bsthune, and showed grest epeed. Mr. J. A. Code won the half-mile handicap easily. The two-mile bicycle handicsp was finished closely, and wae won hy R. A. Smythe, by six inches. The boys' pie race was a very fnnny incident, and was won by Master Fairweather. Mesers. Keith and Wileon tied for first in the 100 yarde maiden hsndicsp, and in the rnn-off Wilson won a good rsce in 11 2-5 eecs. Mr. T. H. Reynolds gave out in the mile handicsp on the laet lap. At pole-vanlting Sexsmith lacked only one inch of heating the Coast record. Hertman can do mnch better than he did, as his ehoulder wss recently sprained while wrestling. The burlesqne race was a very Indicrous event, and cansed many sching sides. A rssume of the evente ie as follows:

One Hnndred Twenty Yards Hnrdle Rsce, Handicap—V. E. Schifferetein, scratch, first, in 19½ ssconds; W. J. Kenealey, 7 yards, sscond; R. B. Jones, scratch, 0.

One-Mile Walk, Handicsp—Horace Coffin, scratch, firet in 7 min. 54 sec.; C. F. Landman, 100 yards, snd J. C. Parker, 125 yarde, tied for eecond.

One Hnndred Twenty Yards Juvenile Race, Handicap—F. G. O'Kane, scratch, first, in 25 4-5 sece.; C. E. Wileon, 6 ysrde, second; C. B. Sloan, 8 yards, 0; E. P. Wolf, 10 ysrds, 0.

One Hnndred Yards Handicap Race—First Heat—G. B. Bnrling, 7 yards, first, in 10 3-5 secs.; F. C. Siebe, 7 yarde, sscond. Second Heat—F. G. O'Ksne, 6 yarde, first in 10 4-5 secs.; D. Laidlow, 7 yards, sscond. Finel—F. G. O'Kane, first, in 10½ secs.; G. B. Bnrling, 7 yards, eecond; 6 ysrds, F. C. Siebe, 7 yarde, third; D. Leidlow, 7 yards, 0.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap—W. H. Qninn, 4 ft., first, 37 ft. 9 in.; A. H. Lean, ecratch, escond, 36 ft. 8 in.; J. Sexsmith, 6 ft., 35 ft. 1 in.; Wm. Morgan, 3½ ft., 0; C. Hartman, 5½ ft, 0; C. J. Schuster, 6 ft., 0; W. Zelner, 6 ft., 0.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Hsndicap—Wm. Morgan, scratch, first, 84 ft. 11 in.; W. J. Keneeley, 10 ft., eecond, 77 ft. 8 in.; W. H. Quinn, scratch, third, 77 ft. 2 in.; A. H. Lean, 6 ft., 0; P. T. Goodloe, 13 ft., 0; J. Sexsmith, 13 ft., 0; C. Hartman, 15 ft., 0.

One-Half Mile Bicycle Rsce, Handicap—R. A. Smythe, 15 yarde, first, in 1 min. 34 4-5 sec.; R. W. Tnrner, scratch, 0.

Specisl Races Against Time, 100 Yarde—Harry Bethnne, scratch, 9 4-5 eecs. 220 Yards—Harry Bethnne, 22 1-5 secs.

Half-Mile Rsce, Handicep—J. A. Code, ecratch, firet, in 2 min. 15 secs.; W. J. Keneeley, 20 yarde, second; J. J. O'Kane, 30 yards, third.

Rnnning Long Jnmp, Handicap—R. B. Jones, 3 ft., first, 22 ft. 5½ in. with handicap; R. Gibson, 3½ feet, second, 22 ft. 4½ in. with handicep; A. H. Lean, scratch, 0; J. Sexsmith, 4 ft., 0; C. J. Schnster, 4 ft, 0; L. K. Hagenksmp, 4 ft., 0.

One Hundred Yards Scratch Rsce, Msiden—For members who have never rnn a rsce, opeu to juvenilee. Firet Heat—C. E. Wilson first, in 11 3-5 eecs.; F. C. Siebe Jr., eecond. Second Heat—H. B. Keith first, in 11 3-5 eecs.; H. R. Hoppe eecond. Finel—C. E. Wilson first, in 11 2-5 secs.; H. B. Keith second, H. R. Hopps third; F. B. Siebe 0.

Two Mile Bicycle Race, Hendicsp—R. A. Smythe, ecratch, first in 7 min. 17 2-5 secs.; S. F. Booth, soretch, eecond; F. E. Browning, scratch, third.

One-Fifth Mile, Boye' Pie Rsce—N. Fairweathsr, first; E. P. Wolf second.

Running High Jnmp, Handicap—C. Hartman, 8 inchee, first, 5 ft. 9½ in. with handicap; J. T. Schnster, 8 inches, second, 5 ft. 8½ in. with handicsp; C. J. Schuster, 8 inchee, and J. Sexsmith, 7 inches, tied for third at 5 ft. 7⅜ ine. with handicsp; A. H. Lean, ecratch, 0; P. N. Gsfney, 8 inchee, 0.

Mile Hsndicap Race—J. A. Code, ecratch, firet, in 5 mins. 12 1-5 eecs.; F. M. Cooley, ecratch, eecond; T. H. Reynolds, 55 yarde, 0.

Pole Vsult-Hendicep—J. Sexsmith, ecratch, firet, 9 ft.; J. T. Sohnster, 2 inches, second, 8 ft. 9⅜ ins. with hsndicap; C. Hartmsn, scratch, 0; C. J. Schnster, 1 inch, 0.

Fifty Yards Automatic Wheelbsrrow Rece—Open to members—J. G. Mansfield and Ben Bogner, first; W. J. Kenealey and W. H. Quinn, second.

Burleeqne Match Rsce, particinsted in hy Ben Bogner, J. G. Manefield, J. H. Stsck, J. Stsck and E. Stack.

Throwing 12-pound hammer exhibition by W. H. Quinn, who ecored 93 ft. 1 inch, beating the Pacific Coast Record, his own, by 7 inches.

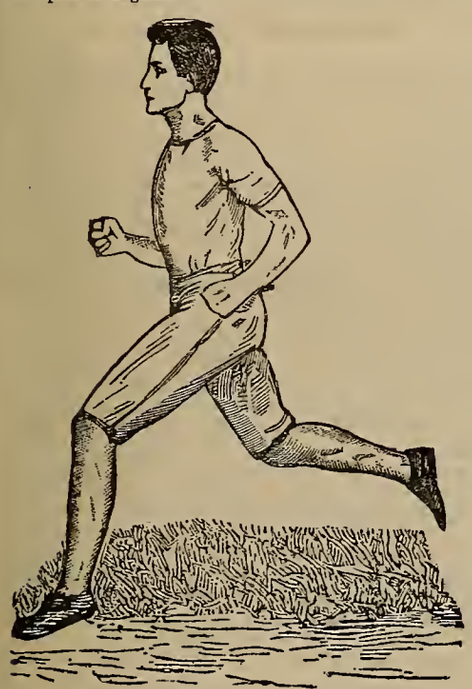
The officere of the day were: Referees, W. G. Harrison for Athletic events; R. M. Welch for bicycle events. Judges, Geo. Maxwell, R. Gibson and H. A. Cummings for field events; O. P. Fonde, W. C. Brown, J. W. Flynn, for track events. Jndge of wslking, J. J. Theobald. Timere, John A. Hammersmith, Geo. H. Strong, M. H. Weed, Col. Geo. O. Edwards, Peter McIntyre and H. S. Field. Clerks of the Course, R. P. Doolsn, G. W. Jordsn. Starter, Geo. F. Davideon. Handicappers, Peter McIntyre, Geo. W. Jordan, J. J. Theobald. Marshall, Chas. L. Dall.

Hints on Training for Running, Walking, Jumping, etc.—A Chat With an Old Runner.

[For the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, by Mercury].

One Mile Run.—W. G. George who holds the world's record of 4 min. 12¾ secs. for the mile run says: "Commence to train for a mile by running every other day about 1½ miles at about half speed, then have a cold bath, and a good, sharp rub down; the intermediate days take a 5 to 10 mile walk. The best time for these and all your exercises is about 3:30 in the afternoon, but if this time is not convenient, after your business will do. Continue this until you have reduced some of your superfluous flesh, which will take about 14 days. Then start your real work, viz: run about half to three-quarters of a mile on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays fairly fast; Tuesdays, 1½ miles slowly, the remaining days run about a quarter twice, the first quarter slowly, the second fast. Always endeavor in practice to run in good form. Don't carry your arms too high or the reverse, but let them hang loosely and naturally. Always bring your knees up as high as possible in front of you, but do not throw out your legs farther behind than necessary; always run on your toes and keep your feet quite straight. After about 14 days of this work you will be fit. Run your trial at least four days before your race, and have at least one day's rest before your race. Don't run more than one trial. A good tonic if you are over-trained is: cit. of quinine, 1 drachm; water 6 oz. Take two tablespoonfuls two or three times a day. Never neglect having a good bath and rub down after all your work."

Style.—In long-distance running hold the head well up, chest thrown forward and arms at sides slightly bent, as shown in the accompanying cut of W. Gibb, former 10 mile champion of England.



The limbs should be carried easily and well forward at each stride. Avoid springing too high, and make the knees move closely past each other. The object of the latter is to make the toes point straight forward when they take the ground. If the toes are allowed to point out it will detract from the length of stride. Always run on the ball of the feet and the toes, never flat-footed.

Finishing Long Races.—The long-distance runner or walker would always, after taking his usual exercise, practise sprinting short distances at full speed—say 100 yards twice. This will enable him to sprint in his race without great effort, and enable him to finish strongly. A strong finisher will nearly always beat a man who is really stronger, but who is a weak finisher. The scratch man especially should aim to get within reach of the limit men at about the commencement of the last quarter mile, and then overhaul and pass them by sprinting. It is rarely that the long-start men do not weaken when they find the scratch men alongside of them. After a hard race, rinsing the mouth with brandy or whiskey will clear out the thick saliva and counteract a tendency to vomit.

Gymnasium Exercise.—The daily weights and free-board of the gymnasium will be found useful to the sprinter, the former develop and keep in good condition the upper portion of his body. A limited amount of boxing, wrestling and punching the bag will increase the breathing capacity and staying powers of the long-distance man. A runner, jumper or walker needs strength in the upper portion of his body as well as in his legs, in order to preserve the balance of circulation and keep him in robust condition. Bicycling and the tricycle home trainer are excellent for the high jumper. Wm. Byrd Page, champion high jumper of the world, takes tripe of over a thousand miles on his bicycle each summer.

Rubbing.—Rubbing is an essential part of training and should be done by an assistant with camel's hair gloves or bare hands. The best mixture for rubbing with is two thirds alcohol and one-third water, though many prefer pure whiskey. A little camphor is sometimes put in the rubbing mixture. Many runners of experience occasionally indulge in a "dry rub." Be careful not to rub on the shins or other bones, but rub the muscles well, particularly those of the loins. A man should have well rubbed before and after exercising, and if his race is run in heats, he should be well rubbed between heats, and should be kept perfectly warm. A sprinter or jumper cannot do himself justice unless he is perfectly warm so that all his muscles are supple and his joints limber.

The general rules of diet for the outdoor athlete are as follows: There are rarely two men who will thrive upon exactly the same diet. Therefore your own judgment and experience must enter largely into your conduct in this regard, so long as your food is such as a man in training should eat. A moderate amount of fruit is palatable and will assist in keeping the bowels open. Such oranges, but take no limes, lemons or grapes as they are injurious at all times. Grapes accumulate wind on the stomach and are liable to cause cramps. Apples are also beneficial, as are all fruits which do not contain too much acid.

As a rule, smoking and all alcoholic liquors must be avoided. If a man is an habitual smoker I believe that it will not hurt him to smoke occasionally while in training, as it will prevent the nervousness attendant upon the sudden change of giving it up entirely. It is well to take three or four tablespoonfuls of camomile tea on rising in the morning. The following has been recommended to me by old English trainers and I have found it beneficial: take half a tumbler full of ale mixed with the same quantity of oat meal gruel just before going to bed. This tends to keep the system in good order and keeps up a man's strength. If beef tea agrees with you it is a splendid thing to take all through your training, provided it is properly made. When beef tea is not to be had, the bottled extract may be used to advantage in the following manner: put a teaspoonful in warm water and add a quantum of salt. I have found it beneficial to take this between meals while working. Of meats, eat rare mutton chops, steaks, roast beef or mutton, but no veal or pork. Chops and steaks should be broiled, not fried; good soup, fish occasionally if you like it, dry toast, fried potatoes, black tea, ale. Some prefer to take tea at meals and ale between meals after exercising, while others cannot take ale at all, for the reason that it renders them costive. Such persons will have to depend upon tea or a small allowance of claret. As a general rule, avoid all pies, cakes, puddings, confectionery and condiments, but a little tapioca, rice or custard pudding will be palatable and not injurious. Drink no milk and take but little of it with your tea and puddings.

Sleep.—Sleep eight hours, commencing at 9 P. M.

Training for Six-Days' Go-As-You-Please Races.—The following is briefly the routine which I followed in training for six days' races. It seems very severe and I assure you that I found it so, and as a general rule no man without a strong constitution can stand even the training necessary for such a contest. I rose at five; walked 2½ miles; ran 13 miles slowly; walked 2½ miles and was then well rubbed; all without nourishment. Breakfasted at nine on rare beefsteak, Tennent's ale, toast, tea and fried potatoes; walked from 10 to 12 o'clock; lunched on, say, mutton chops, ale and graham bread; walked 15 miles; was then well rubbed and went to bed for an hour and a half. Then took dinner of rare meat, ale, brown bread a day old, and fried potatoes, with perhaps a little tapioca and custard pudding. After dinner walked two miles; I kept this up for five weeks, stopping three days before the commencement of the contest, having reduced my weight from 142 to 135 pounds. I will also state that I took the ale and oat meal gruel before mentioned on retiring for the night.

You can form no idea of the punishment a man has to subject himself to in one of these matches. Perhaps the hardest part is the first twenty-four hours, when you are extremely feverish and are consumed with a raging thirst. All through the race a man suffers severely from nervousness and want of sleep, besides the fatigue, stiffness, aches and pains incident to the exertion.

Walking.—In walking, hold your head erect and chest thrown forward. Move the arms in the manner that you find from practice is most comfortable for you. Step straight out in front and let the heel be the first part of the foot to touch the ground, meanwhile keep the hindmost knee perfectly stiff until the forward heel has touched. A free movement of the hips is quite necessary, and can be acquired only by practice. The same general rules of diet and training apply to walking as to running.

The accompanying cut of Mr. Armstrong of New York, who has walked his mile close to 6 min. 40 sec., shows the proper position, just as the forward toe has come squarely down on the ground and just as the rear foot is about to leave the ground. Frank P. Murray who has walked a mile in 6 min. 26 sec., throws his hands clear above the line of his head in front when sparring.

The following extract from a letter from the present champion walker of the United States, Mr. E. D. Lange, to our local champion, on the subject of training for walking races will be found interesting: "To train for a mile, I would go about three-quarters of a mile each time I exercise, and once or twice a week go the full distance. About the same exercise will apply to any other distances. Sprint a little (that is, walk a short distance at full speed) after you have gone your distance. Use your own judgment as to how often to train. If you are heavy, you will have to train a little more. I am quite light, and on the average, train three or four times a week, including Sundays. When I am in form I weigh 118 pounds and am the lightest walker in the country. As regards diet, I believe that a man who has been used to eating his regular food will be weakened by dieting himself. Don't drink any beer unless you are thin. Then, if you are dry, just take a little porter or stout after you are done training and it will do you good. I never use the gymnasium. Long walks through the country once a month will do you good and harden your muscles. As to the length of time to train for a race, I can get into a good fix in a month, but I can get out any time and beat 7:10, and have done better than 7 minutes without having had a shoe on for months previously. In regard to stopping training before a race. If I have been working hard, will lay off for three days, because a good rest will do one good and give him more life and vim."

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

Last Wednesday the Creek was fairly alive with the pretty crafts of the enthusiastic canoeists, nor was the feminine element lacking, for nearly every canoe had a lady on board, and apparently enjoying themselves to their utmost capacity. Most of the canoes stayed in the estuary and had lunch in the boat-house at one o'clock. The Sampler met with one of appreciated. Her skipper is a comparatively new hand, and consequently very cautious. The wind was squally, and those amusing adventures which must be experienced to be though he was jogging along under a double-reefed mainsail, and unconscious of danger, his inexperienced eye did not warn him of the approach of one of those gusts which cannot be trifled with. The immediate result was an eruption of Sampler's garboard streak, which so interested her skipper that he made a critical examination of it from the outside, while gracefully seated astride of her keel. Flirt and Sneakbox, "Mudhen," had a fine cruise on the bay. Starting early they took a fine beam wind right out of the Creek and to Goat Island. After cruising around they returned to the estuary, anchoring inside the training wall, and, having lunch, in the afternoon they sailed away up the bay past Goat Island with a splendid westerly breeze, and the sun had sunk some time when they turned for home; the boat-house was reached about 9:30. The passengers on the ferry steamers saw in the Flirt the unusual spectacle of a young lady perched well out to windward and managing the whole canoe herself. The wind was right abeam, and the spray flying in fine style, but neither this nor the rail being under seemed to bother her a bit, and the steamer gave her a salute as she flew across her bows. There is no reason why a lady should not sail a canoe just as well as a man, as strength is of little importance, activity and skill being only necessary. The Shadow, Hebe (formerly Alieta) and Echo sailed down the Creek late in the afternoon, the two former returning, and the latter sailing out and meeting the Flirt and Mudhen near Goat Island. The Shadow has a fine new suit of sails and will make it very hot for the A class canoes in future.

ROD.

Clabrough & Golcher's Opening.

On Tuesday last, in response to an invitation, the store of Messrs. Clabrough, Golcher & Co. was visited to see the wealth of tackle provided by the firm for the fishing season which opens on April 1st. It has been our want for several years, in company with Ramon Wilson, John Adams, W. C. Willard, Ben Barling and other famous local experts, to use only the finest tackle procurable in the best markets of the world, and the flattering unction has been laid that no man on the footstool had better rods, lines, flies and reels, but the showing made by the Golcher's has taken all that mild conceit away and left a wonder that such refinements can be made upon refinement. Twenty inch undrawn gut of very light weight and equal strength throughout; a bewildering line of flies of a hundred patterns, tied on hooks from midge size up to good lake steels, and all showing exquisite art in materials, as well as perfection in tying; fly-books in numberless patterns, several of them new and all of them of very marked excellence; reels of all sorts, from the two-ounce aluminum instrument, such as Judge Freer delights in, to the old-time half-pound brass thing which has tired wrists since reels were first known.

There has never been shown in the city so rare a lot of split bamboos of standard makes as that displayed at the store mentioned, and every reasonable fancy can be gratified, whether it be for a good cheap rod or for such an one as the artist-angler feels compelled to own. A profitable hour can be passed by anyone who angles in inspecting the stock and chatting with the very entertaining proprietors.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Visit.

Mr. E. W. Brigg's English setter Beautiful Snow, by Dan—Sibyl, to W. S. Kittle's Luka, by Carl R.—Beesie, on February 15th.

Mr. Allander announces in the advertising columns that he is ready to receive and place in condition dogs to be shown at the Pacific Kennel Club Show in April. At the last show the dogs prepared by him were in perfect condition, and his present facilities are even greater than formerly.

It will be learned with pleasure by our dog-fancying readers that Mr. Clement Dixon, whose letters "by Waltonian" have so long given the latest kennel gossip in English circles, is about to return to San Francisco, re-established in health and having regained all the buoyancy of spirits which characterized him in the long ago. Mr. Dixon has spent much time and means to the betterment of kennel interests in California, and he will be welcomed warmly by the shoals of fanciers who will attend the Pacific Kennel Club Show in April.

Among tho spscials offered for ths dog show Mr. Wm. Schreiher gives twenty dollers fnr tbe hest greyhound ahown —dog, bitch or puppy. The giving of such a special by an avowsd admirer of pointers may excite curiosity, but it is to hs ssid thet the gift indicates the put lic spirit of tbs donor, and his generosity ss well. Other specials will hs given in the greyhound classes, and a very full entry should be made in them. While not blind to weaknesses in locnl dogs, ws yst insist that ths Pecific Coest hes the best greyhounds in America, and dogs equal to any in ths world. A hundred or mors should he bsnched hy ths Ksnusl Club—snd that numhsr may be hed easily, if the conrsers will but maks e slight effort.

Snpsrintendsnt Carroll reports that hs is meeting greet encoursgemsnt in arsngirg the preliminaries for the April dog-show of tbe Pacitic Kennel Club. The preminm lists and sntry blanks ere being sent out, and if owners will make thsir entriss early it will grsatly assist tbs Secretary. Mr. William Schreiber has offered a special of $20 for ths hest grsyhound in the ahow, and othera have agreed to do likewise. Mr. L. J. Rose Jr. will show his doubls-winnsr, ths pointer Point, and will also send aoms of his fox-terriers. It is hoped that Judgs Post will prepars and show his winoers Suulit and Harold, and others of his fine English setters. As oneredsets upon the possihilities in the way of a Pacific Coast ahow, tbe prospect brightens and there seems good rsason to expect a grsat gatheriug of good dogs—mnch greater than et any previons show in Sin Frsncisco—and grester than in mauy greater centers of popnlatiou. Ths interest shown by Mssrs. Peyne, Rose, Dr. Ferguson, Mr. Pogosson and other prominent fenciers in Southern California, insnres a generel representetion from that section, end the dogs owned dowu thsre ers enperior.

The Allender Training Kennel.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Actuated hy a desire to retnrn in kind, if possible, the pleasnre had in reading the contribntions to your excellent jonrnal hy "Gaucho," "Silelicum," "Petronelle," Judge Post, end ths many others whoss nemes are familier to sportemen readers, I ventare to ssnd e few notes made on e rscsnt visit to the boarding and training kennels of Mr. Geo. T. Allender, at Watsonville, in Sente Crnz Connty. The trip wes made et instance of Mr. Wm. Schreiber, widely known as a Director in the Pacific Coest Field Trials Club, the Pacific Kennel Clnb, and other orgenizetions for the adveucemeut of kennel interesta. In fact, Mr. Schreibsr pnt aside for a dey the ceres of business end went down to Watsonville with the writer. Teking the afternoon train—the "Daisy," as it ie termed—Watsonville was reached et seven o'clock P. M., bnt befors the shedes of night were thick an opportunity wes hed to see the mervelonaly beantiful country in Sen Mateo, Sante Clare and Santa Cruz Counties, through which the speedy train whizzed eefely. Beginning with Uncle Dick Cnnninghem's coey hostelry, dear to pigeon-poppers, hamlet efter hamlet wee pessed, all of them of pecnliar interest to the sportsman. Millhrae, gateway to San Andreae Lake where so many exciting deye heve heen spent with the trout. San Mateo, femed ae head-qnarters for quail hnnters. Belmont, where legends of the visite of famous aportsmen are retold with gusto. The little station at which Crittenden Robinaon, Doctor Knowles, poor Johnny DeVaull, Frank Norton, Frank Maskey and countless othera have so often disemberked and apread jollity among the dwellers end disaster emong the quails. Redwood City, ehrine of deer old Judge Bicknell, fond of a quiet fish end a little story. Menlo, neer to the beautiful Felton Lake, where big trout end myrind baas swim entreetiogly ahont begging to be hooked. Thsn by the hroad swesps of meadow where Palo Alto'a famous colts grow into champion form, through sleepy Santa Clare, feiry Sen Joss end to Gilroy, once the bome of active sportamen, end prond of its splendid gun club, hnt now somnolescsnt in all hnt business aggrandizement.

Finally reecbing Wetsonville, or Pajaro, es the station is called, tbe trim, athletic figure of the great dog-trainer appeared through the gloom with an invitstion to jump into what was styled a "buck-board." It wonld have made a good "shaker" for a threshing machine, and hounced poor Schreiber's nnnsed bonee about in graceless fashion, withont, however, interrupting the streem of fun with which he had begailed the honrs of travsl. A half-mile of bonncing and the nltimatnm was reached, in the training establishment. Too dark to peregrinate, except at risk of flonncing ioto mnd and ditchea, inspsction wes postponed until the morniug, and a dainty enpper wae hidden from sight, inclndiog a vast loaf of hrsad big enough to be a clnh for Hercules. After supper Mr. Allender, in whet haa since appeered to be a desire to be grimly humorone, invitsd his gnests to stroll acrosa the bridge and aee Watsonville by geslight. The memory of that atroll will remein. It was an extraordinery performance. Dark as Erehns, road rongher than anything hnt profanity, mnd plenty, a quizzicsl gnide, and there yon ere. Dangers by naylight may he celmly hraved, hut yawniug pitfalls in darkness take the vim ont of even a quail-hunter. After a dozen or more perils Allsnder'e comfortable home wae again reached, and thia scribe immediately prepared to take advantage of an opportunity to enjoy a whole night'a aleep, without rattling cabs end milk-waggons. Vein hope! The bed was downy, fatigne waa great, sleepiness wae powerful, hut the conversationsl powers of Schreiber and Allender heat aoything aince Socretea or Dr. Johnson. Beginning with prspotency, they argued every mooted doggy qnsstion of the day to a etandatill, end then re-fougbt the Franco-Prusaian war. To the would-he alesper the talk was a tangle of strident sonnds, and ths argnment more saddening than the Miserare. Bnt they wonldn't atop. You coulón't stop them. It is hard to aee how a man wo ild go to work to stop them. Midnight wafted hy and left them talking. Then one, and two, and later hours, and yst they took fresh holds and argued. At last the flesh sassrted itself and they quit, until an early hreekfast. After a matutinal repast, and another mammoth loaf of bread, ths kennele, conveniences end dogs were exemined.

The proprietor has for hia own shelter a cosy little cottege, which nlready begins to ebow reminders of gratefnl aportsmsn who have been entertainsd within it. A dog whip, a pecnliar whistle, a fency collar, or some contrivance for tbe readier enhdning of refactory dogs, hanga on every peg. Adjacent to the cottsge, and within a few feet, stands a long building dividsd trenaverealy into compartments, the first of wbich is a plaes for storing tbe great qnsntities of wood used in cooking for so many dogs. Then comes a large cooking-room, in the middle of which is placed a furnace and a thirty gallon kettle, every precaution hsing taken ageinst fire.

Adjecent to the furnece room is a store-bonse full of meals, dog hiscnits, vegetshles, medicinss, brnshss and other properties incident to ths propsr cers of the animals in hand. The last compartment, a roomy, dry end comfortable one, is devoted to the bitches which may bs at the ksnnels. They have wide benches sbout the walls, deeply hsdded in clean straw and shut off from draughts or cold. The room opens npon a large yard to which they have sccsss during the day, but at night each takes her allotted plaes in ths room, is securely chained end ths room locked, partly to gnerd egaiost loss snd partly to insnre egainst accsss of any waudsring dog which might coms upon the prsmises while ons of ths hitches was in use. A few feet from the buildings is a lergs yerd, 100 by 200 fest, enclosed by a high end close psling in which the dogs srs kspt. In the centrs of ths yard two well-huilt dog stables hava hesn erected, planned after tboss in use at tbe Westminster Club Grounds near Babylon, N. Y. Wsll battsned walls and deep beds of strew insnre wermth, while closely jointsd snd smooth floors maks it easy to kesp the bouses as cleen as any humsn habitstion. The yard wes perfectly free from ordure, and no svidences of neglect could he discovered enywhere. Ample scope is given all of ths dogs to race ebout during deylight hours, whils at night all are chained in their heds and put undsr lock. A mors excellent arrangement of details for health, economy of labor and comfort is difficult to conceive. The pnrsst of spring watsr is laid on over the plsce, and the Wetsonville slaughter honses ars but two blocks away, where heeds, pannches and other fit meat is bed in eny desired qaantity and perfectly sound. Ths propristor has empls stabling for his high-spirited ceynse, end to shelter the greet emonnt of straw nscesserily nsed.

The kennels stand on clayey soil, the best guerd ageinst rheumatism and colds, becanse vepors cannot rise from below, and such moisture as falls upon the enrfece soon dreins eway or eveporates. Sunlight hes free eccess to every part of the yerds and buildings, although a fsw fruit trees afford ehade in midsummer. At the time of our visit the keonels had many noted babitents. Point, winner of second in the last Pacific Coast Derby, end first in the All-Aged Stake, was shown us. A hig, rather common looking dog, quite immature in form, but an easy mover. The two pointers by Tom Pinch —Lassie, Feonimore end Laddie, ths first belonging to Mr. Herry Wirt and the latter to Mr. Schrsiber, were turned into the publ c road for a run. Both are dogs of rare quality; on the higgish side, very pnppyish, bnt good lookors, showing strongly points of both sire end dem. Old Black Joe, the Pape pointer, belonging to Mr. Wetson, has lost mnch of his groseness, and is qnite the clean, active puppy. Hidalgo, hy Vandevort's Don—Beautifnl Queen, was abont the yard looking for a fight. He has taken to his work since the field trials, nnd looks every inch the ahle dog. Of the setters, Mr. Barher's Pilot and Mr Schreiüer's John G., hoth by Regsnt —Topsy, were the handsomest. Both are well fit to go and etay. Mr. Donahne'a reds, Wing and Dan, hoth by Pet—Lena, looked rather sprangling, as moet Irish setter puppies do, bnt sbow breeding all over. Among the hitches there were so many good ones as to make comperisons almost odious. Mr. Kittle's Meid, es fine drawn and dainty es her dam, Surf, had just taken to hnnting keenly, and Mr. Allender thonght highly of her. Mr. Will Golcher'a Cloud, a Lemmie B.—Sarf also, shows more of her sire then Maid, and is a persistent sight pointer about her yard. Fanuie and Daisy, by Regent—Fannie, belonging to John Bergez and Frank La Coste respectively, are as mnch like their beautifnl dam as it is possible to be. Tbey are quick, keeo, and capable of great endurnces, es well as very hands me. Judge R. Y. Hayne's Velvet, also by Regeut—Fannie, showed great quickness about tbe yerd, end is said by her trainer to be the meking of a good one.

A rsd setter, Daisy, belonging to F. Zan, at Portland, Or., is qnite the type of the breed, particularly about the head, and is speedy as a ghost. If spces permitted it would be pleasant to note the peculierities of other dogs in Mr. Allender's care, bnt et lesst for this nonce I can only say that all of them were hright, cleen, vigorous, healthy, lively end biddehle ehont the yerds. It wes Mr. Schreibsr's opinion, as it was that of your correspondent, that all conditioua ahout the kennels were snitable and good, end the nearnsss of good quail grond givea Mr. Allender nnnsnal facilities for putting in work on his dogs every day. The treiner is liked by the towns people, who take much pride in celling the ettention of visitors to the splendid collection of thoroughbreds, and the kennels are situated at jnst a convenient distance from San Francisco to permit owners to rnn down, see their animals worked, and return without losa of bnsiuess honrs. Mr. Allender is fortunate in having an assistant, John, whose pride in and fondness for ths dogs leads him to work ceaselessly in caring for them. John expects some day to train, and will make a good handler. Few more enjoyable little trips can hs made than a visit to tho kennels—always providing that no mimher of the party shall know anything ebout cow-hoys or the Franco-Prnssian war, or tbst some patent conversation-stopper he carried along to insnre peace during the night that onght to he etilly. Cerberus.

San Francisco, Feh. 10, 1888.

Waltonian Returns.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Jennery month was to heve been a buey one with the longteils, nnd from the numhsr of events to take plsce I had a well-planned programme leid out; bnt yon, sir, ken the old edage about "men end mice," and that was my case, for the weather turned to be of tbe most miserable description, both in qnantity and variety. Froat, rein, haistonea, snow and fog. In my opinion the store rooms overhead were heing swept out. I wonld hsve paid with pleesnre fast freight cherges for a few hogeheads of your congenial climate that floats nhout Oakland, to help me through the few remnining days I have to spend in these ironclad walls of Old England. Many couraing meetings have hean ehandoned, end the unlucky Altcar Club jnst managed to pull throngh aftsr a postponement of two days. It was hardly a success, financially speaking, as people do not care to journey so far on mere proepect. The big atake end cnp went to Cumberland, the other stskea to Scotland. Lancesbire doga generally carry off tbe big plnm, hut this time tbey were soon sent to the rightahout. Kempton Park (enclosed) bave jast finiahed their innings. The Grand Prize, 64 dogs, at £10.10, each brought together many celebrsted cracke. Of 22 puppies entered 13 went down the first round, 8 in the second, and 1 in the third, wbich looks anything hut rosy for my former prediction in tbese colnmns. In the last four old Mullingar polished off Redvale, and Holmby did the aame for my old champion Grsater Scot, who stopped suddenly in the middle of the course, and when taken np it wae found that he had sprained his back, which is likely to put a stop to hie running again. For the finel Holmby beat Mullingar, and it is quite on the cards thet Hnlmby will have a good show for the Waterloo Cup. Tben again I hear that that famous old bitch Miss Glendyne snd Gay City will be trotted ont agsin for ths grest event, but with all that I do not see any reeson why I shonld haul down my flag. At the sams time I must admit that the flag-staff of my former forecasts has lately been sheking immensly. Anyhow, tit end well, bar en eccidsnt, the winner of ths Watsrloo Cup of 1888 will be Herschell.

Ws havs had in Liverpool e grand dog show, and I enjoyed the sight with dslight. Over 1,100 wers henched, inclnding ths celsbratsd St. Bernard Plinlimmon. Hs csrtsinly is e wonderful dog, streight and firm on his lsgs for snch a monstsr. Rsd setters were a good class—some for beanty and mannors could sit at any gentleman's dining table. At last yssr's show I tried my hand to pick out the winnsr of pointers befors judging, and hit tbe neil on ths hsad. This year tried sgsin but only got the latter C. Howsver, doctors do differ end will nntil Noah's Ark steps in to do the sams kind of duty it did hefors yon and I were born. Now, Mr. Editor, by ths time this "screed" reaches yon I will be tossing about on the hroad Atlantic making e bes line for ths Oakland ferry, therefors it will be my lust from thia quarter of the globe. I cannot conclude without thanking yon for your years of kindness in allowing me specs in your excellent paper to talk "doggy" to my old frieuds, aod also for supplying me with the Breeder and Sportsman. Also let me seud my best wishes for ths increased prosperity end nssfulness of your valuable paper, its proprietors, editors and staff. Long may yon live to see the Breeder and Sportsman flourish is the wish of Waltonian.

Liverpool, Jen. 31, 1888.

TRAP.

Doctor Knowles is meking e series of experiments with Schultzs gunpowder, and will furnish results to onr rsaders. Long practice in such investigations makes his opinions very valnable, and as the explosive nnder trial is jnst now the most popular of the nitro-powders, much intersst will center in tho jndgments reached.

California Wing Shooting Club.

Dr. S E. Knowles informs ns that a meeting of the Californie Wing Shooting Club wes held on Saturday evening last et the Grand Hotel. It was decided to hold trep meetings nn the first Sunday of each month, hegioning with March, at San Bruno. Dr. John Barnett, Mr. Chas. Heeth, Mr. Willie DeVaull, Mr. A. Sperry nnd Mr. Frank Lane, the two latter of Stockton, were electsd to membership. Three medels wers ordered as prizes for tbe best average scorss of tbe season, ell of the shooting to be et thirty yards. The California Club now has nineteen membsrs, and is in a prosperone condition. Its mestings lest seeson wsre well ettended, nnd very pleaaent.

Trap at Cincinnati.

The "Old Reliable," Ed. Taylor, Tnesday, the 7th inst, on the grounds of the Price's Hill Gun Clnb, met and defeated W. E. Limberg, "Wick," who, prior to the match, wae reputed to be one of the best double-bird shots in the State, in one of the evenest-contested clay hird matches that hes ever taken place in the State, the match from the stert to the finish heing, as the term goee, "enyone's rece." The day was a had one for shooting, the sky being clouded end a naety, strong northwest wind prevailiog to hother the contestents on the second bird—the left quarterer—a swift and low thrown hird. Lsss than 100 spectators were preaent to witnesa the shooting. Mr. J. L. Winston, the Kentncky champion shot, officieted ae Wick'e judge, and Mr. Ed. Shott of this city as Taylor's, who both egreed upon Mr. J. E. Meynard of this city es referee. In the toes Wick won, and chose the score first. Appended are the officiel scores:

Fifty pair birds per man for $25 a side, National Gun Association rules governing.

Taylor	11	10	11	11	10— 8	Wick	00	11	10	11	00— 5
	11	10	01	10	00— 5		11	00	00	11	11— 7
	10	11	10	10	11— 7		11	11	00	11	11— 6
	10	11	10	01	11— 7		11	10	11	11	01— 8
	11	11	10	11	11— 9		11	11	11	10	11— 8
	10	11	10	11	11— 8		11	11	11	11	11–10
	00	11	11	01	11— 7		10	10	10	11	10— 6
	10	11	01	11	10— 7		11	11	10	11	11— 9
	00	11	11	11	11— 8		10	10	10	11	11— 6
	11	10	11	10	11— 8—74		10	10	10	11	10— 6—73

Time of match, 45 minutes. Longest straight run, pairs, Wick 5, Taylor 5; "Dutch doubles," Wick 5, Taylor 3; balks, Wick 3, Taylor 2. Judges—For Wick, J. L. Winston, of Covington, Ky.; for Taylor, E. Shott, Cincinnati. Referee, J. E. Maynard, Cincinnati. Scorer, C. F. Well, Detroit, Mich. Trapper, Kelley.

One of the hsst shoote at live birds which, hsrring tonrnements, ever took place here wss thet on tbe East End Gnn Club Gronnds et Colnmhia, Thnrsday, the 9th inst, and though the weether was hitterly cold fully three hundred people witnesaed the shooting. The birds nsed were hetter than ordinary, as a rnle, and, in instances, rettlers. The day wse e bad one for very good work, especially eo when white birds were sprung against the enowy hackgronnd. Bandle outdid himself hy killing all hut one hird—the bird he loet was hit hard and fell dead out of honnds. Heikes, of Dayton, O., his closest competitor, resorted to hie escond harrel more frequently in the total to his (Bendle's), bnt ehowed merit in the nss of that second. The shooters from about the State entered were Rolla B Heikes and Ches. Webh of Dayton; Taylor of Illinoia; Girton of Franklin; Jordan of Cleves; Johnson of Delhi; Richmond of Bethel; Chnbb, Strobel and Goldrick of Hamilton, and C.-W. McPhee of Bulletaville, Ky.

Live pigeons, from 5 ground traps, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules, barring weight and gauge of guns, governing.

Match No. 1.—Five live birds. Sweepstake. Entrance $3.00.

Al. Bandle	1	1	1	1	2–5	Bing	0	0	1	0	1—2
R. B. Heikes	1	2	2	2	2—5	Wick	1	2	2	1	1—5
E. Ferris	0	0	2	0	1—2	Webb	0	0	2	0	1—2
Girton	1	0	0	1	0—2	Stroble	1	2	2	1	0—4
Mason	1	0	1	1	0—3	Arnold	0	0	0	0	1—1
Shott	0	2	1	1	0—3	Cole	0	0	1	1	1—3
Murphy	0	1	1	0	0—2						

Bandle, Heikes and Wick divided first money, Strobel took second alone, and Mason and Shott, after killing four straight in the shoot-off, divided third.

Match No. 2 same as No. 1. Entrance $3.00.

Bandle	2	1	2	2	1—5	Mason	1	1	1	1	1—5
Heikes	1	1	1	2	2—5	Jordan	1	1	1	2	0—4
Shott	1	0	1	1	2—4	Strobel	0	0	1	1	1—3
Johnson	2	0	2	0	0—2	Cole	2	1	1	0	1—4
Wick	2	2	2	1	2—5	Bing	1	1	0	1	0—3
Girton	1	1	0	1	1—4	Webb	0	1	1	1	0—3
Richard	0	1	1	2	1—4	Murphy	0	1	1	1	1—4

Bandle and Wick in the shoot-off killed 3 straight to Heikes' 2 and Mason's 2, and divided first money. Girton, by killing 5 straight in the shoot-off, took second, and Strobel third by doing the same in his class.

Match No. 3.—Same conditions. Entrance $3.00.

Bandle	2	1	2	1	1—5	Richmond	0	0	2	0	2—2
Heikes	1	2	1	1	1—5	Strobel	1	2	0	0	2—3
Wick	1	1	1	1	1—5	Webb	1	0	1	2	0—3
Jordon	2	1	0	1	1—4	Shott	1	2	1	1	1—5
Cole	0	1	1	1	0—3	Mason	1	1	0	1	1—4
Bing	0	1	0	1	1—3	Murphy	1	1	0	1	1—4

Bandle, Heikes, Wick and Shott divided first; Mason, by killing 5 straight, took second, and Cole, by doing the same, took third.

Match No. 4.—Same conditions. Entrance $3.00.

Bandle	1	1	1	1	1—5	Johnson	2	2	0	1	1—4
Heikes	0	2	2	2	1—4	Murphy	1	0	2	0	1—3
Wick	2	2	1	2	1—5	Richard	2	1	1	2	0—4
Shott	1	0	1	0	2—3	Chubb	2	0	2	0	0—2
Schatzman	0	1	1	0	0—3	C. McPhee	2	0	1	1	1—4
E. Taylor	1	2	1	0	2—4	Strobel	1	1	1	1	2—5
Bing	1	1	2	0	0—4	Webb	0	2	2	2	1—4
Mason	1	0	1	1	0—3	Arnold	0	0	0	1	0—1
Girton	1	1	1	1	1—5	Taylor (No. 2)	0	0	1	0	0—1
Cole	0	2	0	1	1—3	T. Goldrick	0	2	2	1	1—4
Jordan	1	1	0	2	1—4						

Bandle, Wick, Strobel and Girton divided first money, Johnson and McPhee second, and Cole third.

Match No. 5.—Same conditions. Entrance $3.00.

Bandle	1	2	0	1	2—4	E. Taylor	0	1	1	1	1—4
Heikes	0	1	1	1	1—4	Schatzman	0	1	2	0	2—3
Wick	1	1	1	1	1—5	Girton	0	2	1	1	1—4
Cole	1	1	1	1	1—5	Honing	0	0	0	0	1—1
Mason	1	1	0	1	1—4	Strobel	0	1	2	1	1—4
Coleman	0	0	0	0	1—1	Murphy	1	0	2	2	1—4
Shott	1	2	2	0	0—3	Webb	1	0	2	1	1—4
Bing	0	0	2	1	2—3	C. McPhee	1	2	1	1	1—5
Henry	1	2	1	0	1—4	Richard	1	1	1	0	1—4

Cole and McPhee first; other ties divided owing to darkness.

The comiog shooting evente that are to take place here witbin the next two weeks: are Monday the 15tb iust., a match between Al. Bandle, of tbis city, and C. E Verges of Lowell, O., for $100 a side, at 25 live birds each, from ground traps, under Monsco rules. March 8, Bandle will, for the third time, meet Rolla B. Heikes, of Dayton, O., at Dayton, in a sboot at 100 live birds for $150 a side, and W. E. Limberg ("Wick,") shoots, tbe eame date and place, Ches. Webh, of Dayton, a match at 50 pair cley birds, for $50 a side. The latter part of the montb the Price's Hill Club intend giving the boys their initiatory sweepstake sperrow sboot, and the 21st iuet. the fourtb Tri-State sboot for the expert and nmateur individuel cbampionship medals, will be shot at Price's Hill.

Hsrvey McMnrchy—"McDnff"—L. C. Smith'e travelling representative, is expected here on his way to San Fraucieco, Cal., about Feh. 18. TECUMSEH.

CINCINNATI, Feh. 12, 1888.

Carver vs. Kerrigan.

The first of the much-talked-of matches between Dr. W. F. Carver and Mr. John Kerrigan was shot at tbe Haight-Street hall grounds on Snnday last, beginning in the afternoon after ball-playing had ceased. The ground is well adepted to the purpose, beiug perfectly level, covered witb sod, and large enough. Several thousands of those who bad attended tbe ball game remained to see the sbooting, and it ie only fair to say that never in California has so finished an exbibition of skill with the sbotgun besn made as tbat by Dr. Carver. His position at the score is perfection—bis body being well balanced upon firm-eet underpinning, and the head and ebonldere inclining a little to the front. He gresps the barrels of his beautiful 7½-pounds Greener, hammerless, well toward the muzzles, and when about to say "pull" throwe the gun up easily without sighting, and with the butt fairly down from tbe ehoulder in line with tbe centre trap. Wben the trap ie opened the doctor stande motionless until the bird rises, and then simply elevates the right arm a few inches without moving his head. He is very qnick with hoth harrels, hut there is no snapping, his judgment being perfect. He nsed Schnltze powder in the right barrel and black in tbe left. His kille with the first were very clean as a rule, the birds heing grassed within a few feet of the traps. Wben one did appear able to get out of hounds after the first fire, the other barrel appeared to cut it down at almost any distance. The gun used hy the Doctor shoots very closely and eharply. He had the race well in hand at every stage, and let many birds go, cerelessly, which be could have stopped, so that the score is not an index to his form when pressed.

Mr. Kerrigan did poor work. He was not ready with the first barrel, nor was he clean in many of bis kills. Using black powder in both, and heavy loads, the emoke interfered somewhat, but he was in no respect to be compared with his opponent. The match was annoonced to be for a stake, hut is said to have been for a share of the gate only. There aeems to he no objection to an exhibition for gate money if there is no pretence of a *bona fide* etake, but when snch pretence is made the fact lessene interest in the match and arouses aversion in the minds of all those "in the know." Mr. Ned Fay acted as referee, and his decisions were unexceptionahle. Tbe shooting was done to a "dead line" because of the ever-encroaching crowd of spectators who pushed in on either aide so as to endanger their own safety, as well as to prevent others from eeeing the contestants. If Dr. Carver givea other exhibitions of the sort he should arrange to have the crowd kept at a reasonable distance. Several birde escaped which might have been killed except for fear of shooting on-lookers.

The birds nsed were only fair, with now and then a lively twister, or a low-flying, dark one. Tbere are better trap-shots in the State than Mr. Kerrigan, and we have beld the opinion that some of them could shoot on even terms with any living expert, but after eeeing Carver's performance we confess that we donbt the ability of any man to beat him, especially if the Hurlingham race he chosen. That he should be good is not surprising, in view of the fact that he has for many years heen shooting professionally, and in the time has killed thonsands of birds, heside having mnch practice at anap-shooting with the rifle—which cannot hut he a material aid at living targets. When the doctor left California ten yeare ago he was a fairly good pigeon-shot, but those who used so frequently to heat him will have all their work cnt out if they try it now. Even Mr. Crittenden Robinson would he put to his best efforts to equal Dr. Carver. The score was:

At 100 birds, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary.

Dr. Carver	1 1*2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 0 2 2 1 1 0 1 1 2—18	
	2 0 2 1 2 1 1 0 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 0 2 2—17	
	1 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—16	
	1 1 1 0 1 2 2 1 1 0 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 1—17	
	0 0 1 1 0 2 1 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 2 2 1—13—81	
Kerrigan	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 0 0—12	
	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 2 2 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2—15	
	2 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 0—12	
	0 2 1 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1—16	
	0 2 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—13—63	

*Figure 2 indicates second barrel.

The hour of going to prees shuts out the report of the Gun Club Meeting on Wednesday. It will appear next week.

THE GUN.

Chamberlin Cartridges.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—It afforde me the greatest pleasure to inform you that I have recently made some experimente with Chamberlin ammnnition, loaded by tbe Selby Smelting & Lead Co., of San Francisco, that completely eclipse any performences of the kind ever attempted hy me. The shells were ell loaded with wood powder, some with 4½ ounces, some 4¾, and others with 5, while tbe shot wes of numbers fi and 7. I was more intent upon trying the shooting of a new gnn then with a view of testing tbe ammunition, hnt as I never had been able beretofore to secnre even results when shooting band-loaded shells with wood powder, I deem it that tbe remarkable uniformity obtained with these shells is dne simply to the unvarying pressure exerted npon the wad—that es we all know being almost, if not qnite, impoeeihle a feature in hand-loaded ehells.

In ehooting black powder there is the necessity for rammiug the powder, hence tbe tronble arising in this direction is entirely obviated. With wood powder, however, it is just the reverse, either the wads mnst be hammered down or pressed home, in either case requiring tbe greatest nicety of execution to get at the best results. I admit that though I have tried for years to load wood powder and get it to perform satisfactorily, *i.* e., give even spreads of shot—yet I never have succeeded—hence I attribnte my lack of success in this all important end to my being utterly unable, without the assistance of machinery, to eqneeze it just se it should be.

Were I to worry yonr readers with figures in support of what I state, I don't eee that the end in view would, in any manner, be the better enbserved, se one gun might be better while another probably would he worse. Therefore nothing would he gained by the comparison; suffice it to say that the patterns were so even as to spread as well with one as with the other, that I never would have dreamed it possihle to obtain such regularity in delivery of sbot had I not seen it myself. I would therefore recommend the nee of cartridges loaded by the Chamberlin machine to all who use wood powder, as I em convinced they will give enperior resnlts to any band-loaded witb it. At all events the experiment is well worth making, as nothing can he lost by it, whereas the chances are mnch will he gainsd.

I don't wisb to be understood as being an admirer of wood-powder—for I mnch prefer Schultze—but I merely desire to invite attention to the shells loeded with it by the Chamberlin machine, as I am aware many eportsmen favor that kind of powder who are not getting all the good thet is in it, owing to imperfect loeding. GAUCHO.

WALLA WALLA, Feh. 11, 1888.

Pigeon Tournament at Fairfield.

Mr. Al Donaldson annonnces a pigeon tonrnament for March 10th and 11th next, at Fairfield, Solano Connty. Seventy dozen of first rate country birds nave been secored and a Blne Rock target outfit will he at commaad. Previous tonrnaments under Mr. Donaldson's management bave been very successful, and with past experience to guide him a delightful entertainment is assured to all who can go. It is probahle that President Fay, of the State Sportsman's Association, and other San Francisco experts will attend, and the jolly Stockton contingent Hace, Lane, Merrill and Sperry ie expected. Dr. Carver will meet eqnals if he is present. Mr. Donaldeon will provide a nice lnncheon on the shooting ground, and will also have a full supply of Standard Chamberlin Cartridges for tbose who wish them or who may run short of ammunition.

THE RIFLE.

Rules for Pistol and Revolver Shooting.

The need of rnles governing pistol and revolver competitione has heen apparent dnring tbe pest three years. The distance, trigger-pnll, and some general rules were briefly laid down hy the clube where matches were shot. For a time it has been generally helieved tbat the arms used in these competitions ehonld be classed; that a decision arrived at in regard to trigger-pull, the sights permitted clearly defined, ammnoition described, and rules determining tbe amonnt of cleaning permitted, manner of loading and firing, positions permitted, and other rules explicity stated. The Massachusetts Rifle Association, nfter a long and cerefnl conaideration, adopted the following rules:

SPECIAL RULES.

Pistols and revolvers allowed in competitions must conform to the following conditions:

A.—Army or navy revolver.
B.—Any revolver.
C.—Any pistol.

A.—Army or Navy Revolvers must he such as have heen adopted by any government for the armament of its army or navy, and most conform in all respects of model, sights, and ammnnition nsed, to the service revolver of such nation.

B —Any Revolver.—Revolvers of any calibre, mximnm weight, three pounds; maximum length of hore, inclnding cylinder, ten inches.

C.—Siogle-Shot Pistole.—Any breech or muzzle loading pistol, maximnm weight, three pounds; maximnm length of hore, ten inches.

Trigger-Pnll.—In all matches, or in practice-shooting, the minimnm trigger-pull sball he tbree pounds.

Sights for any Pistols or Revolvers.—The front and rear sights mnst he open; the notch of a rear sight, to he considered open, must be as wide at the top of tbe notch as at any part; no aperture or peep sighte, nor any manner of covered eights shall be permitted. Lateral sliding-hars or wind-gauge may he used on rear open sight, also any elevating front or rear open sight. The use of a notch for a front sight will not be permitted. Sights may he amoked or blackened in any desired manner. No device shall he worn on or over the eye. or on glasses to secnre the sight throngh an aperture.

Ammnnition.—If factory nmmnoition is called for it shall he of any make, of any established manufactnrer, generally procnrable in stores and hronght to the shooting-point in nnbroken boxes with the lahel of the manufacturer intact.

Cleaning.—In any match where hoth pistols and revolvers are allowed, competitors may clean their arms at will, provided such cleaning does not delay the firing, which sball he at the rate of one ehot per minute, or oftener during the firing of each scors, exsept in case nf accident. In such case the time may he extended in tbe discretion of the executive officer.

In matches confined to revolvers the cylinder must be fully cbsrged, or a sufficient number of cbambers charged to complete the score. Blowing into or cleaning the tarrel in any way will not be permitted, except when the cylinder is completely discharged.

Loading and Firing.—No arms sball be loaded except at the firing point, tbe muzzle of piece being kept in the direction of the target till tbe arm is either discharged or unloeded.

Mies-fires shall not count, hut an accidental discbnrge shall, in every instance be counted.

Position.—Tbe position shall be es follows: Staoding, free from any artificial support; tbe pistol or revolver held in one hand only, with the arm extended free from tbe body and unsnpported in any way. The rear sight of the pistol or revolver sball not be nearer to the eye tban twelve inches.

Targets.—Tbe Standard American target, full size having an eight-inch bull, shall be used in matches at fifty yards' distance. The same target redneed to one-half size, heving a four-inch bull, in matches at thirty yerds' distance. Tbe eame target redneed to one-qnsrter eize, baving a two-inch bull, in matches at twenty yards' distance. The target reduced in the eame proportion to distance in matches of a lesser range.

Marking and Scoring.—Unless otberwise specified, each competitor will have a separate target provided and will fire his score throngbout, when the target will be examined by the scorer, and the score recorded. In cases of any dispute as to the value of a ehot, the ssme may he challenged, as provided for in Rnle 3, Sec. 4, of shooting roles, governing rifle competitions.—*The Rifle.*

Reloading Ammunition For Pistols and Revolvers.

There is a gensral impression among the sbooting fraternity tbat reloaded ammnnition is superior to the factory made. This is doubtless trne if prepared hy an expert, hut it is safe to say that a majority of persons wonld secore much better results from the factory-made cartridges than they would with tbose prepared by themselves. It is necessary to have perfect fire-arms to secnre fine and regnlar shooting; hnt nnless the proper ammunition is used, the superiority of the pistol or revolver will not he spparent.

As markemen become ekillful they notice errore in shooting; if they possese enthusiasm enongb to become experts they are constantly stndying to improve their shooting, and a large shsre of their attention ie devoted to the ammunition. It is not uncommon to find certridges with tbe bnilet improperly eeated in the cartridge-case or sbell; tbe bullet is sometimes jambled over one side of tbe shell, and instead of being wbolly eeated in the shell has the full length of tbe bullet on one eide exposed. The common mode of lubricating by dipping in the lubricant, after the bullet is seated in the shell, hides many defects in factory-made cartridges, and tbe indifferent shooter fires the certridges witbout tbinking or investigating the cause of wild sbots, until he notices what is technically known as "key-holes," or the bullets going tbrongb the target sideways instead of point on.

Other faults in factory-made ammunition are caused by use, which deteriorates the cartridge, causing the powder to cake, and tbe sbell, bullet, and lubricant to oxidize; tbe latter cause also affecting the efficacy of the primer. As some certridge companies bave used one formula for making lubricant for cold weather, another for warm weather, and as lots of nmmnnition get scattered in all sections, and sometimes carried in stock for several years, it can be said that one would not be likely to get so good resolts from factory cartridges as from those freshly prepared of home make.

There are other reasons why many of the shooting fraternity prefer to reload their ammnnition—it is a piece of economy not to be despised; and being located in an inaccessible place, away from towns or cities where cartridges can he purchased, compels some individuals to make their own ammunition.

The marksman, in attempting to reload ammnnition, will he beset with many obstacles, and is not likely to produce so good cartridges at the first trials as he can purchase in stores where they have been received fresh from the factories; hnt to those who desire to prepare their own ammnnition the following mode, practised by different pistol and revolver experts, will donhtless prove a guide to many:

If the finest work is to he attempte d, tbe use of new shells is recommended. If old shells are to be reloaded, the exploded primer should first he removed, the shells then washed and thoronghly rinsed in water. warm if convenient, and, if desirable to remove the stains from the shells, a little acid may be dropped into the water. After washing thoroughly, dry perfectly, hnt do not heat enongh to draw the temper. Special care shonld he taken to have the water dried out of the pockets or primer-holes. The next process, if the shell wes previously crimpled, is to expand it at the month.

The reloading tools supplied hy manufactnrers are advertised to expand as well as decap the shell, hut do so very ineffectnally, and a tool ie recommended specially for this purpose. Unless the shell is sufficiently expanded the bullet cannot be properly seated in the shell, and this is one of the first difficulties the beginner is likely to enconnter. After expanding the shell the next operation is to reprime the shells. It will be found necessary to use the copper primer for most of the American shells. Considerable care shonld he used in seating the primer, as most of the shells are not solid head, and a heavy pressure on the capper will seat the primer too deep, and often force it through the pocket and spoil the shell. If the full charge of powder is to be used in the cartridge, the shells ehould then receive it; hnt if a reduced charge is to be nsed in a large calibre, with the object of making cartridges for in-door shooting, many experts nse a wad of pasteboard of the exact size of the inside diameter of the shell, with a hole abont one-half the diameter of the wad in its centre. The wad is seated in the base of the shell, and the light charge of powder poured in. The object of this wad is to have the powder ignite quicker than it is supposed it would if spread over the base of a large shell. By the hole in the centre of the wad much of the small charge of fine powder is directly in froot of the primer, and the theory of experts is that the full force of tbe charge of powder is more quickly secured than if spread over the base of a large shell.

The question of powder is a very important one, and bas provoked an endless amonnt of discussion and experimenting among manufacturers and shooters. The most desirable point is cleanliness, as much fouling means inaccurate shooting; and as that is a very marked defect in nearly all black powders at the present time, many believe that the effectiveness and accuracy of the revolver will be increased when improvements in powder are made.

In the smaller calibres and in short-barrelled pistols a fine grain of powder should be used; the fine-grain powder better for light charges.—*The Rifle.*

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Feb. 25, 1888.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, *or beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. **Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.**

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Fresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Little Black Jug, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Mambrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McClond, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton:
Stelnway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

Our Stallions.

We take a great deal of pride in our stallions. A goodly share of it in those we can write with absolute exactness of in the plural, though the interest is nearly as great in those which are Californians by birth or adoption. Especially in those which are "Native Sons of the Golden West," as their merit is the best possible endorsement of the position we took soon after an acquaintance was made with climate and soil. It is pleasant, indeed, to have predictions verified. When prophecies are made of the future of horses, vaticinations of glorious careers, and these "pan out" exceedingly rich, the pleasure is enhanced. Still more enjoyable when the prophet met opposition and some ridicule for being so crack-brained as to prognosticate that a belt of country lying between the Rockies and the Pacific was destined to be the great horse region of the world. It did appear presumptuous to compare this small section with the whole of the acres on the other side, and particularly when the date of fulfilment was placed in the very "near future." Granting that conditions, so far as soil and climate ruled were favorable, California was altogether too remote from headquarters to occupy so exalted a position. Something beside soil and climate were necessary; something beyond the mere dollars to meet the expenditure; there must be talent and practice combined to develop after the start was made, professors to fill the chairs when the endowment was paid in. A few months residence was sufficient to prove that the natural advantages were on the side we advocated. It was not long before acquaintance furnished a safe guide that all the other acquirements would be forthcoming.

Fourteen years is a short space to show such a wonderful advance as there has been in horse breeding, rearing and training. Native stallions were at a discount then. There were few importations which ranked very high. In 1874, Norfolk and Woodburn were recognized as high class; the only native stallion that had pretensions was Langford. Monday was here, Mollie McCarthy was a yearling, Joe Hooker two years old, Lottery, Mark L., Raven, not yet out. We saw Monday sold at auction for a single thousand, and he was bought by an "outsider." The trotting stallions of any repute were importations—Whipple's Hambletonian, Speculation, Geo. M. Patchen Jr., about all. The Moor was only known in his immediate locality, Echo to hear from. There had been good horses brought here at an early day and passed out of sight. England and Australia had sent thoroughbreds, there were all the strains of trotting blood prized in the East.

The turmoil of the "days of '49" had not fairly subsided fourteen years ago. The ripple was still on the beach, the tidal wave had left a swell which still vibrated. The Comstock kept up the hurly-burly. Ravines of gold, mountains of silver, were laying the foundation for breeding ventures, but the scurry and hurry in getting the material were adverse in the meantime.

The second stage may be set down as having passed. Enough has been done to show the capacity; a still brighter era has been entered upon. The warrant for this assertion is not based alone on what our large breeding farms are doing. That these are potent factors is beyond a shadow of doubt, though we hold that the dissemination of the choicest strains of blood, united with grand performances, and, in many instances, procreative abilities of a high class, is a token that the smaller breeders will do their share in upholding the honor of California.

Take the list of stallions which precede this article, and it is evident that it is not necessary to go outside of those advertised for service to secure a chance for the best. Chapters could be written on their respective merits, but this is not our intention. For specific information the advertisements are all that are necessary, and we can sincerely say that there is not a single advertisement which can be charged with being too highly colored, so far as our knowledge extends. A grand congregation, and their services placed within reach of men of limited means, and who can safely anticipate a remunerative return. Favorite strains of blood, fine form, speed individually, as well as family inheritance, a man must be hypercritical who cannot find what he wants among those which appear in the above list.

The Cook Sale.

It is a gratifying circumstance to all who are interested in breeding fast trotters that an auction sale should result in such good prices as were obtained for the animals from the Monte Diablo Rancho. It proved that well-bred animals are sought for, and that when purchasers are satisfied that it is the intention to sell without "reserve" or "by-bidding," there will be a good attendance and a disposition to give full value. There are other points which can be utilized by those who contemplate auction sales of stock. The sale was well managed throughout, but the main cause of success was honesty of purpose. There was a confidence in the statements made which brought buyers from distant points, and after a few animals were sold, if there were doubts, these were dispelled by the candor displayed. There was so many animals in the sale catalogue that there were additional attractions, and it is argued that breeders who have not a large number to dispose of cannot expect a like result. "Combination sales" obviate this difficulty, and place the man who has only one colt to offer on a par with the owner of a hundred. As is stated in another article, there are now so many public stallions of merit in California that the large establishments have no decided advantage either in sales or colt stakes.

There are good reasons for the belief that in a few years the get of stallions now open to the public will occupy as high a position as the progeny of those which are restricted to mares belonging to their owner. There are no advantages in form or breeding, and though at the present time the rage may be get animals which are near of kin to phenomenal colts, the future may show that phenomena are not confined to large studs.

The prices paid at the late sale were not due to exceptional qualities. A lot of well-bred brood-mares and colts, the equal of which are not beyond reach and which could be duplicated in the main at future sales where there were contributions from various breeders. There are advantages in auction sales which an individual who has only a limited number cannot expect to find when he depends on private customers; that is, the congregation of many intending purchasers. There are inducements to make a long journey when there is a chance for selection in a short period, whereas the trip would not be thought of if the country had to be explored to make comparisons.

That the prices paid for the animals at this sale were most encouraging to breeders of trotters here will be conceded. There has been an impression that only those of exceptional powers would bring remunerative prices, and that is proved to be an erroneous idea. Take the "average," or the prices paid for those which were below the top figure, and still there is a good showing.

The Stallion Stakes.

There is little danger that owners of stallions will fail to remember that both of the big stakes for stallions will close on Thursday next, the first of March, though as we have known lapses of memory in nearly as important stakes, the safest plan will be to keep it before them. Nominations in the National Stallion Stake must be addressed to Capt. N. T. Smith, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco In the Grand Stallion Stake to Edwin F. Smith, Secretary California State Agricultural Society, Sacramento.

From what we hear there is not the least doubt of the filling of these stakes. In place of being at all dubious it is reasonably assured that there will be a long list of names appended. The Eastern papers have given favorable notices, so that eastern owners of stallions are enlightened about the conditions, and those who fancy trotting sports on the far side of the mountains appear to be favorably impressed with the prospect. In quite a number of letters received mention is made of the National, and not a few expressing the intention to be present, Here are a few quotations:

"Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you some time in California this year, possibly when your Stallion Race comes off."

"I shall see you before another return of the holidays, and, if possible, in time for your Stallion Stake. I had fixed on a later date, but it will take more than a four-fold cord to hold me from being in San Francisco on October 20th."

"Ain't you rather too spunky to solicit such horses as Phallas and Patron to meet your California stallions? It may be well enough to feel 'California agin the world,' but when it comes to posting a cool thou. is it not somewhat risky? You ought to know better than your old friend, but it does seem that your strip of land, if washed for so many leagues by the grand Pacific, is hardly as broad as all the rest of creation. My sympathies are with you, however, and I will be there when the dispute is settled."

"Hurrah for California! A sporting offer, that of going against the pick of the world, a thousand a corner. Put me down for a box seat on the 20th, and if you can put me on the winner so much the better. For many years I have anticipated a great deal of pleasure in a California trip, have put it off several times, but the National settles the matter."

"I shall reach California in time to make the round of the fairs, and you cannot drive me away until that big stallion stake is decided."

When the nominations are published we look for a "heap" of correspondence of the same character, and shall confidently expect to meet with many old friends who otherwise would not have visited California. Therefore we will hurrah again, three times three each for the National and Grand!

The Denver Sale.

There will be time to reach Denver by Thursday, March 11th, either in person or by letter, and on that date the great sale of harness horses belonging to John D. Morrissey will take place. There is so full a description in the advertisement that further specification is not required. Many of the horses offered are well known to California horsemen, and few who will dispute the claim of high merit. The combination of Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief in Superior is a guarantee of success in the stud. When to that is added the "gift of speed" which he has shown, the bill is filled."

Change of Conditions.

The State Agricultural Society have changed the conditions of their colt stakes a trifle, although the notice did not reach us in time to reform the advertisement this week. The three-year-old stake is open to all three-year-olds or under, and the four-year-old stake to all four-year-olds or under. This extends the classes, and gives owners a greater option.

A Big Figure.

In a letter received from J. C. Sibley, Franklin, Venango County, Penn., a few days ago, was the following intelligence: "I am pleased to inform you that I purchased last week from Governor Stanford the filly Palo Alto Belle. She cost me $8,000, which, perhaps, is more than any trotting filly of the same age has yet sold for, but I think so highly of St. Bel that I am confident that in the purchase of this one, even at so high a figure, that I have made no mistake."

We agree with our correspondent in the conclusion that no mistake has been made, and also think that he is correct in that being the largest price paid for a two-year old trotting filly. The best argument to prove that the price was not out of the way is what her dam has done in the way of return.

Her first foal was Hinda Rose, her birth dating February 27th, 1880. She is still retained at Palo Alto, though, if our memory be correct, $20,000 was refused for her.

March 23d, 1881, Alta Belle.....$7,500
March 7th, 1882, St. Bel.....12,000
April 28th, 1883, Rosemont, by Piedmont, also retained and bred last year to Electioneer.
April 4th, 1884, Chimes.....12,000
March 25th, 1885, Bell Boy.....5,000
April 16th, 1886, Palo Alto Belle.....8,000
April 3d, 1887, bay colt by Electioneer.....5,000

Total.....$49,500

In cash received, the mare only fourteen years old and two daughters. It is not far out of the way to predict that in a few years from now the progeny of Beautiful Bells will press close on $100,000, and that return representing the money received by the breeder. It is safe to say that $100,000 would not buy her sons and daughters now without counting prospective results. In fact it is more than probable that her four sons could not be bought for less than a century of thousands.

The colt foaled in 1887 was purchased before he was weaned, and thus two have reached the highest figure in the records of trotting-horse breeding. Inasmuch as Palo Alto Belle will not remain in California, we are much gratified that she has fallen into the hands of so appreciative an owner.

It seems rather odd to think that the location of three California-bred colts should be not far from our old stamping ground. From Potter County to the east line of Pennsylvania, and extending as far south as Berwick, we have climbed a good many of the hills and mountains, and though there were fertile valleys and hills which grew the sweetest grasses, we never expected to hear of such a stud farm as that of "Prospect Hill" in the whole tier of northern counties. A son and daughter of Electioneer and Beautiful Bells, a son of Electioneer and May Queen is a grand acquisition to the stock of the State.

Still Favorable.

Troublesome it would be to imagine finer weather than that which has prevailed during the greater part of the week. Tuesday and Wednesday were especially lovely, and excepting at times the breeze was somewhat too brisk, that was the only mar. People were complaining of the warmth, but these of the class which must find fault. Life to them without an opportunity to grumble would be a wasted existence, a dreary journey not worth making. But the fervency of the sunbeams set the grass growing so fast that there is three times the height that there was when the week opened, and it has lost the watery hue which prevailed a short time ago. The field inside of the Oakland Trotting Course is a mass of verdure. It is a wonderful piece of land even when estimated by a California standard. The native herbage retains its hold, and no amount of stock seems to impair its productive qualities. Even fire cannot eradicate the alfillerilla and wild oats. Last fall the litter from the stables was hauled on to a portion of the field and burned. The black spots are now thickly covered with verdure, the seeds having been covered below the reach of the fire. Nothing like sunshine for foals. With a bite of grass for the dams, and the unobstructed rays of old Sol, there comes strength and activity. They may be so weak at first that their limbs refuse to support them, and in a few hours are gamboling with all the sprightliness of kids.

The mud, too, has become a thing of the past. The roads rough in places yet, and under the shadow of high trees or buildings there may be a mud hole, but there are plenty of drives in the vicinity of Oakland without any such hindrance; and the track could not be in better order for exercising. Lively times now, when compared with a week ago; in a short period it will present an animated scene.

The Directors of the Amador and Calaveras Fair Association have decided to hold the meeting of 1888, August 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th. These dates clash with Los Angeles, but the Ione managers were of opinion that no injury could result to the Southern District, as the fields were wide apart and in every way distinct.

Sunny Slope.

Apart from the horses which were foaled on the beautiful slope lying between the base of the Cocomungo Mountains and the San Gabriel River, there has been a grand exemplification of the wisdom of the selections made by Mr. Rose. It has been more than prominent in the family mentioned elsewhere, sharing with Electioneer the credit of the Beautiful Bells family, and entitled to an equal proportion of the merit of the champion three-year-old Sable Wilkes.

Minnehaha and Gretchen have added to the home honors, and there are good reasons for the belief that others will increase the reputation. Fortunate, indeed, for the trotting-horse interests of California that Mr. Rose had the strongest admiration for Clay blood when he made his first purchases.

The Cook Sale.

The auction sale of horses from the Cook Farm was held on Thursday of last week, according to announcement. Of the success of the sale mention is made elsewhere in these columns. The following is a list of the animals sold, with buyers and prices:

STALLIONS.

Yosemite, h s, 8, by Egbert, dam by Woodford Mambrino. M. A. Sparks, Galt.....$1,025
Clovis, blk s, 6, by Sultan, dam by Thorndale. S. N. Straube, Fresno.....2,000

BROOD-MARES.

Crary, ch m, 4, by Steinway, dam Old Dove, said to be of Eclipse blood. J. J. Hallinan, San Francisco... 285
Maud H., b m, 11, by The Moor, dam Katydid by Fireman. Pleasanton Stock Farm Co.... 340
Lady Wattles, b m, 8, by Abbotsford, dam Lady Budd by Belmont. H. Pierce.... 525
Phaceola, r m, 11, by Silver Threads, dam Minnehaha by Bald Chief. H. Pierce.....2,175
Olita, g m, 8, by Nutwood, dam Maud M. by Stockbridge Chief Jr. F. H. Burke.... 800
Mattie, b m, 12, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Lady Winkley by Signal. S. N. Straube.... 500
Nettie, b m, 11, by Elmo, dam Lady Winkley by Signal. Pleasanton Stock Farm Co.... 510
Annie Laurie, h m, 11, by Echo, dam by Jack Hawkins. Irvin Ayres.... 800
Ida Davis, b m, 4, by Belnor, dam Danville Maid by Don Juan. S. N. Straube.... 325
Cambridge, b m, 4, by Jimmy, dam Miss Arner. T. A. Pearson.... 80

TROTTING COLTS.

Castro, gr c (1887), by Clovis, dam Carrie Stoner by Steinway. T. A. Pearson.... 105
Arthur Orton, b c (1887), by Steinway, dam Maud H. by The Moor. F. H. Kentfield.... 175
Steineer, br c (1887), by Steinway, dam Katy G. by Electioneer. A. B. Gonzalez.....1,500
Stein, b c (1887), by Steinway, dam Lady Wattlee by Abbotsford. C. H. Maddox.... 170
Coptis, br c (1887), by Clovis, dam Annie Laurie by Echo. T. Whiteley.... 250
Syrian, b c (1887), by Yosemite, dam Kitty, a t b by Denmark. H. M. Waterbury.... 50
Grey colt (1887), by Clovis, dam Maud, a Norman mare. T. A. Pearson.... 65

TROTTING FILLIES.

Collette, b f (1885), by Steinway, dam Annie Laurie by Echo. S. P. Jefferson.... 365
Miss Fay, b f (1885) by Steinway, dam Kittie, e t b by Denmark. Rosedale Stock Farm.... 220
Mattie Consuelo, br f (1885) by Steinway, dam Mattie by Whipple's Hambletonian. S. N. Straube.....1,675
Nettie Seale, b f (1885) by Steinway, dam Nettie by Elmo. A. W. Wilson.... 440
Cressida, br f (1885) by Yosemite, dam Maud H. by The Moor. George Ball.... 200
Ella D., ch f (1886) by Yosemite, dam Nettie by Elmo. Pleasanton Stock Farm Co.... 340
Carrie Malone, b m (1884) by Steinway, dam Kitty G. by Electioneer. D. J. Murphy.....1,600
Maggie McMahon, b f (1885) by Cresco, dam Annie Laurie by Echo. G. W. Woodward.... 220
Eola C., b f (1887) by Cresco, dam Olita by Nutwood. H. Pierce.... 230
Chance, b f (1885) by Cresco, dam Miss Arner's saddle pony. T. A. Pearson.... 65
Cygnet, b f (1885) by Steinway, dam by Woodford Mambrino. Rosedale Stock Farm.... 420
Theodosia, br f (1886), by Steinway, dam Mattie by Whipple's Hambletonian. S. N. Straube.... 800
Ellie C., br f (1886), by Creeco, dam Kitty, e t b by Denmark. T. A. Pearson.... 160
B f (1887), by Steinway, dam a grey Norman mare. T. W. Whiteley.... 80
Alla Y., b f (1887), by Yosemite, dam Alla by Almont. T. A. Pearson.... 150
Leoline, b f (1887), by Clovis, dam Leah by Woodford Mambrino. W. Page.... 195
Milly H., br f (1887), by Clovis, dam Mattie by Whipple's Hambletonian. S. N. Straube.... 310
Younlolo, g or rn f (1887), by Yosemite, dam Stsinola by Steinway. W. Page.... 420

TROTTING GELDINGS.

Belnor, b g (1881), by Strathmore, dam Carris Clay by Coaster. E. Miller.... 300
Cleon, br g (1882), by Steinway, dam Nourmahal by Simpson's Blackbird. H. A. Rosenbaum.... 265
Conclave, b g (1883), by Steinway, dam Annie Laurie by Echo. F. C. Talbot.... 205
H. R. Covey, b g (1883), by Steinway, dam Kitty G. by Electioneer. Rienzi Hughes.....1,600
George D. Chapman, b g (1884), by Steinway, dam Maud H. by The Moor. L. J. Rose Jr.... 210
Conference, ch g (1884), by Steinway, dam Katy Tricka by Colonel. S. N. Straube.... 375
Charley G, b g (1884), by Cresco, dam Lady Slasher by Slasher. Jos. Rosenthal.... 175
Commentary, ch g (1884), by Steinway, dam Alla by Almont. C. H. Ackerson.... 270
California, b g (1884), by Belnor, dam Leah by Woodford Mambrino. T. A. Pearson.... 140
Coneol, b g (1885), by Belnor, dam Alla by Almont. T. A. Pearson.... 180
Career, h g pacer (1885), by Steinway, dam Olita by Nutwood. Pleasanton Stock Farm Co.... 510
Calaveras, r g (1885), by Belnor, dam Phaceola by Silver Threads. M. Hocflich.... 300
Critt, ch g (1886), by Steinway, dam Lady Wattlee by Abbotsford. H. Pierce.... 110
W. S. Burpee, h g (1886), by Cresco, dam Maud H. by The Moor. S. N. Straube.... 200

ROADSTER GELDINGS.

Convention, b g (1883), by Steinway, dam Kitty, s t b by Denmark. Dr. H. E. Carpenter.... 285
Comet, br g (1884), by Steinway, dam Puss. Wm. Bogan 150
Cato, g g (1885), by Steinway, dam Dove Jr. by a Norman horse. F. Bellmer.... 85
Curley, b g (1885), by Steinway, dam a Norman mare. Dr. Leonard.... 160
Colon, br g (1885), by Steinway, dam Puss. T. A. Pearson.... 120
Centropleo, br g (1885), by Steinway, dam Bettie. G. Grindell.... 135
Cleveland, b g (1885), by Steinway, dam Dove. Dr. Leonard.... 310
Sanford, blk g (1886), by Steinway, dam Miss Arner's mare. Jos. Rosenthal.... 155
Jumbo, br g (1886), by Yosemite, dam Lucy, a saddle mare. A. Williams.... 90

Total for 60 head.....$25,720
Average.....$428.66

In addition eleven head of grade Cleveland Bays were sold for $1,130, and ten head of work horses brought $920.50, making the grand total of the sale $27,770.50.

Foals of 1888.

At Rancho del Rio. Property of Theo Winters, Esq.

Jan. 9, chestnut filly by Joe Hooker, dam Alice N. by Norfolk, from Kitten, by imp. Eclipse.

Jan. 10, chestnut filly by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn by imp. Glen Athol, from Mattie Groes, by Lexington.

Jan. 16, bay colt by Norfolk, dam Marion by Malcolm, from Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire.

Jan. 23, chestnut filly by Joe Hooker, dam Lou Spencer by Norfolk, from Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie.

——, chestnut colt by Joe Hooker, dam Jessie L. by Hubbard, from Myrtle, by Lodi.

At Hopland, Cal. Property of B. C. Wright.

Feb. 10th, brown colt by Antevolo, dam Lady Del Sur, by Del Sur, from Cecilia Clark, by Clerk Chief.

At Fruitvale, Cal. Property of R. Hoppe.

Feb. 18th, brown filly by Antevolo, dam Gracie, by Nutwood; second dam by Jack Hayes.

At San Francisco. Property of J. B. Chase.

Feb. 20th, black filly by Antevolo, dam by Ventnre.

At San Francisco. Property of D. T. Sexton.

Feb. 21st, bay colt by Antevolo, dam by Capt. Webster; second dam by Argyle.

At San Francisco. Property of J. B. Mahoney.

Feb. 22d, brown colt by Antevolo, dam Catchup, by Rustic.

Wallace's Year-Book.

Work on this annual publication is progressing satisfactorily, and it will be ready for distribution in the latter part of March. From the number of orders that are coming in, and from the multitude of inquiries as to what it will be and what it will contain, we must tell all we know about it. The coming volume will be materially larger than either of its predecessors. It will be regularly bound in stiff covers, and will be sold at two dollars and ten cents by mail, or one dollar and sixty cents to the trade and to clubs ordering six or more copies in one remittance. There will be no abatement on any number less than six.

The department of summaries for the year will occupy about thirty pages less than last year, but following these summaries will be the condensed summaries of every horse that has trotted and won a heat in slow time, however slow that time may be. Full summaries of all races in which any heat was trotted in 2:40 or better, and condensed summaries of the best record made by all slow horses.

The table of 2:30 horses that have entered during the past year will be followed by the great alphabetical list for all past time, and every animal in it will have its pedigree extended, where known, for two or three generations, embracing date of foaling, name of breeder, etc., with date and place of best record. The insertion of these pedigrees will require a great deal of room, but we will then have before us practically all that is known of the breeding of all the performers.

The table of 2:30 horses under their sires, which has been designated and accepted as "The Great Table," will also be materially improved. Each sire, at the head of his list, will have his pedigree stated so fully as to embrace all the essential facts in his inheritance. Then, with these pedigrees of the sires and with the pedigrees of all performers in their place in the alphabetical list, we will have about all that is known of the lineage of the 2:30 trotters in this one book.

The "great table" will not be divided into two portions, as heretofore, but will all be consolidated in one alphabetical order. This consolidation of the two alphabets, and these extensions of all known pedigrees will largely increase the size of the book, and, consequently, its cost of production. Besides this increase of size and cost, the proposed changes and improvements will place in bold relief the meagreness of our knowledge of the inheritance of a great many trotters.

The tables of "the sires of brood-mares" and of "great brood-mares will be thoroughly revised and extended with the knowledge that has been gained during the past year. To sum the whole matter up, the coming volume of the Year-Book will not only contain the cream of all trotting experience in the past, but it will contain also the cream of all trotting-blood. It is just the book that all breeders *must* have, and especially those who are not supplied with a full set of the Trotting Register.

By reference to the report of foals in this issue it will be seen that on January 16th, Marion by Malcolm, foaled, at Rancho del Rio, a bay colt by Norfolk, and thus added another to that illustrious family. This last youngster is a big, lusty fellow, the counterpart of his famous brother the Emperor, except possibly a slight improvement on him.

Our old friend Jeems Adams, of Los Angeles, was in town this week, and called, as is his wont. Notwithstanding the fact that he bred Geraldine and other good ones, which he sold for good money, he still has his Missouri predilection for mules, and was on his way to Reno on a draft-horse [illegible]lation.

Side Lights of the Trotting Congress.

A New York correspondent of the Chicago *Horseman* contributes the following to the history of the Congress of 1888. While he was was evidently in "blinkers" when he watched the proceedings, and decidedly narrow in his views, he records some interesting notes that will not be found in the minute book of the association:

The agony is over. The "great" congress met and adjourned without a squabble, and without having acts of maladministration called up for ventilation. "Wasn't it harmonious?" was the expression uttered with an air of relief by those who had good reason to believe the session would be otherwise. There were a number of knowing ones who took seats in the congress with the gravest apprehensions. They were anxious lest something might be exposed detrimental to peace and concord. With some there was, as the good book has it, "a fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation." It was known to the anxious ones that there were secrets in possession of certain members which, if revealed, would, in common parlance, take the roof off, and they had no assurance that the dynamite would not be exploded, hence the trepidation. The primal object of the majority seemed to be to get through and adjourn. Business was rushed along with railroad haste. There was no formal consideration of any measure, or any report. The secretary made no report, and the report of the treasurer was passed without examination or definite action. This omission was discovered by Major Johnston at the very last moment, and a motion was made and carried that the report be accepted. Not one member of the sixty present had any intelligent idea of the contents of the report, but there were those who knew that therein the dynamite was hidden. The treasurer was not present; he never is.

The congress will ever be remarkable for what it did not do. T. J. Vail ran the convention, and suppressed in caucus several important measures which were antagonistic to his views and plans. One very important resolution was prepared, and its passage had been decided upon, but Vail killed it at the threshold. His triumph was apparent in the gleam of his eye when he invited the congress to meet two years hence at Hartford, "where the office of the association is fixed by law." The voting strength of the congress was not known until late Wednesday morning, and Judge Grant was in agony. He had promised the presidency to Major Johnston at the last meeting of the Board of Review, in December, and had summoned Major McDowell all the way from Kentucky to take the chairmanship of the nominating committee. The old gentleman was tortured with the fear that he would not be able to deliver the goods. On Tuesday morning he became impressed with the idea that a coalition was pending between the East and West, and a combination would be formed which would elect Snowden. He had it in his mind at one time to put himself up again for the office, under the mistaken notion that he could be the Moses to lead the association out of the wilderness of doubt, difficulty and danger. "All factions will become reconciled in my person." He was very quietly disabused of this opinion by the calm assurance that such action would lead to his certain defeat by a combination of Johnston's and Snowden's forces. This was the situation at midnight of Tuesday. Despite brag and bluster neither faction could say "we can elect our candidate." T. J. Vail's vote was an uncertain quantity. Judge Grant put the number of Vail's proxies at twenty-five. Colonel Edwards, of New Jersey, thought he had seventeen. The fact is, as admitted by Vail himself, and afterwards shown, he had forty-seven. He voted one in the congress, and the others were voted by T. O. King and others in his interest.

"G-r-e-a-t Cæsar!" said an astonished Eastern delegate when the Vail proxies began to roll in, "where did he get them?" The old man's Machiavellian diplomacy and talent for finesse had been more than ordinarily successful. The "fine Italian hand" had been felt; Thomas O. K. had "been there." He even invaded Snowden's bailiwick, and laid violent hands on several of the gallant Colonel's contingent. These, however, he was compelled to surrender. There was three caucuses on Tuesday night. One at which D. Bonner and the editor of the organ officiated; another in Judge Grant's' room where Colonel Edwards, Fasig, and J. Wood Martin were the ruling spirits, and another at some place in the city unknown to your correspondent. From Judge Grant's' room a telegram was sent signed by Messrs. Edwards, Fasig and Martin, offering the Presidency to General Tracy. The General's positive declination served to unite the Grant and Johnston forces and secure the latter's election. Vail's forty-seven votes went solid for him. The fact that Vail had been working persistently for six months in the interest of Johnston alienated some of the latter's friends from him. It was only after repeated assurances on his part that he in no way affiliated with Vail that the disaffected were brought around. This, however, was very religiously kept from the knowledge of Mr. Vail, and the latter no doubt hugs the delusion that he secured the President as well as the Atlantic District Board.

Colonel Snowden was represented as being strongly anti-Vail, and this, of course, precluded the chances of his securing any part of the Vail vote. It is doubtful if Colonel Snowden really desired the first place. He was certainly too dignified to enter into a contest for it. He accepted the second place for the sake of "harmony." As it stands, the West has the President, the Secretary and the second vice-President. The East takes all the glory of the first vice-Presidency. As Colonel E. S. Edwards remarked, "the empty echo of renown."

A casual visitor to the congress would not have been very favorably impressed with its character as a deliberative body. There was but little dignity or order in the conduct of the proceedings. The slip-shod manner in which the business was transacted was in striking contrast with the method and decorum which prevailed four years ago, when the same body met in the same place. Judge Grant vacated the chair after making a brief speech, in which he announced the election of his successor, and took his seat in the audience. Major Johnson sat on the right side of the room near the President's table. He seemed uncertain what to do, and there was an awkward pause, when Colonel Edwards, of New Jersey, with presence of mind, moved that a committee be appointed to escort the President-elect to the chair. Judge Grant put the motion from his place in the audience. The complimentary resolutions to Judge Grant were then passed, and the congress adjourned to meet in Buffalo.

Wood, the English jockey, is practically General Owen William's landlord, and it is thought, as Wood's license was refused on the motion of the latter, the jockey will give the General notice to quit.

M. A. Honig, St. Louis, has purchased from Tracy & Levy the aged bay mare Biddy Bowling, by Tom Bowling, out of Olsander.

Major Thomas has purchased Alarm from Commodore Kittson and installed him at Dixiana. Alarm is in his nineteenth year. Major Thomas now heads his advertisements with the records, as is the manner of his trotting-horse confreres, viz., Alarm, 1:42¾; Himyar, 1:42½, 1:43½; Fellowcraft, 7:19½.

It is said that Boston is to have running races in future. Arrangements have been made to convert the old half-mile track at Point of Pines into a three-quarters track. Races will be given three days a week during the summer.

During the coming spring over fifteen hundred horses will be trained in Kentucky to meet their summer engagements.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

Spring Meeting 1888.

April 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards; maidens, if three years old, allowed 7 pounds, if four years old or upwards allowed 12 pounds. ONE MILE.

2.—CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. HALF A MILE. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

3.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second, for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three-year-olds allowed 5 pounds; if four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

4.—THE TIDAL STAKES for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

SECOND DAY.

5.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 pounds; of four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. MILE HEATS.

6.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds and upwards. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; 2 pounds allowed for each $100 less down to $1,000; then 1 pound for each $100 less down to $300. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

7.—THE VERNAL STAKES, for two-year-olds, $10 each, p p, with $300 added, second to receive $50. Winner of the California Stake on the first day to carry 3 pounds extra; horses starting in that race and not placed allowed 3 pounds. FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

8.—THE PACIFIC DERBY, for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A HALF. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

THIRD DAY.

9.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. Conditions as in No. 6. ONE MILE.

10.—THE OANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

11.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winners of any race at this meeting, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 pounds extra. THREE-QUARTER MILE HEATS.

12.—PURSE $500, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winner of the Tidal Stakes at the meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of the Pacific Derby 7 pounds extra; of both 10 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

FOURTH DAY.

13.—PURSE $100, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-old fillies. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of two, 8 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND A SIXTEENTH.

14.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to third; a handicap for two-year-olds. Declaration $5, to go to the racing fund. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M. Declarations due at 6 P. M. the same day. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

15.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second. Owners' handicap for horses that have started and not won at this meeting. Entries close with the Secretary, or through the entry box at the track at 6 P. M. the day before the race. Weights to be carried must be given with the entry. Winners of Nos. 14 and 15, if entered in this race, may be withdrawn without penalty. ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

16.—PURSE $750, for all ages; entrance, $25 each from starters. Starting money divided 70 per cent to the second, and 30 per cent. to the third horse. Declarations $15, to go to the racing fund. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds 108 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards 114 pounds. Sex allowances. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Entries close Thursday, March 15, 1888.

D. McCLURE, President.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary, 313 Bush Street, San Francisco. 25fe

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. **Standard, No. 7868.**

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2¼ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dasbaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35¼. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57¼, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Orsy Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care, but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.

31de **Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.**

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed.

Good asturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.

14ja28 **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE WILKES STALLION.

MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26¼, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:36 as a three-year-old.

Will make the season of 1888 at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 80 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few good mares for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the ranch. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
11fe **Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.**

National Trotting Stallion Stake.

Stakes for Trotting Stallions.

A sweepstakes for all trotting stallions, of $1,000 each, with forfeits as hereinafter described; heats of a mile, best 3 in 5 in harness. Five or more nominations to fill, to name and close on Thursday, the first day of March next, with the Treasurer. Two hundred dollars to be paid at that date which **must accompany the nomination**; $300 on Saturday, the first day of September next, and the final payment of $500 on Wednesday, the 17th of October next. The race to be trotted on Saturday, the 20th of October next, provided day and track are good on that day, and in case the selected day and track are not favorable the race to be postponed until the first good day and good track thereafter; but if said postponement be more than ten days, then each subscriber to have the right to withdraw his last payment, proper notice having been given the Treasurer of his intention to withdraw when the ten days have expired, and a failure to give said notice will hold the whole stake until the race is decided. Said race to be trotted on one of the following named tracks: San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Sacramento or Stockton, it being optional with the Treasurer which of these is selected, using his judgment in regard to selecting the track which will yield the most money to be added to the stake. This added money shall consist of all the accruing profits, after the necessary expenses are liquidated. The Treasurer may advertise for proposals from the proprietors of the tracks named, soliciting bids for a certain amount of money or such other offers as he shall designate. The Treasurer shall have full power to conduct all the business pertaining to the stake, appoint Secretary, judges of the race, and fill any other offices or stations necessary to a proper management.

Should, from any cause, the Treasurer be incapacitated from attending to the business, then the subscribers who at the time are eligible to start in the race shall elect his successor, who will be invested with the powers first granted.

The rules to govern said stake shall be those of the association in which the track selected holds membership, though it is imperative that the track shall be a member of the American Trotting Association or the National Trotting Association, and should the Treasurer deem it expedient he is empowered to apply for membership in either or both of the above-named associations.

The stakes and added money shall be apportioned as follows: If four or more horses start, the first or winning horse shall receive fifty per cent. of the whole amount of stakes and added money, the second in the race twenty-five per cent., the third in the race fifteen per cent., and the fourth in the race ten per cent. If three start the division shall be, the winner sixty per cent., the second twenty-five per cent., and the third fifteen per cent. If two start the winner shall receive seventy per cent., the second thirty per cent. Should there be a "walk-over," the horse making it shall receive all the stakes and forfeits less the necessary expenses. A failure to pay at the stipulated time will incur a loss of previous payments.

Address nominations to **N. T. Smith**, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

N. T. SMITH,
ja21tf **Treasurer of National Trotting Stallion Stake.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

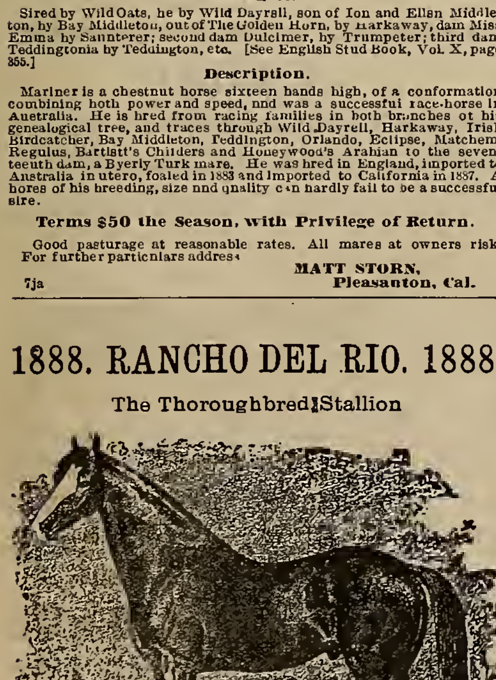
Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
7ja **Pleasanton, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by Imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal,**
gide

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Sky-light-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼;

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by Imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868. recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE,**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead: 16 hands high, weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood, Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to
21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 61; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active, a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885. imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KILLIP & CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. W[illegible]Y, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay D[illegible] Track, City.

14ja

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County. Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol, I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa. Cal,**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 30, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Straders' Cassius M. Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23½; Durango, 2:23½; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha, Beautiful Bells, Happy Thought, 2:22¼; Mambrino Boy, 2:26¼; J. B. Richardson, 2:26¼; Lottie K., 2:26½; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13½; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19¼; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14½, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $100 the season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE. Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands, weight about 1,250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler, second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO	Whipple's Hambletonian .... Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Guy Miller 861	Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Sharpless' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem.	Tattler 300	Pilot Jr, 12. Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief. Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face. near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc: second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5676.	Almont .... Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian. Katy Darling.
		dam by	Mambrino Chief. By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
	Hortense......	Messenger Duroc Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31½ as a yearling.	
		Nelly McDonald, running bred.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained, but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accomodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season, with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address

Box 149. **WM. O'NEIL, Agent.**

18fe **San Leandro, Cal.**

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 420 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 15, 1880, 1 ¾ hands high, and weighs 1015 lbs. He is a very highly formed horse, good bone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days track work, trotted his mile in 2:30, proving that he has the speed as well as the beauty of his sire.

Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam bay mare Gillispie, by Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Young Columbus; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:19½; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr. 2:19½, and he has also a large number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for the short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. Conde, the only one of Abbotsford's get that was ever systematically trained, made a record last season of 2:20 and 2:18¼ to pole. That this is not the limit of his speed is well known to all horsemen.

The dam of Abbotsford Jr. was a beautiful bay mare, 15¼ hands high, sired by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. are combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fe12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion.

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½. Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.

11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½. the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16½ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**

First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp, Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16½, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16½, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at **$5** per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfilleriila, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 1781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, sons well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26½; Antonia, 2:28½, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31½); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27½; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33½; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¼) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31½) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20½ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20½ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:21½, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season. beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp. Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21½.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen,
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,

31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

Blue Grass.

At a greet show of thoroughbred stallions at Nottingbam, England, February 8th nnd 10tb, 111 head were exhibited for the premiums offered by the Royal Agricultnral Society of England, and the Queen's premioms offeied by the Royal Commissioner of Horse Breeding. The object of thie show was to select and secure a number of tboroughbred stellions to stand at a reesonable fee to get horses for general ntility. The Queen preminme of $25,000 were supplimented by the nsnal grant of $5,000 in five eqnal premiums. Out of thirteen horses chosen during the first day was the chestnut horse Blne Grass fo,ed1880, bred by A. J. Alexander, Woodbnrn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., and bought ns n yearling for $950 by J. R. Keene, of New York, and sent to England. Blue Grass is by Pat Melloy, ont of Amy Farley hy Planet; her dam Lulu Horton by imp. Albion, ont of Martha Dunn by imp. Sovereign. Blne Gra s was an excellent race horse in England, especially over a distance of ground; he won the Cumberland Plate, 1¾ miles, Northnmberland Plete, two miles, and the Alexender Plate, three miles, and over twenty two thousand dollsrs in his three, four and five year old form. Blue Grass is a great, hig, handsome horse, and in tbe opinion of some of the best honting judges present was the best in the show, which is qnite a compliment to American breedere.

The hardest work on farm horeee ie that of a spasmodic netnre heavy one day and light tbe next, or a hard day's work one day and nothing at ell to do the next. Horses whose nervee become like iron and which ere able to stand almost enything in the way of weer and tear, are those which heve an opportnnity to lay out their strength every day in the week. Sore shoulders, weak limbs and many of the disorders that are found emong horses are the resnlte often of bnt short periods of too severe straine or of a day or a half day's work thet wes harder then tbey had been used to. There ie danger at this season of the yeer of imposing hard tesks upon teame; the roade heing bad and eome of the henviest of farm work needing attention. There ie no time in the yeai either that fermers can ae little efford to get their horses ont of shape ee now, tbe plowing seeson being near at hand, when every day's work may mean so many dollers end cents.

The following thorooghhreds heve died within the past year: Asfaltns, Aureole, Bnn Fox, Barrieter, Belle of Marion, Belmont, Belle Bruce, Brunette, Braewood, Buckhound, Captain Warren, Catchcart, Charley Lucas, Dark Hall, Dominick B., Escobedo, Fabins, Flames, Geo. L., Geo. Singerly, Germania, Glenmore, Gonfalon, Gouverneur, Harvard, Hattie B., Hattie Bennett, Hnzaras, Jack of Hearte, Kepie, King Fish, King Stork, Lady Max, Lanra Garrison, Lizzie Krepps, Lord Francis, Lord Lorne, Lucus, Lucky B., Mattie Corbett, Mercnry, Mintzer, Montezoma Moonetone, Pacific, Pearl L., Pizarro, Pool Box, Red Bnck, Red Sonirrel, Renick, Revoke, Rienza, Sondoval, Sbellie P., Theresa, The Witch, Valentie, Virgie H., Volcano, Warrenton and Worth. Meny of these died from natural cansee, but a few died from acoidente received either in racee or in exercise.

A general impreseion prevails that the use of snlt on etreet car tracts is injnrions to horeee' feet, nnd in some citiee—Philadelphis, for examnle—the practice is forhidden under severe penalties, the veterinary eurgeon of the Chicago Humane Society eaye, however, tbat salt in euch cases is not injorione, and cites the fact that street car horsee suffer less from diseases of the feet and lege tban many animale which never come in contact with the salted ice and snow.

Lady Blncher, dam of Firet Call, 2:21¾, by Richard's Bellfounder, died recently at Janesville, Wis. She was owned hy H. D. McKinney.

Shoeing Contests.

In connection with the summer ehow of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, et Nottingham, there will he a horse-shoeing competition, in which tbe shoeing smitbs of the different districts will compete for eubstantial prizes offered hy the Royal and Lincolnshire Agricoltoral Societies. There will be two classes, viz., hunters and agricultnrel horsee, and in each there will be six prizee, varying from $10 to $60, for the smithe who exhibit the greatest skill. To any of these prizes, which mny be won by a shoeing smith residing within the county of Lincoln, the Lincolnshire Society will add a fnrther prize of half the amount. Eech competitor will be required to make a fore and hind shoe out of new iron provided by tbe society, to take off the fore shoe and pnt the new one on. In addition to tbe prizes, the society's certificate of efficiency will be given to the prize-winners and commended competitors. We publish this from the London *Live Stock Journal*, not as a matfer of news, hnt as a pointer for those menaging horse exhibitione and egricultnral societies. The importeuce connected with horse-shoeing certainly makee it of interest enough to receive more attention than it does in this country. A contest of this kind at a fair wonld prove to he qnite an attraction, and would awnken an interest in both farriers and horse-owners.

The Chestnut mare Clemmie G., one of the fasteet and most valnahle trotters in America, died on the 6th ioetant. Clemmie G. was foaled in 1877 by Magic, he by Americen Clay, dam by Berkeley, Edwin Forrest, second dam by Mambrino Chief. She had a record of 2:15½, which she made at Providence, R. I., on September 10, 1884. The death of the valnahle mare resnlted from a rupture of the diaphregm. She hegan compaigning es a fonr-year-old, when she made a record of 2:20, and the following year she wae purchnsed by W. G. Gordan, of Cleveland, O., whose property she remained nntil her death, for $10,000. From thet time until within tbe lest year she had many a hard campaign throughont the circuit, trotting side by side with Harry Wilkee, and at one time heating thnt greet trotter in circuit reces. She wae valued at $20,000.

The Febrnary report of the Depertment of Agriculture statee tbat there hss been an increase of 5 per cent. in horsee, of which there are now 13,000,000 in the country; an increase of 2½ per cent. in cattle, which nnmber 49,000,000; and an increase in mnles of 3½ per cent. There has heen a decrease of 2 to 3 per cent. in eheep, of which there are 43,500,000; and a decreese of 1 per cent. in swine, which now number 44,000,000. The aggregate value of all tbe above named animals in tbe United States is $2,409,000,000, or $8,000,000 more than a year ago.

Robert Steel has sold to Mesere. S. A. Browne & Co. Kalamazoo Stock Farm, the bay mare Solo, 2:25¾, by Strathmore, dam Ahbess by Albion, and the bay filly Volusia, by Nntwood, dam Augusta by Rysdyk's Bellfounder.

Ed. Corrigan's Modesty will not be eeen at the post again. She was wind-broken all last season, showing bnt little improvement np to tbe close. She s now at Lexington, and will he bred in the spring to The Ill-Used.

The Monmouth Park Association has given away $790,000 in added money during the last six yenrs; 1882, $85,000; 1883, $115,000; 1884, $115,000; 1885, $125,000; 1886, $150,000; 1887, $169,500; 1888, $200,000.

The partnere compoeing the Chicago Stable, George Hankine and J. S. Campbell, have entered into a written agreement not to bet on horses outside of their own except both ehould be interested.

A slight elteration is to be mede in the English Derby course before the next races. At present a smell portion of the conrse ie in the manor of Walton, and a heavy snm has to he paid to the lord of the menor for permitting races to be run over it. By taking the course a little more to tbe west the manor will he avoided, and the money which now hes to be peid saved.

Tbere has never heen a time says the New York *Herald*, when so meny wealthy men were prepered to pay the largest price for trotters that give promise of record-breaking, and it follows that the shrewdest of agents and horse-brokers are engaged in e grand still hunt for snch horses, and a nnmber of seneetionel teame may be looked for this seaso.

GRAND

Auction Sale

—OF—

FIRST-CLASS

Short-Horn Cattle,

—AT 1 P. M., AT—

Agricultural Park,

SACRAMENTO,

—ON—

Wednesday, March 28th.

By direction of Mr. Joseph Combs, of Combs & Wilkerson, Bankers, Linnsus, Missouri, we will offer, on the above date, his entire herd of **Pure-bred Durham Cattle**, consisting of **50** head **Bulls, Cows** and **Heifers** of the following well-known families: **Young Marys, Bellnas, Yennses** and **Adeliden**.

Thess cattls have been bred by Mr. Combs, and for quality and individual merit have no snperior. Their progenitors were carefully selected from the very best herds in Kentucky and Missouri. Mr. Combs will be prepared to give full guarantee as to soundness and freedom from disease, and certified pedigrees will be furnished with each animal, showing its breeding.

Catalogues will be ready March 20th. Terme at sale.

KILLIP & CO.
Auctioneers.

25fe

To Dog Owners.

I am prepared to receive and condition dogs for the April Bench Show. The best of food and care given. For terms, etc., address

GEO. T ALLENDER.
Watsonville, Cal.

25feb

FOR SALE.

M'lis, four years old, by Nephew, 15.1 hands high, bay with black pointe. First dam Bell McClellan, 2:32, by General McClellan. Second dam by Belshazzar. Third dam by Chieftan. Fourth dam said to he tboroughbred.

M'lis bae been driven 33 times and ie very speedy. Has a filly now ten months old by Anteros, which ie fine and large and very fast to halter, which shows M'lis to be a grand brood-mare; she is kind and gentle.

My only reason for celling is hecanse I have not the time to develop her speed, and cannot continne breeding.

Price $600. which is one-third her valne. Address,

W. A. PARKHURST,
Real Estate Agent
Room 2, Knox Block.
San Jose, Cal.

11fe8

DIXON Driving Park ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING COLT STAKES,

FREE FOR ALL!

TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,

—IN THE—

LAST WEEK IN AUGUST,

1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Associntion has opened the following Colt Stakes for trotters and pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 must be paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $10 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $40, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be paid by 6 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $15 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olde and under. Entrance $60, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to be paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock M. on the day of the race. $20 added for each starer. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacers. Conditions same as for three-year-old trottere.

In all stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake to be divided as follows: 60 per cent. to winning colt, 20 per cent. to secoud, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If hut twe etart they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to second. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entriee close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McFADYEN, President.
J. R. ROSEBORD, Secretary. fe25

HAVE ARRIVED!

PER ALAMEDA,

Thoroughbred Clyde and Shire

STALLIONS,

From three to five years old.

Our Annual Importation!

CONSIGNMENT OF

MR. JOHN SCOTT,

MELBOURNE.

We are in receipt of our Annual Consignment of Clydesdale and English Shire Stallions, eelected with the greatest care by Mr. John Scott. The former importations of Messrs. Bookless & Scott were received with great favor by California Stock Breeders, and we are assured the animals are fully up to the high standard of thoee imported during the last five years.

Catalogues will he issued immediately.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live-Stock Auctioneers,
22 Montgomery St., S. F.

19no

Percherons.

For sale, twelve head of thoroughbred Percheron stallions and maree. Four are imported from France. These horsee are registered in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and are believed to be the best lot of animals for sale in California. Address

E. J. TURNER,
Hollister, San Benito Co.

25fe3mo

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co.'s Stallions.

Director. Little Black Jug. Richmond.

Will stand for a limited number of maree et Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Seaeon commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1et, 1888.

:o:

DIRECTOR.

Director wae sired hy Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all etallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualitiee in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13¾, being nearly two eeconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director wae Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Gnward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both eides were great producers, and without doubt Director will he, and we invite hreedere to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting etallion ever won hefore or since, defeating not once, hut every time they met, Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he bae started in 25 racee; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakee and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started ina race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of bis colts will bs so eatisfactory this eeaeon that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

LITTLE BLACK JUG.

LITTLE BLACK JUG was sired by Director, dam the dam of Little Brown Jug, record three heats in 2:11, and Brown Hal, record 2:13, trial in 2:08. This colt is three years old, has no record, but can trot fast, is improving rapidly, and must surely produce fast, game trotters as he has more near extreme fast relatives on both the sire's and dam's side than any colt in the world, having J. I. C., Phallas and Dexter on the sire's side and Little Brown Jug and Brown Hal on the dam's.

This colt will be allowed to serve ten (10) mares at $50 for the season

RICHMOND.

Richmond is by A. W. Richmond, first dam by Sultan, second dam by Crichton. This is a grand young trotter and we expect him to equal his half-brother Arrow, as his breeding is nearly the same, and with six week's work he showed quarters in 35 seconds; his development of speed was so phenomenal it is thought that he will beat all of his sire's get.

This horse will stand for 20 mares at $50 for the season.

We think the service fees for these different stallions within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fees for any stallions ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed and there will be no charges for pasture, unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing mares do not change ownership, and stallions are alive. In case either stallion should be sold the parties hreeding can breed to some other horse equally as good, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given, payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent
Pleasanton.

11fe

1888. 1888.

Los Angeles.

THIRD

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

—OF TBE—

Los Angeles Turf Club.

FIVE DAYS RACING!

—AT—

Agricultural Park

April 10th to 14th Inclusive.

Entries Close March 15th, Midnight.

First Day—April 10th.

1.—RUNNING—Nadean House Stake, for two-year-olds. Closed December, 1886, with 22 entries. Three-quarter mile.

2.—RUNNING—Mile daeb, all ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

3.—TROTTING—2:27 class. Purse, $400.

Second Day—April 11th.

4.—RUNNING—One-half mile and repeat. All agee; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $100 added; $50 to second.

5.—RUNNINO—Park Handicap. Free for all; one and one-quarter milee. $25 entrance; $15 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second; weights announced March 24th.

6.—TROTTING—Three-year-old etake; closed December, 1886; 11 entries.

Third Day—April 12th.

7.—RUNNINO—For two-year-olds; winner of Nadeau House Stakes carries 7 lbs. penalty; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $75 added; $30 to second. Five-eighths mila dash.

8.—TROTTING—2:35 clase. Purse $300.

9.—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-olds; mila and repeat; closed December, 1886, with 9 entriee.

Fourth Day—April 13th.

10.—RUNNINO—Los Angeles Derby. Staka closed December, 1886, with 9 entries. One and one-half miles.

11.—RUNNING—Three quarters and repeat; all ages; $25 entrance; half forfeit; $125 added; $50 to second.

12.—TROTTING—2:25 class. Purse $400.

13.—TROTTING—For horses owned on or before January 15th, owners to drive, that have never started in a race. Mile heats two in three. Purse, $100.

14.—PACINO—Three minute class. Purse, $160. Lela S. barre .

15.—RUNNING—Thirty-mile challenge, long distance race; six horses to each rider; change each mile. $50 entrance; $250 added, of which second receives $100; 3 or more to enter and 3 to start.

CONDITIONS.

P. C. B. A. A. Rules to govern running. Weights of 1887. American Association Rules to govern trotting and pacing. 10 per cent. entrance to purses to accompany nominations; five to enter, three to start. If lese number enter pc.portionata amount of purse deducted. All pacing and trotting to be best 3 in five, unless otherwise stated. Money divided 60 per cent., 30 per cent., and 10 per cent. No added money for walk-over; running or trotting or pacing. The animal walking over to receive entrances actually paid in. Also

STAKES FOR SPRING MEETING, 1889.

1.—RUNNING—Nadeau Housa Stakes, for two-year-olds, foals of 1887; $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomination; $15 January 1, 1889, $25 day of race, $200 added. Five-eighths miles. To be run first day of meeting.

2.—RUNNING—Los Angelee Derby Stake, for three-year-olds, foals of 1886. Same terms as No. 1, $300 added. To be run fourth day of meeting. One and one-half miles.

3.—TROTTING STAKE—For two-year-olds, foals of 1887. Sime terms as No. 1, $200 added. Mile and repeat. Second day of meeting.

4.—TROTTING STAKES—For three-year-olds, foals of 1886. Sama terme as No. 1, $300 added. Third day of meeting.

Same conditione aa above, except that stakes and added money will be competed and divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Failure to make subsequent paymants forfeits money already paid.

All entries closa with **E. A. DECAMP, Secretary, March 15, 1888, Midnight.**

N. A. COVARRUBIAS, President.

At the seme time the

SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Offer the following Trotting Stakes for

Fall Meeting Aug. 6 to 11, '88.

1.—Three-year-old Stake, foale of 1885. $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomination; $15 June 1st, and balance, $25, July 31, 1888; $250 added. Mile heats, three in five.

2.—Four-Year-OldStake, foale of 1881. Same terms as No. 1.

CONDITIONS.

American Trotting Association Rulce to govern. Five or b.ore to enter; three to etart.

Stakes to be divided; seven-tenthe to first, two-enthe to second, one-tenth to third horse.

Added money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent; if three only start fourth money reverte to society; if two only etart, third and fourth money reverte to society.

No added money for a walk-over; a horse making it only entitled to entrances actually paid in. A failure to make subsequent payments forfeite all monay paid.

For entry blank and information eee or write

Box 210. E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary.

Entriee cloee March 15th, midnight.

11fab **J. W. ROBINSON, President.**

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Sacramento

COLT STAKES ASSOCIATION.

Trotting and Pacing Stakes for 1888.

No. 1.—The Sacramento Yearling Trotting Stake for 1888.

Free for all foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 muet accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 October 27, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento October 29, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. The second colt to receive $150, and the third colt $75 from the stake, the first colt to take the balance. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous paymente.

No. 2.—Special Yearling Trotting Stake.

Open to foals of 1887, owned in Sacramento County.—$75 entrance, of which $10 nuet accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 5, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make paymente when due forfeits all previous payments.

PACING STAKES.

No. 3.—For all pacing yearlings, foale of 1887,—$75 entrance, of which $10 muet accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 to be paid November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-teuths, the second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeite all previous payments.

No. 4.—For all Pacing Two-Year-Olde, foale of 1888.—$75 entrance, of which $10 muet accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 Augue 1, 1888, and $25 November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 6, 1888, good day and track. One mila and repeat. First colt to receive six-tentbs, second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake.

Failure to make payments when dua forfeita all previous paymants.

No. 5.—For all Pacing Three-Year-Olds, foals of 1885.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888 and $25 November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. Mile heats 3 in 5. First colt to receiva six-tentbs, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake.

Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Entries to all the above stakes to cloee February 1 1888, with

WILBER FIELD SMITH, Sec'y
1615 G Street, Sacramento.
FRANK P. LOWELL, President. jal1

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Trotting Sweepstakes

—FOR THE—

STATE FAIR OF 1888.

GRAND STALLION STAKE.

Open to all Stallions—$500 entrance, of which $250 must accompany nomination; $250 payable August 1. 1888. The State Agricultural Society will add $500 for each starter up to four, or $2,000 for four or more startere. Stakes to be divided into three monies—four-sevenths to winner, two-sevenths to the second, and one-seventh to the third horee. The added money to be divided into four moneys, 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. If but two starters, stakes and added money divided five-sevenths to the winner, and two-sevenths to second. A etallion making a walk-over gete the entire stakes, but no added money. Entrtee close March 1st, 1888.

TROTTING STAKE FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

$50 entrance, of wbich $10 muet accompany nomination; $15 payable July 1st, and the remaining $25 payable August 10th. $300 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

$100 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1st, and remaining $50 payable August 10th. $400 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR FOUR-YEAR-OLDS.

(Conditions eame as for three-year-olds).

In all the stakes failure to maka payments ae they becoma due forfeits entry, and all money paid in. In the colt stakes five to entar, three or more to start. Money divided as follows: To winning colt all the stakee, and 50 per cent. of the added money; second colt, 33⅓ per cent.; third colt, 16⅔ per cent. of added money. Two-year-old stake, mile heats; three and four-year-olds, three in five to harness. No added money for a walk-over. If only two start thay muet contest for tha stakes paid in, and divida two-thirds, and one-third. Otherwise, in all stakes the National Rules to govern.

Entries in tha above colt stakes to closa with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at offica in Sacramento, on Thursday, March 15, 1888.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
4fald **EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.**

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All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

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DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, Jamee B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, Auguet 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon. datee September 17 to 22.

Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6.

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Cheetnut stallion, full brother to Overman, 2:19½, by Elmo, dam by McCrecken's Black Hawk.

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FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and deetre to eecure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back ae ehown, the front having an opening into which tha blind is fitted, enbetantially, as harain deecribed.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to euch extensions, and ae ehaped, to giva full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumecribing the vision, subetautially as harein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extenciens D, blinde F, and eide etraps A, tha ecrew, nut and waeher E, to secure the blind and allow it to be eet, substantially as harein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinde F, ae ehown, the etraps or hands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the ayee, and having the adjueting elidee or buckles, eubstantially as and for the purpoea horein deecribed.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with tha blinds F, supported ard pivoted to the bridle eo as to be movat bla about the point of support, the adjustable frontstraps or hands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjuetable, subetantially as herein deecribed.

The above are the claime allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do no appear on tha cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meete with universal approbation, doing away with all tha objections urged against blinds, and at the eame time giving complete control of the lina of vision. By throwing the lower portion of tha blind np eomething of the sama affect on the actton follows as is induced by toe-weighs. This is especially the case when young colts ara the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on tha fast.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

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Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Feb. 5, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:45 A M
4:00 P M	..... " " "	6:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Colfax.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	.....Galt via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
10:30 A M	.....Haywards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*3:45 P M
5:00 P M	..... " " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*1:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton..	*3:45 A M
5:00 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El..... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave.....	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	6 15 P M
†4.00 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	8:15 A M
4:30 P M	.....Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	.....Sacramento, via Benicia.....	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	5:15 A M
9:00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:45 A M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose.....	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... " "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
5:00 P M	..... "	9:45 P M
9.00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
4.00 P M	..... " Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyon & Portland.....	7:15 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:00 P. M., inclusive, also at 7:00—8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE—*8:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—8:30—1:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:00—10:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*2:00—6:30—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—†3:30—4:00—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30 9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30 1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—†3:30—4:00—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO WEST BERKELEY—Same as "TO BERKELEY."

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—6:50—7:20—7:50—8:20—8:50—9:20—*10:19—2:19—4:20—4:50—5:20—5:50—6:50—6:50—10:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*8:21—5:51—10:15—*2:38—*3:15.

FROM 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55 12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—10:55.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—9:57—10:57

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—†3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—†3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—Same as "FROM BERKELEY."

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
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1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of Imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¾, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

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Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19¼; Modoc, 2:19½, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

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By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

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By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25¾, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

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By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares, **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

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By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

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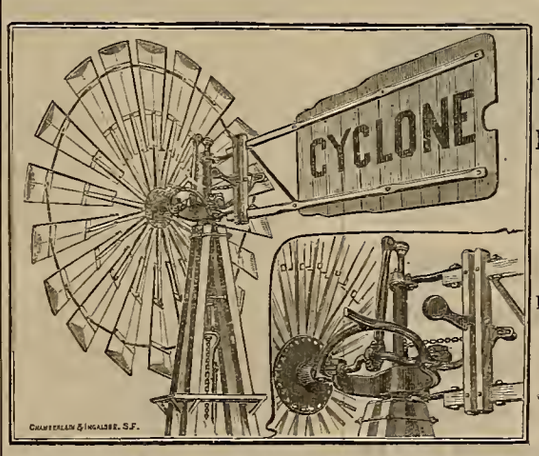

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NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect February 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. P.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo.....	2:20 P
†7:00 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and..... Menlo Park	6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:05 A
*2:30 P		*10:02 A
4:20 P		†3:30 P
*5:10 P		4:36 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and..... Principal Way Stations.....	9:03 A
10:30 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		4:36 P
4:20 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
8:30 A	..... Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ... Salinas and Monterey.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		8:40 P
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel..... (Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		8:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	8:40 P

A—Morning. P—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

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STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M Train.

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Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING; for return same day.

Saturday, Sunday and Monday { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only good to return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates

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San Bruno	$	50	San Jose	$1 75	
Millbrae		65	Gilroy	2 75	$4 00
Oak Grove		90	Hollister		4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro		5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville		5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta		
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville		5 00
Lawrence	1 50	2 25	Monterey		5 00
Santa Clara	1 75				

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

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TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

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☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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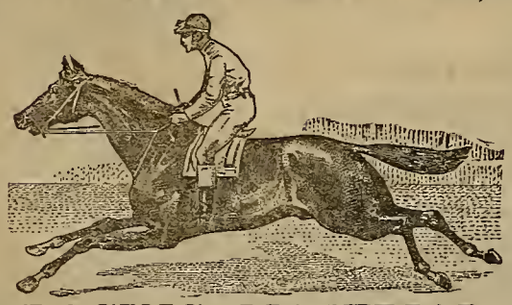

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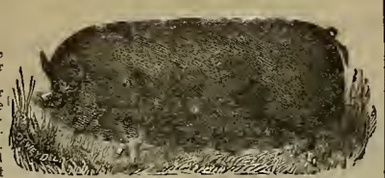

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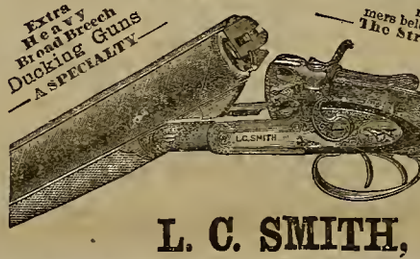

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At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($3,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class it won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class. L. C. SMITH.

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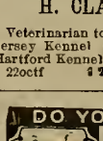

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII. No. 9. No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Foals of 1888.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Feb. 16 bay colt by Sbannon, dam Fannie Lewis by imp. Buckden, second dam by Bay Dick.

Feb. 14, dark brown colt by Flood, dam imp. Goula by Exminster, from Goura by Beadsman.

TROTTERS.

Feb. 14, bey colt by Electioneer, dam Edith by George Wilkes, from Edith Carr, by Clark Chief.

Feb. 16, bay colt by Piedmont, dam Trustee by Messenger Duroc, from Trustees Webb by Seely's American Star.

Feb. 17, black colt by Electricity, dam Norma by Alexander's Norman, second dam by Sir Wallace

Feb. 19, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Marshra by Planet, from Vandalia by Vandel.

Feb. 20 bay colt by Electioneer, dam Planetia by Planet, from La Henderson by Lexington.

At Lakeport, Cal. Property of M. Starr.

Feb. 22, bay colt by Anteeo, dem Countess (dam of Dawn, 2:19½) by Whipple's Hambletonian.

At Irvington, Cal. Property of Martin Carter.

Feb. 23, brown filly by California Nutwood, dam Nettie G. by Anteeo; second dam by Venture. Mare will be bred to Director.

Uuolala, a sister to St Julien, 2:11½, and St. Remo, 2:23½, died recently at the Woodburn Farm, being in foal to Lord Russell (brother to Maud S.) at the time. Uuolala was a very good race mere in her day, having a record of 2:22½, and could also go two miles well, having won several reces of that distance. She was campaigned in 1881, 1882 and 1883, taking part during that time in 48 races, of which she won 20, was second in 6, third in 13, fourth in 5, and unplaced in 4. She trotted 184 contested heats, won 61 of them, and of these 39 were in 2:30 or better. In only one instance after winning a heet in a race did she fail to win the race She was bred by Allen Goldsmith, and driven in most of her races byhis son James, who always had a great opinion of her ability.

The top price for a three-year-old trotter has been reached by Bell Boy, the handsome son of Electioneer and Beautiful Bells, and brother of Hinda Rose, St. Bel, Chimes, Alta Belle, and Palo Alto Belle. Belle Boy wes purchased from Gov. Stanford by Mr. S A. Browne, of Kalamazoo, Mich., when the colt was yet a suckling, for $5 000. Since he was taken East various offers have been made for the colt, with a steady rising price, until a proposition of $30,000 cash and $5,000 in service overcame Mr. Browne's objections, and the colt was sold to Kentucky. Thirty-five thousand dollars is a rare price for a three-year-old colt, but the best has almost a limitless value, and no doubt Bell Boy will fully justify his new owners in the price they paid.

Stallion shows are in season now, and the annual parade at San Luis Obispo will occur to-day. These exhibitions are growing in popularity, and every town of note in the agricultural counties has his spring exhibition of stock horses. They afford great opportunities for observation on the part of breeders who depend on public stallions, and attract crowds of people of all classes.

Major Hallet, of Dilly, Oregon, is the owner of a full sister to Jane L, individually a handsomer mare than Mr. Lindsey's nonpariel camp igner. Major Hallet has refused $1,500 for the filly, which, as prices rule in Oregon, is a good figure. He calls her Molly Bawn, and has great faith in her future greatness.

Gen W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn Stock Farm, has sold to Leonard Bros., of Pekin, Ill., the yearling bay filly Emily Medium, by Hapoy Medium, dam by Almont, and to C W. Moore, Lexington, the bay filly Maiden Fair, by Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen. Price $1,500 each.

Mr. J. B. Salin advises us by letter that he has lost this winter his bay colt Tom Rive, by Bob Mason, dam Eva P. by Ben Wade. He died of pneumonia. This colt had a rare combination of blue blood that tells, and his death is a loss to the breeders of Ventura County.

J W. Wisdom, of Baker Cuy. Oregon, has sold to H. R. Baker, Montana, the bay gelding Frank Gness, 5, by Challenger (son of Almont), dam Daisy, and the bay colt Procrastinator, 4, by Challenger, dam Belle, by Woodford Abdullah.

Sam Gumble departed eastward last Monday to select some breeding stock. He will visit Kentucky and most of the breeding farms east of the Rockies.

Names Claimed.

By J B. Chase, San Francisco.

LURLINE for chestnut filly foaled 1886, by Longfield, dam Katie Pease by Planet, from Minnie Mansfield by imp. Glencoe.

CROFTER, for chestnut colt foaled 1886, by Longfield, dam Mischief by Thad Stevens, from Katie Pease by Planet.

By Matt Storn, Oakland.

BELVIDERE, for black colt foaled 1887, by Le Grand, dam Sunny Slope Belle by The Moor.

FORESTER, for chestnut colt foaled 1885, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie C. by Spectre, from Pet by Melbourne Jr.

By F. P. Lowell, Sacramento, Cal.

FALROSE, for bay colt foaled May 28, 1887, by Fallis, dam Roselef by Buccaneer.

METRIC, for bay colt foaled March 10, 1887, by Fallis, dam Mischief by Flaxtail.

ELASTIC, for sorrel colt foaled May 14, 1887, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen by Newry.

At Los Angeles.

Feb. 21st.—Purse $——. For green pacers.

Albert E., g g—Capt. Fields	1	1	1
Sunrise, ch m—G. C. Owens	2	2	2
Bob Ridley, b g—T Holland	3	3	3

Time, 2:35, 2:35½, 2:35½.

Feb. 22d.—Purse $——. 2:30 Class.

Daisy Gardner, b m, by Hawkeye—W. H. McCarthy	1	1	1
Little Hope, ch g—A. D Carson	2	2	2
Winnie Lee, b m—C. H Foote	3	3	3

Time, 2:31½, 2:29¼, 2:29¾.

A Defenee of the Pacer.

I notice that after all the abuse and neglect of the poor old pacer he has still an enemy left, bnt it seems he is coming to the front with it all.

I see that General B. F. Treacy, of Lexington, Ky., tries to kill him at one fell blow. He claims that the pacer is good for nothing except as a gambling instrument. At one time I, too, was down on the pacer, bnt after living in a county several years where a great many of them were raised, and having had an opportunity to know what they are, I have been converted in his favor. The pacers we heve in this county are decidedly the best horses we have for work of all kinds. In the first place he is the most reliable, no trouble to break and handle, good size, good looking, with plenty of stamina, and more action than any other horse we have. He has plenty of knee and stifle action, and can go any gait you want him to go, whether on the road, in harness, or under saddle. If in harness he likes to trot. Of course there are exceptions, and some will not trot at all. But in this county almost all pacers trot naturally, and show as much speed without weights or hoots as trotting-bred horses, and can go just as far, having equally as good blood in him as the trotter, if not better. He can be bred very closely to the thoroughbred and still retain his level heed and all the action needed. Put the pacer to the plow or machine and he walks off without any foolishness, and does his work well, and when you book him to dray, wagon, or omnibus he will pull every time For ladies to ride or drive he is the safest horse in the world. Will go any gait you desire under saddle; will canter equal to the thoroughbred, and when crops are laid by, if you like you can handle him in thirty days either in trot or pace. and take him to the fair or on the road and beat some of the boys who have been training their high-priced trotter the whole year But still the pacer is no good because he paces when called noon to do so. When it comes to racing he does his part well, and the best proof of it is that the people all want to know the day the pacers are to go, and that is the day associations have the largest attendance and most exciting racing.

B. F. Treacy also thinks every stallion should have a black mark for every pacer sired. I differ with him. It would not look well to see so many of our best horses, which stand at the head of the class, have black marks. I do not think it would be right to give George Wilkes, after all he has done for us (now dead and gone). a black mark because his best son, Harry Wilkes, jogs in a pace. Mr. Van Ness, his trainer, told me last year that he could pace fast, and thought that if he was handled in a pace he could go faster than in a trot. The most important part of the pacer is, when his daughters are crossed on our best trotting stallions, the produce seldom fails to go fast, and does not take more than half as long to develop them as bred, and half the money saved in handling a trotter is a big thing.

I like the pacer as a pacer, and I like him crossed on our trotters and thoroughbreds, and believe when the trotter goes his mile in two minutes the poor old pacer will have at least a finger in the pie.—*E. F. Geers, in Chicago Horseman.*

Road Driving and Health.

[T. B. Merry, in Portland Mercury.]

Road driving is one of the greatest preservatives of health that can be found. I know a wealthy cigar manufacturer of Newark, N. J., who hee taken this tonic now for forty years, and is about the fastest driver in the cider-barrel State. When I knew him, thirty-five years ago, he used to drive a little gray horse that could barely go in 3:10, but now he drives a big brown gelding that can trot in 2:25. "He isn't as young as he used to be," but he belongs to the tribe of Eli, and he "gets there all the same" Every afternoon at 4 o'clock for forty years, he has left his store and driven to his residence where he has taken in his wife or one of his daughters and driven out on the road for about two hours. Of course, you will say, while there is inhalation of pure air there is no bodily exercise involved in this as in riding horseback, which I will readily admit to be true. But there is one thing that has, perhaps, escaped your attention—the respite from business and cares of the day. And so my old friend in my boyhood's home is an active and hearty man at seventy four, while my poor old father is four years in his grave, but he was a man who gave himself no relaxation of this sort. But he died at seventy-three and was, although a man of giant frame, a physical wreck for years before his death.

One of the sensible couples in this respect are ex Attorney General Williams and his wife. The old man is fond of a bit of blue blood under the harness himself; and as for Mrs. Williams, she can handle a 2:50 horse with the same grace as she possessed in presiding over a diplomatic dinner in the palmy days of Cæsarism in America, when she entertained Minister Catacazy and his wife, Mrs. Kitty Casey, and all the rest of the foreign notables. When she grasps the whip and twines the reins in her hands, the court "takes a back seat." He leans back in his seat thinking of his early deliberations over the Sacs and Foxes case, or perhaps the Geneva arbitretion, while his wife, with a flush of excitement in her face that recalls to my memory the time when I thought her the most beautiful woman I ever saw, urges the gallant horse to the very concert pitch of speed, and passes all competitors as though they were anchored. On one occasion when Sallie Werd (Mrs. Hunt) was riding John Cley's famous horse, Star Davis, through the streets of Lexington, Dr. Dudley nudged General Coombs and said, "Leslie, the blood of Douglas can protect itself."

I would like to see every rich man in this town own a light-harness horse capable of trotting in 2:50 or better. There is no good reason why a solvent merchant should linger in his dark counting-room till 6 P. M. when he might be on the road, inhaling the ozone, putting even light into his eyes and new life into his heart. Men do too much work here after what ere to be properly considered as business hours. They spend too many hours about a fire and neglect the great fire that God placed in the heaven for the comfort of mankind They burn the candle of life at both ends and give themselves no Sabbath day in the fierce race for wealth that wears men out. Tell me, if you can, where is the sense of men working so hard to accumulate so much money, and then having no health to enjoy it after they have got it? Is it not better to have less money and a little more health? I sometimes look at three or four millionaire acquaintances of mine, whose forms and faces are in marked contra-distinction to my ruddy face and athletic figure, and realize that I am the rich man rather than they. I have what their money, potent as it is, cannot begin to buy.

Declarations From Coney Island Handicaps.

Out of the Suburban Handicap—Hanover, Exile, Favor, Belvidere, Raceland, Lady Primrose, Sir Dixon, Gleamonnd, Frank Ward, Sensation—Idalia colt.

Out of the Bay Ridge Handicap—Hanover, Aurelia, Oriflamme, Belvidere, Boaz, Mittie B., Darya.

Out of the Sheepshead Bay Handicap—Hanover, Favor, Oriflamme, Pelie Doe, Belvidere, Raceland, Lady Primrose, Bradford, Stockton, Glenmonnd, Frank Ward, George Oyster, Wanderment, Helmbold—Janet Murray colt.

Out of the Vonnter Handicap—Prince Royal, Woden, Benedictine, Belinda, Cascade, Vengeance, King Ernest—Maxim filly, Uncas—Chamois filly, Don Carlos.

Mr. W. S Hobart, of this city, who lately purchased from Gov. Stanford the bay filly Alta Belle, a sister to Hinda Rose, for $7,500 has also become the owner of the famous mare Trinket, 2:14. Mr Hobart has effected an arrangement with Gov Stanford for the services of Electioneer for Trinket the mare arrives here in time. Trinket and the Wilkes mares now at Palo Alto will be the only exceptions that hereafter Electioneer will be strictly a private sta

General Topics.

It is not surprising that there should be erroneous ideas in relation to thoroughbreds among those whose acquaintance is limited to witnessing racing. A few days ago Budd Doble paid me a visit, accompanied by Mr. Long, of Minnesota, the owner of Belle F. and Adelaide, Mrs. Long, and Mr. Buckbalter. Rathbone was let out for inspection, and I remarked to Mr. Long that he was a capital road horse where a good deal of trotting speed was not a desideratum. "What do you mean?" Mr. Long inquired, and when informed that he was broken to harness and used on the road, proving to be reliable and pleasant, he expressed astonishment. "How do you reconcile the nervousness of race-horses, so manifestly shown when marshalled at the starting point, with steadiness on the road?" was his next query. Simply, I answered, that in addition to the excitement due to the coming contest there is the fear of punishment. There is the dread of spur and whip, which is nearly an inevitable accompaniment of the race, and man or horse who had positive knowledge that misery was in close attendance, would be nervous. Illustrating from experience the absence of "rattle-headedness" in thoroughbreds, among other proofs that of capabilities for acting as "teasers" for fast trotters, Mr. Doble remarked that a horse he had now was the best for the purpose he had ever seen. He is by imported Glenelg, his dam the dam of the Bard, will give him the standing of thoroughbred according to the strictest rules.

Not only that, but racing-bred as well, and it is no slight trial of steadiness to be a teaser for a fast trotter. To be a good teaser, such as would receive encomiums from Doble, requires the very reverse of rattled, and by all odds the champions in that line are thoroughbreds. While all the thoroughbreds I have used for the purpose have been good, Double Cross was decidedly the best. It would have been nearly safe to fasten the reins to the sulky seat and depend upon him to do of his own accord what was required. He appeared to understand the directions given his driver, and complied before the reins conveyed the intelligence. He would increase or slacken the pace at command of the person driving the trotter, and when the word was given to fall back, in order to let the trotter "take the track," he would obey at times without any tension of the reins, drop far enough behind to change his position to the outside and come up as directed. It must be borne in mind that the plan nowadays is to put the galloper in harness, so that the conditions will be somewhat similar to the requirements of a trotting race. The teaser is now held nearly indispensable in a training stable, and it is astonishing how much work of that kind a good horse will undergo without injury. Goldsmith had a little mare last year which not only did duty for his large number of his horses, but was bound to others when a teaser was sought. But since more attention has been paid to securing horses for this purpose there has followed a decided improvement, though only those which have a good deal of the blood of the race-horse can stand the strain.

It would not require great stamina to take all the work given one trotter, as in that case the galloper would have the easiest "lay." There is nothing like so severe a strain on joints and muscles, when a gallop is the mode of progression, as tries the trotter when from 2:15 to 2:25 is the rate. One is on its tiptoes, the other going far within his powers, and even a slight margin is known to afford great relief. But with half a score or more horses to work out twice a week, and only one teaser, the job is anything but a sinecure. Then little care is given in comparison to that awarded to the pupils, though this may be one of the "blessings in disguise" which is oftentimes heard of. That there is an escape from a great deal of irritation is beyond question. The teaser is not troubled with "knife of sweat" or rubbers to inflame the cuticle, and the tender bulbs which supply nutriment to the hair are not tortured. Rum, bandages and soaking tubs are reserved for those which are destined to grace the tracks, and the ignoble companion gets a "lick and a promise," in place of brushings and whispings of long duration. Whoever saw a teaser "laid up"? As for a "let up," should that fall to its lot the reason is that the others have gone wrong, and while that lasts there will be a change in the way of running errands or trips to town.

Last Saturday, for the first time in many weeks, I spent an evening at the Palace Hotel. The *salon* is emphatically the horse-headquarters when an evening session is to be held. At least on the few occasions I have been there there was a great deal of horse talk. During the winter quite a number of prominent eastern horsemen have visited San Francisco, and as a rule that huge hostelry is their domicile. Therefore the discussions have been of greater interest than if restricted to our own folks. The visitors are inquisitive. That is they want to make the most of their sojourn and learn as much as possible of what has sent California forward with such rapid bounds in the race for equine supremacy. Questions are asked not for the purpose of prying into what does not concern them, the object being to acquire in that way what cannot be obtained through a brief visit. It is somewhat easy to generalize, rather a difficult task to make specific explanations. We can say that California has as good stock as there is in the world. That the climate gives advantages not possessed by other localities where there are also the best of animals, and that the men engaged in breeding race horses and trotters are intelligent, and many of them possessing "financial standing" which places them in a position to secure whatever is needed in the way of production and development. Now such a concatenation of circumstances could scarcely fail to bring about such results as the last decade has shown.

Those whom I have seen are convinced that what has been shown is likely to be surpassed. There is nothing ephemeral. The stock farms visited are substantially built. There is not an indication that the breeding ventures are passing fancies to be thrown aside when the whim is gratified, but above all the most surprising feature was the wide dissemination of good stock. A gentlemen acquainted me that on his first visit to San Francisco he was told by an individual that there was nothing to see in the way of fast trotters and promising colts outside of a short circle he named. The shortest kind of a radius was long enough according to his informant to circumscribe what was worth seeing. He went from the metropolis to San Diego, stopping at several places, and he was much surprised at the excellence of the general stock, delighted with many of the specimens of high-class trotters. I urged him to go through Sonome, to Marysville, Chico, Sacramento, and as Alameda and Contra Costa was not far from his present locality, to take them in. A short letter was received from him after his return to the East expressing his gratification, though he was forced by home affairs to make his trip shorter than he intended.

A good deal of talk at the Palace was in regard to the Stallion Stakes. There was a universal consensus of opinion in the company present that it was likely to be a grand event, and that if some of the Eastern cracks came in that it would be likely to prove the most interesting harness contest of the year. There were various opinions regarding the entries. When the stake was gotten up, that may also be said to have been organized at the Palace Hotel, I had written several articles, and there had been a good deal of talk, though nothing definite until the evening of January 7th. Mr. Lathrop promised two nominations from Palo Alto, Mr. Corbitt positively agreed to make one, it might be two, and Antevolo made four. It was dollars to dimes that Stamboul and Director would take part, and nearly as certain that Woodnut would be named. Were Anteeo trained he would go in, and Dawn, Mt. Vernon, Menlo and some others well worthy of appearing in the best company. There is little necessity for repeating what was said, now that there is only a day between the time of writing and closing of the stake, and when Captain Smith's report may show how idle a portion of the talk was; at least that portion of it which related to the probable entries.

Another topic came up, viz.: the effect of age on drivers of trotters. One man held that years were a serious drawback to effectiveness in the sulky, and as that idea, in my opinion, does injustice to many of our best artists, it is proper to treat it at some length. It will be granted that my own case has nothing to do with the vital part of the question, as that is confined to my own horses, and whether age or anything else militates against capacity it is entirely an individual concern. But it does give me the opportunity for comparison, and deductions from my own life be of service in making an estimate. I am older than any public trainer and driver of trotters on this coast, and there are not many on any coast or interior country who have the *advantage* in years. I was born the 16th day of April, 1825, so that a few days more will witness my grand climacteric. It may be that the years have not left as deep a mark as they do with a majority of men, but so far as physical ability is concerned there is little diminution. Not so active, more trouble to get in and out of a sulky, and very probably not able to keep up a hard pull for so long a time. Taken altogether, and the mechanical part of the machine has not been greatly impaired for the business.

By mechanical is meant all that is due to the movements of joints and the force exerted by the muscles. In addition to these there are requisite nerve power and judgment. In training trotters the latter is the more important quality; in driving races there must be a combination of all. Strength is needed to control, though brute force is not so effective in that as a union of strength and "knack." There must be a certain amount of nervous energy. A driver sufficiently endowed with it so as to inspire the horse with some of his own enthusiasm should the animal fail in that quality and no more. I have seen races lost by an exuberance of vitality, a few won by the application at the critical time. There is a deal of nonsense in the talk about "carrying," "lifting in," "rustling," and the hundred other pet phrases so fondly uttered by the partisans of a favorite driver. Contortions and grimaces are thought to be evidence of wonderful genius, and even should the contortionist place himself in such a shape that he cannot have full command of his muscles, it is accepted as showing talent of a high order. As a rule the young driver displays this quality more vividly than those which have been years in the business. He is prone to pose as soon as the starting bell sounds. He is already in position to go around the first turn when the signal is given. Head thrust forward, shoulders raised so much that his neck is hidden, both arms elevated, the right, perhaps, rather above a horizontal line; the left would be higher were it not that he desires to get his left ear as near the tire of the sulky wheel as possible without getting cropped. On the back stretch and further turn he may take a more natural and easier position, but when near enough home to come under the eyes of the occupants of the grand stand, the pencil of Nast would be necessary to give the picture.

In going around a short turn, especially when the outside has not been brought to a proper grade, at a high rate of speed, the body should be inclined inward, and if a driver wants to discover if boots and shoes retain their place, he must look on one or other side of the horse; but as an aid to "get the speed out of a horse," it is difficult to discover where it comes in. This nonsensical posturing, contortions of limbs and features, is often seen in a young driver, rarely in an old stager. The nearest approach to it we once in a while seen in my good friend D. D. It was about even betting that if he were finishing in front that his cap would be shaken off inside of the distance flag, and his progress from there to the winning score enlivened by antics which gave a zest to the entertainment. But he was not old, even when rated by years; in feelings he was on a par with the friskiest of two-year-olds. Nervous energy is not confined to youth. With some men there is an increase until the allotted space is nearly closed, and what has been lost is more than remedied by determination, which surely is an attribute of fully ripened manhood.

Few will deny that judgment improves with age, at least that so long as the mental faculties are unimpaired there will be an increase of discernment. This faculty is of major importance in breeding, rearing, training, riding and driving horses in races. People have become so accustomed to seeing boys on the backs of race-horses, that men are looked upon as being engaged in boyish pursuits when they are seen in a racing saddle. These associations extend to the harness division, and when a driver appears with grey hair and other marks of age, there is a feeling of commisseration for him. He may be as hale, as active in everyway as a majority of those not half his years, in the faculty of critical judgment far superior, and still voted out of place in the sulky. It is in accordance with this feeling that preference is awarded to younger men by those who look at the surface without going very deep into the consideration. It is true that in some cases old heads are found on young shoulders, though more frequently bodies which have not felt the encroachment of years while the brain has more power, growing, and better capable of governing all the functions.

I would cheerfully wager as large a sum as my circumstances would warrant, that to subject any of the old drivers who still are active in the profession to the most rigid examination, under all of the solemnities of an oath, that their answer will be that they have more confidence in their powers than at any previous period of their lives. Ask Marvin, Fuller, Turner, Hickok, Budd Doble, all of whom have had the best part of thirty years' experience and there will be a decided answer to that effect. And it should be so. Every race adds to the experience, and without losing any essential quality. It may be that such "desperate chances" will not be taken as beginners indulge in. More races have been lost than won by desperation. There is just as much "nerve," better directed, however, winning victories, when more "dash" would have led to defeat. Veterans of a hundred battle fields are steadier under fire than recruits, and though they may not go into battle as jauntily as their younger comrades they are there to stay.

Age which may tell against a man in the saddle may not impair effectiveness in the sulky. There is an immense difference between the two vocations. Stiffness of joints and muscles which have lost a portion of their elasticity are not well adapted for equestrian contests. But men are shelved on the legitimate from other causes, the chief of which is too much avoirdupois. "Eight-stun-ten" with the lightest of equipments is rather a small pattern for a grown man, whereas, an addition of twenty-eight pounds which the trotting rule recognizes is beyond the average. Notwithstanding the trying ordeal, the severity of the strain which a jockey's life entails, men have shown that ability could be retained to an advanced age. Perhaps the most striking example was Francis Buckle. He commenced his public career November 5, 1781, his last mount on Colonel Udney's Conservator November 5, 1831. Just a half a century in the racing saddle, so that in all probability he had passed the grand climacteric; and yet it is stated, "There was no falling off in him—his seat remained as firm, his nerve as good, his ardor as keen to the last as at any period of his long and trying career."

Pshaw! "grand climactrics," "three-score-years and ten," and all kindred saws are grand humbugs. Nine times seven and ten times seven are only figures. Rather awkward figures, it is true, for timid people to ponder over and mourn about until the spirit is rustier than the joints, and the heart as weak as the flaccid muscles. I will admit that when a man says that he is too old to drive races he is correct, be his years measured by seven times seven or half of that; but when I hear men say that some of our best drivers are too old for their best work, no odds how thickly the sulkies are on the track, a fervid protest is entered.

Trotting at Oakland.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, Feb. 25th—Match for $100.

Melrose, b g—J. J. Nichols	1	2	1	2	1
Dick Brown, br g—J. F. Stewart	2	1	2	1	2

Time, 2:35½, 2:37, 2:37½, 2:35, 2:40.

Same Day.—Sweepstakes $300.

Franklin, b g—A. L. Hinds	2	2	3	1	1	1
Col. Hawkins, b g—S. C. Tryon	1	1	2	2	2	2
Diamond, b g—Lee Shaner	3	3	1	3	dis	

Time, 2:33, 2:33, 2:35, 2:34, 2:33, 2:37.

Oriflamme, 4, by Flood, dam Frolio by Thunder, is considered a sure starter for the Suburban, and will be heavily backed in the books to win. He was a good horse last season, but was handicapped by the shadow of ill-luck that seemed to fall upon the Fairfax Stable whenever the blue and maroon diamond came to the post. He is now owned by August Belmont.

Marshall Chief and His Family.

D. B. Hibbard gives in an Eastern exchange this sketch of a family of horses that are represented in California, and were at one time very popular here:

The judicious and careful breeder of the trotting horse will be very apt to select stallions for breeding that come from trotting-bred families, or those that are the producers of the trotter in his best and highest form. He will not only look for a well-bred horse, possessing those lines of breeding that are established as the sources of the trotting element, but the horse must be a trotter himself and a producer of trotters with uniform speed. We have numerous examples of well-bred stallions that have commenced their stud career under the best and most fashionable circumstances, and utterly failed to reproduce their family characteristics, which fact fully establishes the theory that blood alone will not be a sufficient guarantee of the capabilities of the stallion. No well-informed breeder will care to use a horse that has been several years in the stud and failed to produce a trotter, particularly so when it is convenient to secure the services of one that has produced not only one trotter but a family of trotters, and in this connection I wish to call the attention of those interested in the trotting horse to one of the most remarkable stallions that ever stood in Michigan: Marshall Chief (the Goodrich Horse) was brought to Michigan in 1856 and sold to Chauncey Goodrich, a miller, residing in Calhoun County, at that time one of the most prominent counties in the State. This horse was sired by Hero (the Kilborn Horse), he by Vermont Black Hawk. The dam was a mare sired by Harris' Hambletonian, by Bishop's Hambletonian, making his breeding the best of his day, combining the Black Hawk and the Messenger blood in its nearest and richest sources. In form he had all of the family characteristics of the Morgan and Black Hawk families. Like Ethan Allen he was a low horse, about 14 hands, but most powerfully muscled, chestnut in color, and with a constitution and power of endurance seldom found in a horse. As a trotter he occupied a position in the front rank of our early race-horses. He could trot his mile in 2:35, and do his two, three and five mile heats to harness or wagon, with wonderful energy and ease. He was a sure foal getter, and filled the country around about him with as fine a class of roadsters and track horses as any in the State, considering the opportunities afforded him in the stud. For, in his day, Michigan did not possess, as she does now, very many well-bred mares, and for many years his services were simply those of a cross-country stallion. In 1864, however, his reputation began to spread itself, and his services were in no ordinary demand. About this time parties came from Kentucky with a purpose of purchasing him, which fact, coming to my knowledge, I immediately concluded to secure him myself and retain his services in Michigan. I bought him of Mr. Goodrich in the fall of 1864.

He had then produced Primus, a phenomenal trotter, and with one exception, the fastest four year-old that had ever appeared in public, and made a record of 2:36½. Primus was a pure-gaited and game trotter, and in his youth contended with the best horses in the country. I entered him at Detroit in the great Michigan stallion race (two mile heats) and he won it in two straight heats, beating a large field of the very best stallions in the State.

I matched him against Warrior, who had shown his owner a half-mile in 1:08, for $5,000 a side, $1,000 forfeit, which the Warrior party paid when the race was called.

Primus trotted many races, and always with great speed and endurance. In Michigan he was never in the stud. I sold him in 1866 to parties who took him to California, where he proved himself a worthy son of an illustrious sire. He produced Magdalah, 2:23½, one of the fastest horses of the day on the Pacific slope. She was second to Santa Claus in three heats, 2:22, 2:20 and 2:21. He also produced Ewing, 2:21½, and Tromp Winston, 2:24½. I am informed that his get generally showed great development in the trotting action. Primus, like his sire, was possessed of a strong constitution, and lived to a ripe old age, notwithstanding the severe trials of his youth.

Marshall Chief sired Chauncey Goodrich, that I took to New York City in 1868, and entered there in a race for four-year-olds. This, I believe, was the first time that a young horse had ever been taken from the West to contend with the fashionable bred youngsters of the East. He won his race, and I sold him then and there, during the race, for $3,130. This colt proved to possess the prepotent qualities of his sire. He produced Randall, 2:24, Dan C., 2:34, and the fast pacing stallion Lofty.

Marshall Chief was the sire of Leander (Dr. Lewis), 2:23, owned by Vanderbilt, and driven to the pole with Lysander; Little Sam, 2:29; Lady Blake, 2:31, trial 2:29; Wild Cat, 2:35; Lucy, brood-mare belonging to Walter Clark, Battle Creek, Mich., trial 2:35. He was the sire of the dams of A. V. Pantland, 2:20½, second, with running mate in 2:10; Lady M., 2:23; Spinella, 2:21¾, trial 2:18; Symbolic, 2:30; Betsy Ann, 2:22½; Truro, pacer, 2:22¼; Hambletonian George, sire of Ed Mac, 2:26½, and a host of others that could trot in the '30s.

Don J. Robinson, now in the stud at my farm, Jackson, Mich., was sired by Marshall Chief, dam Kittie Bates, by Hambletonian; second dam by Nottingham's Norman. At four years old he was the most complete colt that Marshall Chief had ever produced. He met Lucille Golddust in the Michigan circuit when he was in his four-year-old form, and forced her to a record of 2:32 at Lowell.

The same year, and the last race he was ever able to start in, he defeated a large field of old campaigners at Hillsdale, Mich., getting a record of 2:36; the actual time, however, was 2:30, as privately caught by A. C. Fisk, of Coldwater, Wm. Smith of Hillsdale, and myself.

After this race he injured one of his ankles that unfitted him for the turf, and cutting off what promised to be a most brilliant career. Since then Don J. Robinson has been in the stud and his produce testify of his ability to get the trotter. Although his opportunities have been limited, yet in rare exceptions has his produce been excelled, either as race horses or the best type of roadsters. He sired Jessie B., 2:24½, in 1885, at which time it was the fastest five-year-old record of any horse ever bred in Michigan. He sired Tekoraha, 2:32, trial 2:28, sold by me to Dr. Carver (the great shot) who took him to Europe and sold him to the Emperor of Austria for $8,000.

Dan R., a fine black gelding, no record, but can show 2:30. This horse was much abused by a former owner, but I look for him to trot low down in the twenties in 1888.

Irene, 2:32, and Dolly Hibbard, now in the stud, record 2:33; Edith B., brood-mare, can trot in 2:50 and pace in 2:40, with a deformed fore ankle.

Rufus O., a very fast young stallion, now in the stud in Wisconsin. He also sired Lizzie H., Early Bird and Jack H. Lizzie H. took the first premium at the Michigan State Fair in 1887, getting a mark of 2:37, trotting the last half in 1:15, in the five-year-old class of standard bred horses. Early Bird, a full sister to Lizzie H., is a very promising three-year-old filly, and the two make a great road team. Jack H. who died in 1887, at four years old, gave great promise for the future, and could trot in 2:30. I refused $1,500 for him a few weeks before his death.

The above, with many others not mentioned, exemplify his capacity to transmit the speed that he inherits.

Dr. W. J. Horne, of Chicago, owns a pair of mares, Emma and Maud, that can trot to the pole in 2:30. Emma was sired by Don J. Robinson, and the dam of Maud was by Marshall Chief.

All of Don J. Robinson's colts show more or less speed, and all, at least, are excellent roadsters. He has had but few good mares in the past, but when he has been served to a good mare the produce has invariably been above the average of trotting bred stock. That he is eminently prepotent is well established by his issue. Rich in the blood of two great trotting families, the embodiment of good health, and of the kindest disposition assure him bright prospects for the future.

With the foregoing facts in view, let anyone interested in the subject refer to the list of sires of 2:30 performers and see how many there are that have excelled Marshall Chief in establishing a family of trotters. It will be observed at once that those horses that have produced more speed and a greater number of trotters have had the grandest opportunities that wealth and business energy could concentrate to enable them to establish their high reputation, and even some of them had their success deferred until late in their stud career.

Marshall Chief came from a family of trotters, was a trotter himself, and died leaving a family of trotters to succeed him.

Excessive Racing.

[N. Y. Spirit.]

A recent number of *St. Stephens' Review*, in which the writer gives evidences of having just turned from a perusal of our article on Hindoo in the "Winning Sires," remarks:

"People often declaim in England as to the way in which race-horses are worked. But the Americans don't hesitate to run their horses more frequently than we do. I notice one case in which a three-year-old filly—Hindoo Rose—was started no fewer than 52 times last season, and the crack three-year-old, Hanover, ran 27 races, of which he won 20. Having seen Hanover win several times, I have no hesitation in saying he would have taken our Derby and St. Leger had he been in England last year, for he is, beyond all doubt, a horse of the very highest class. I note that he is a direct descendant of Glencoe in the male line, and as such would be a most valuable addition to the English stud, for, excepting through old Pocahontas, we have little or none of this strain left, and none at all in 'tail-male.' I have long regarded the blood of Glencoe and of Gladiator as infinitely valuable, and it is a pity that the Americans should have absorbed so much of the one and the French of the other."

The writer quotes the case of Hindoo Rose as something extraordinary. Probably had he consulted the Guide instead of the short table of the get of Hindoo, to which he was limited, he would have ascertained that 52 races is by no means extraordinary in this country. The horses Neptunus and Belmont each ran 64 races during the season. Blizzard ran 55 times, Berlin 48, Probus 65, Phil Lee 53, Lute Arnold 56, Lancaster 50, Kink 54. George Angus 53, Revoke 57, Windsail 59. We might cite several more horses which ran 50 races or more, but the above are ample, we think, to convince the writer on *St. Stephens'* that such terrific campaigning is quite too common here in America. And yet it is of very recent origin. It dates back only three or four years. In fact, up to 1880 horses as a rule ran more races in England during a season than they did here. Now one of ours runs five or six times as often. That we are doing our horses to death admits of no doubt.

It is very well to claim, as our trainers do, that horses nowadays are not galloped to death in their work, but are given the work in actual races, and that it is not half as severe as the old system. That may be true to the extent that horses are not brought to the post as fit as formerly, and do not break down from severe training, but there can be no doubt that the slower process of breaking them down does more to deteriorate their constitutions. Formerly the horse gave way in his legs, but his constitution was unimpaired. Nowadays they do not break down, but they race until they lose their speed, and finally become physical wrecks. That this will effect such horses for breeding purposes it seems reasonable to believe. The natural forces of the body are wasted, the muscles worn out, and the vital powers diminished. Mares thus raced can hardly become good mares.

To be sure, it is largely the weeds that are so severely raced, but even our stake horses are doing more than their share. Hanover, the crack three-year-old, raced twenty-seven times. The two-year-olds were raced mercilessly. Emperor of Norfolk started eighteen times, Los Angeles twenty-four, King Crab thirty-one. Years ago the English related with raptures that Fisherman ran one hundred and twenty races. It was thought phenomenal. But take the case of the famous old horse Barnum to-day. Last season he ran 63 races, in 1886 he ran 44, and in 1885 it was 43, in 1884 only 13, but in 1883 he ran 38, and 9 in 1882, a total of 210 races, which, if we are not mistaken, is the greatest number of races on record by a thoroughbred horse.

In regard to the male line of Glencoe, to which the writer in *St. Stephens' Review* alludes in such flattering terms, we have not an abundance of it. Glencoe's success in this country was similar to that in England—chiefly through his daughters. He had a few famous sons, notably Vandal, Rigadoon, Nicholas the First, and Star Davis. Unfortunately Rigadoon died early, and Nicholas the First was gelded. Star Davis was a fair success, but to Vandal seems to have been accorded the glory of maintaining Glencoe's male line. A grand racer himself, he sired such a galaxy as Mollie Jackson, Virgil, Voltigeur, Vassal, James A. Connolly, Vandalite, Vidette, etc. James A. Connolly, his best son, died early, but Virgil has succeeded better than any native horse of his day, and his sons seem likely to maintain Glencoe's line, judging from Hindoo's success in his first season.

We have no doubt Hanover, or some such horse of the Glencoe male line, would, as *St. Stephens'* suggests, be a great acquisition to English breeding. The line through Virgil would be the best they could secure, as it is a family which is quite as "quality" blood-like and elegant as most of the Newminsters, and more so than the Hermit branch, yet hardly as much so as the Petrarch. It matures early and shines resplendent in two-year old events. It is a curious fact that since 1860 no less than seventeen winners of the Epsom Derby have traced to Glencoe through his grandsons, Stockwell, Rataplan, and King Tom, sons of his daughter, Pocahontas. The English breeders would not do badly to dip into such prepotent blood again by importing one of Glencoe's descendants in the male line—a Virgil stallion, for instance. We have recently restored the mail line of old Melbourne by bringing Darebin from Australia. The English are pretty well stripped of that, except through New Holland and Young Melbourne's few sons, and who knows that they will not be forced to seek Melbourne and Glencoe through us just as we crave for the quality and speed of their Newminsters, and the reciprocity thus established cannot but be beneficial to the blood stock of both hemispheres.

Winter Racing Scandal.

Few winters pass without some kind of a turf scandal. Some winters the disease is more virulent than others. The present winter is, however, about the worst known, for ever since Lord Durham's famous speech at the Jimcrack Club dinner at York, in the middle of December, the ball has kept rolling on until, with Capt. Brown's reported utterances a few days ago, that he was deprived of winning the Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicap last May by a combination of bookmakers, and that the Kentucky Derby of 1882 was "crooked," there is a stronger wish than ever—certainly as far as New York is concerned—for the arrival of May 15th, so that with actual racing the ghosts of past events may disappear. Investigations, both in England and in this country, are likely to occupy attention for some weeks to come. Certainly the Dwyer Brothers will not let Capt. Brown's charges go without probing the matter to the bottom. In this they will have Mr. Lewis Clark's assistance as President of the Louisville Jockey Club. Col. Clark's strong point has always been that the racing at Louisville shall be above suspicion, and as a thorough investigation will almost to a certainty show the falseness of the Pittsburgh story, it will give additional eclat to the club's next meeting, and no doubt materially improve the character of the racing all through the West and also here in the East. For owners, if there are any who may have inclinations to run crooked, will think twice before they do so, fearing that if caught the penalty of expulsion will be enforced to the full extent of racing law. Failing to sustain his charges, many will ask what about Capt. Brown? Can he be held responsible? To which the only answer is, that, after a mild experience of "being sent to Coventry," it will be said that what he did was for the best, and if good comes out of it it will simply be a case of "All's well that ends well."

The charges made by Capt. S. S. Brown against the bookmakers have created the liveliest kind of a sensation all over the country. The charges, in brief, are that the Kentucky Derby of 1882, won by Apollo, was a "job" to save the bookmakers from financial destruction, and that Blue Wing was prevented from winning the last Brooklyn handicap in order that the bookmaker might thrive. This is, in effect, that "Snapper" Garrison "pulled" Blue Wing, and the prospects are rosy for the biggest kind of a row. The Derby was run May 16, 1882, the starters being Morris & Patton's Apollo, Dwyer Bros.' Runnymede, Bowen & Co.'s Bengal, W. Cottrill's Harry Gilmore, W. Lakeland's Babcock, Milton Young's Monogram, Kuhn & Co.'s Highflyer, J. B. Sellers' Wendover, L. P. Tarlton Jr.'s Mistral, D. Carr's Wallensee, T. J. Megibben's Newsboy, P. C. Fox's Canary Bird, M. Young's Lost Cause, A. Jackson's Robert Bruce. In the pools Runnymede sold for $250; Mistral, $50; Wendover, $50; Lost Cause, $40; Robert Bruce, $30; Bengal, $30, and the field $75. The track was in fair condition, but not fast, and a little heavy on the home stretch close to the rails. In the final quarter, when the favorite appeared to have the race in hand, Apollo came up, and, after a driving finish, won by half a length in 2:40¼. The time did not satisfy the public backers of Runnymede, and McLaughlin's riding at the finish was seriously criticised. Many experienced turf men said Runnymede could not have lost had not McLaughlin kept him in the heavy footing, while Hurd brought Apollo in on dry ground. The Dwyers, who had backed their colt heavily, said he was short of work; they had brought him and Hindoo from the East about ten days before the race, and, on account of almost continuous rains, had been unable to give them as much work as they needed. This, however, did not satisfy the outsiders who had put their money on Runnymede. They found fault with McLaughlin's riding and pointed to the winter and spring combination betting to support their opinions that Runnymede was not ridden to win. The Louisville poolselling and bookmaking firm of J. R. Watts & Co., of which Robert Cathcart and Ed. Hughes were the company, had made books on the Derby and Merchants' stake, and a combination book on the Derby, Merchants' Stake, and Louisville Cup. For these events the Dwyers' entries where heavily backed. They had Runnymede in the Derby and Merchants' Stake, and Hindoo in the Merchants' Stake and the Cup. Watts & Co. laid against the Dwyers' entry for the "tripple event," giving the public the benefit of anything the Brooklyn stable might start. The result was that the day the meeting opened the Dwyers' entry had been backed so heavily for the "tripple event" that the Dwyers' success in the Derby, Merchants' Stake and Cup would break the firm of J. R. Watts & Co., the members of which were personal friends of Phil Dwyer. It is said latter publicly stated that if his horses should win two of the combination events, sooner than to take a chance of breaking the members of that firm he would not start for the third. The defeat of Runnymede in the Derby won all the combination bets against the Dwyers' entry for Watts & Co., and Phil Dwyer's known friendship for Watts, Cathcart and Hughes, together with his reported declaration in their favor and McLaughlin's finish, was at once the foundation for ugly rumors concerning the race.

To add fuel to flame started by the Derby, Runnymede started in the Clark Stakes May 22, on a heavy track, and won by ten lengths, with Babcock second and Apollo third, while Hindoo, after being beaten by Checkmate in the Dixiana Stakes, won the Merchants' and Cup.

The Value of a Trusty Horse.

A trusty horse has a special value that can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents, for the very forcible reason that no man ever fixes a value upon his life or upon that of any member of his family. The law has in a good many cases fixed $5,000 as the value of a life, so, taking this as a basis, is it unreasonable to say that the difference in the value of two horses, each appearing to be, say a two hundred dollar horse in the market, if wanted for personal or family driving, would be nearly the larger sum named, provided one of the two could always be relied upon to go along with his load with a pretty sure guarantee of safety under any and all circumstances, while the other could never be considered safe? All men of extended experience with horses know that certain animals are of such a disposition that they never take fright, no matter what the provocation. Plenty of horses can be found that have done half a score of years' service in harness, exposed daily to all the sights likely to give occasion for fright, even those occurring in a large city, where steam-trains, cable-cars, steam-rollers, bands of music, etc., are met, having in no case endangered life or limb through losing self-control. Hence it is correct to say of such an that it is difficult to fix a value upon him in dollars an

The Central Point in the Messenger Contention.

In an argument candor is not always convincing, but it is always admirable and never fails to have great weight on the minds of the jury. In our own day we have seen a wonderful advance in the matter of intelligence among writers on the horse, and we are glad to note also the steady growth of candor and honesty in discussing breeding subjects. It is true that some of the noxious small fry still expose their ignorance with their lack of candor, but their numbers are growing less, and nobody of sense will either read or listen to what they have to say. The profession has advanced and the "you're another" style has been driven out by solid facts and sound reason. We have been led to this line of thought by the very judicious and candid review by the editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, of San Francisco, Cal., of our article in the December number of the *Monthly*, proving that Messenger was not a thoroughbred horse.

There is one feature in this review that, as an argument, is wholly unique. "There is one position," he says, "that will not stand analysis." He then quotes from our article a paragraph of which the following is the pith: "Messenger possessed and transmitted qualities that no thoroughbred horse in the experience of man ever possessed or transmitted." This is the proposition which our contemporary says "will not stand analysis." He then proceeds to overthrow the proposition by the most singular form of analysis that we have ever seen employed in polemics. Out of all the world and out of all the past generations of horses he selects and names one that was, in his opinion, "far superior to him (Messenger) as the progenitor of trotters." This horse was Mambrino, the *son* of Messenger. Why did not our contemporary go outside of the descendants of Messenger, just once, to find the horse that was the equal of Messenger in this respect? Some years ago we made this same declaration in substance, and challenged that very bright and able writer, Charles J. Foster, to name the horse or horses, thoroughbred, that were the equals of Messenger, and he named two, Mambrino and Bishop's Hambletonian, both sons of Messenger. Now, if neither Charles J. Foster nor Joseph Cairn Simpson, two of the best informed men of this or any past generation, on this subject, is not able to name a single thoroughbred horse outside of the descendants of Messenger that has become a trotting progenitor, how are we to believe that there is or ever was any such horse? Like the boys at school, we will say to the editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, "chinny on your own side," and if you can find a horse outside of the Messenger family that is thoroughbred and has founded a family of trotters in which the instinct to trot has been handed down for successive generations, let us see him. Firing in the air is only wasting good ammunition, and it will never satisfy the public intelligence. If Mambrino possessed and transmitted the instinct to trot, he must have inherited that instinct from some source, and if from any source it must have been from Messenger, for Messenger had several other sons that were nearly, if not quite, as great trotting progenitors as Mambrino. The time is away past when we can conjure with the word 'thoroughbred." The term is too general and too indefinite to satisfy intelligent inquiry. People nowadays want to know which particular line is referred to. The dam of Mambrino was by Sour Crout, and the next dam by Whirligig, and who ever heard of Sour Crout or Whirligig blood in a trotter? Who is it that has not heard or does not believe that Messenger was the greatest of all sources of trotting speed? Is our contemporary really not aware that in establishing Mambrino as a great trotting progenitor, he is establishing Messenger, his sire, as a still greater progenitor? This is the heart and centre of a great, big question, and means far more than a mere point in history. The whole philosophy of breeding and all the laws of inheritance are involved. In that part of the review preceding the portion we have copied, there are some excellent thoughts, and as a kind of climax to the editor's reasoning we have the following very complete and very truthful sentence. It is, indeed, an epitome of the whole philosophy of breeding. He says: "A real race-horse must be racing-bred or else he cannot race." As the complement of this utterance we will present another: "A real trotting-horse must be trotting-bred or else he cannot trot;" and we will add still another: "A real pointer dog must be pointing-bred or else he cannot point." Now, will the editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN undertake to say that his declaration with regard to the law governing the race-horse is not true in its application to the trotting horse? Will he say it is not true with regard to pointer dogs? We feel sure he will not follow the lead of a certain Kentucky editor when brought to close quarters on this question two or three years ago. He concluded there must be two kinds of heredity—one for horses and another for dogs.

Before closing we must take the liberty of objecting to a conclusion that is supposed to be analytical, but wholly fails to analyze. The error in the conclusion is in the following sentence: "There was the same amount of the blood of his dam in Mambrino as that of his sire, and she is lawfully entitled to her share of the credit." Here is where we want the analysis. When we say Mambrino was half-Messenger and half-thoroughbred, we have on one side of the equation a definite, named individual horse, while on the other side we have a general term "thoroughbred" that may apply to any one of a million horses of that breed. We must, therefore, seek to place the dam on ground that is equally definite with that upon which the sire stands. This dam was got by imp. Sour Crout, and she was out of a mare by imp. Whirligig, etc. She had, therefore, 50 per cent. of Sour Crout blood, 25 per cent. of Whirligig blood, etc., tracing back through a long line of running horses. In the absence of a name we will give this mare her natural designation of "Sour Crout Mare," and here we have the two sides of the equation—Messenger and Sour Crout Mare—equally certain and well defined. The next step is to take each of these two component parts and see what it did in its own right, and without admixture with the other, in the matter of producing trotters. If it be found that each of the two elements produced trotters with substantially equal success when bred upon itself or upon several other and different strains, we must conclude that both elements, with substantially equal force, contributed to the special qualification which the foal is supposed to possess, and no man can tell which contributed the greater share. But if one side demonstrates its ability, when bred upon itself or upon a variety of other strains, to produce the special qualification, and the other side, under the same circumstances, fails to produce that qualification, it is, thereby settled and determined that the one side possesses and transmits it, while the other side does not possess nor transmit it. If we breed a greyhound upon a pointer bitch and some of the offspring show a disposition to use the nose and point the game, we know exactly where that tendency or disposition or instinct comes from.

Now is this method of analysis fair, and does it commend itself to the understanding? Does it bring results that are harmonious with the laws of nature and human reason? Is it too searching in stripping away the veil that obscures the truth under the term "thoroughbred," and places the two component parts—the sire and the dam—on terms of strict individual equality? When the two component parts, Messenger and the Sour Crout Mare, were coupled the new creation was Mambrino, and we are now ready to consider what Messenger and what Sour Crout-Whirligig contributed to the qualifications of this new creation.

It is not necessary to enumerate all the sons of Messenger that became distinguished as trotting progenitors, nor to extend their families, for the whole world is already familiar with the leading facts. Our contemporary sets up Mambrino as the ideal trotting progenitor, and he is probably right in classing him as the greatest. Bishop's Hambletonian was, doubtless, a better horse individually, and far more speed came immediately from his loins than from Mambrino, but the whole of his ripe age was spent near the Vermont line, and his opportunities were not the best. Still he left colts that have founded a tribe. Winthrop Messenger, that was taken to Maine, filled that country with trotters and laid a foundation that has produced well ever since. Bush Messenger, that was taken to Western-Central New York, was greatly famed for the speed and coaching qualities of his get, and we might go on and name Mount Holly, Coriander, Fagdown, Commander, Engineer, etc., but as the whole world has known and accepted this for more than fifty years, it is not necessary to add another word on this side of the equation. Imp. Sour Crout was a son of the great English Highflyer, and was very fashionably bred. He was contemporaneous with Messenger, and covered the same meres in competition with him, but who has ever heard of Sour Crout or Whirligig in a trotting pedigree?

Let us carry this analysis into an illustration that is recent and is familiar to everybody. The young horse Palo Alto, with a record of 2:21½, is "half-trotting and half running-bred." This form of expressing his pedigree is too find-fault-ite, and really means nothing that can be analyzed. We will then say "he was got by Electioneer out of a thoroughbred mare," but while this is definite on one side it is wholly indefinite on the other. Let us say then, "He was got by Electioneer and out of Dame Winnie." This makes the two sides equally definite and gives us a chance to analyze the blood elements of each. We all know what the blood elements in Electioneer have done in the way of producing trotters, and it is not worth while to waste any time on that side of the horse. Dame Winnie was got by Planet and came out of a Glencoe mare. She was, therefore, half Planet, quarter Glencoe, etc. Now what have these blood elements of Dame Winnie done in the way of producing trotters when bred upon themselves? There can only be one answer, and that is absolutely nothing. We must, therefore, conclude that the ability of Palo Alto to trot fast came wholly from the trotting side of the inheritance.—*Wallace's Monthly.*

What Kind of Horses Should Farmers Raise?

The question with farmers toward spring is, what sort of colt they will find it most profitable to raise. This depends to a great extent on the ability and taste of the farmer. The majority of farmers have not the skill and judgment required to break and drive high-spirited young horses, and, if they undertake to do it, are almost sure to meet with accidents that greatly impair the value of the colt. Such farmers will find it more advantageous and less dangerous to raise colts of the draft breeds, as these are more sluggish and much more easily handled in the age when they can be sold, and if they are sound and well developed they will be in good demand.

There are some farmers who have a taste for good horses suitable for use on the road and for fine carriage teams. For superior horses of these classes there is a market at prices that return a good profit to the breeder. There are many who breed a poor class of mares to inferior stallions with the natural result that they never have anything for sale that is wanted for any but the most ordinary uses, and of this kind of horses the market is always overstocked. There are a great many partly worn-out horses, more or less unsound, that having served their best days as driving horses are sold for what they will bring, and the inferior stock raised by the farmer as mentioned, when marketed, comes in competition with this class and must be sold at low prices.

If farmers would dispose of their inferior mares and keep a smaller number of good ones they would find the result much more profitable. With any kind of farm stock it pays to raise the best, and especially is this the case with horses where there is a wide range of prices depending on the individual merit of the animal, and, to a considerable extent, on the skill with which he has been handled.

Then, too, in deciding this question the farmer should be governed by the character of the mares he proposes to use for breeding purposes, and select such stallions as are best suited for them. Too many let the fee charged settle the question, not considering that the increased value of the colt may easily be much more than the amount of the fee. It is a most short-sighted policy to patronize an inferior stallion because the expense of doing this is a few dollars less. Far better breed a smaller number of mares and raise fewer colts. The care, trouble and expense will be less, and the result in every way more satisfactory.

Tom Delaney died at his rooms in this city last Saturday, a victim to consumption. He had been very feeble for some months, and his dissolution was not unexpected, but he was brave to the last, and met the grim visitor cheerfully. As jockey, trainer and owner Tom has been identified with the California turf for many years, and was a man of marked character. Quick to all his mental operations, with great native shrewdness, he was bold in execution, thoroughly sound in his business, and determined in all he undertook. Tom was a good companion, a good friend, and his later days were made as pleasant as possible by the kindly attention of many who had known him in years agone. He was a brother of William (Kid) Delaney, the steeplechase rider now in charge of the Lorrillard Stable in New York.

A telegram of the 22d from Pittsburg gives what purports to be an official statement from Capt. S. S. Brown, as to his utterances in regard to the Runnymede Derby of 1882, and the Blue Wing race of last year. In this card the Captain denies that he said that the Dwyers had Runnymede pulled in the Derby of 1882, and that Garrison pulled Blue Wing in the Brooklyn Handicap of 1887. He wishes it distinctly understood that he will not stand sponsor for all the reports that have been circulated in reference to turf scandal, and concludes by stating that he is ready at any time to go before any Court or jockey club, or make affidavit of what he has said on these matters, or what reports he has heard.

Col. G. W. Dickey and W. H. (Knap) McCarthy arrived from Los Angeles early in the week, and have been circulating among the horses and horsemen when the weather would permit. Twenty years have reduced the Colonel's ample proportion a trifle, but otherwise he is unchanged.

Licensing Jockeys.

[N. Y. Spirit.]

It is really to be hoped that in the interest of pure sport the proposition now debated by the Jockey Clubs to license the jockeys will be adopted. Years ago the Jockey Club in England was compelled to adopt such a measure, and it has been found a most wise enactment, as witness the recent cases of Wood and Barrett, both of whom have given offense which has moved the Jockey Club to adopt the refusal of a renewal of their licenses as a disciplinary measure. Early in 1884 a similar movement was started here, but it died stillborn. The Western Turf Congress, however, took it up and made it part of their rule, but beyond collecting the fees, we fear the Congress has never rendered the rule as operative as it might, as, despite the numerous reports of suspicious riding, we cannot recall a case in which a jockey has ever been disciplined by a refusal of his license.

There should be no shutting our eyes to the fact that jockeys, however honest they may be as mankind go, are open to greater temptations to fraud than almost any class of men. Especially is this so of more recent years, since bookmaking has become the popular method of betting among us. A single individual under this system stands to win or lose a larger amount of money than he can under any system yet devised. That there are men who would not scruple to "stop" a horse which stood in their way is, of course, admitted. And it is usually the jockey they usually seek to utilize to that end. Jockeys are only human, and, when tempted by the enormous bribes speculators can offer them, it is rather too much to expect that they will refuse. We have heard it said that a jockey cannot pull a horse without detection. Blunderers cannot, but we think an artistic jockey can do so. There are plenty of ways without resorting to the bridle. He can get away badly, or, in a large field, he can get his horse pocketed, or run his horse's head off in the first half-mile, going wide on the turns, etc.

The arguments advanced by those favoring the adoption of this rule, or one embodying its provisions, are that it will have a tendency to check fraud, if not render it impossible. They hold that under our present rules fraud may ride triumphant over every course, unless the judges are in possession of positive proof, which very seldom is the case, as those who embark in rascality are very artistic in covering their tracks. The judges may have a moral conviction that a jockey has prevented a horse from winning by pulling him, or otherwise, but they are powerless to interfere, unless they have proof that he did so, and, as already stated, such evidence is very seldom forthcoming. His fellow villains are not going to expose him, and, unless he pulls the horse so openly as to remove all doubt, the case is one that cannot be reached. People may talk as they will, but the jockey can stand that. His purpose is to keep the judges off him. It is held that an artistic jockey who is able to pull a horse so expertly as to escape detection and secure him from impeachment among his clique is thus enabled to defy all reformatory or disciplinary action on the part of the jockey club officials. The promoters of the new rule claim that it will successfully combat this abuse and kill it. As it is now, ruling off is the only method of punishment, but, as has been repeatedly stated above, it is impossible to rule a jockey off unless there exists some tangible proof. You cannot rule him off on mere suspicion, however well founded the suspicion may be. But under the license system the jockey clubs would have matters in their own hands. If a jockey was suspected of pulling a horse, or otherwise conspiring to prevent a horse from winning a race, nothing would be easier than to refuse him a renewal of his license upon his application the following season. This would make the jockey clubs masters of the situation. Jockeys could only follow their calling at the pleasure of the jockey clubs, and they would be enabled to use their own discretion in the matter.

Many times the judges in the stand see cases in which a horse is queerly ridden. It is not alone that the horse runs totally at variance with his latest form, and comes out a few days later and runs a brilliant race, but the riding itself is peculiar. The rules of racing provide ruling off in such cases. But that is an extreme measure and not always practicable. To rule a jockey off there must be proofs of collusion. You cannot place a stigma on a man's character and deprive him of the means of gaining his livelihood on the mere strength of your suspicions. Indeed, it is a question if such a course would not give the jockey so injured cause for seeking redress in the courts, which, if he had a good case and the jockey clubs acted on mere presumption, might make it rather a bad business for the clubs, and one which would deter them from repeating in future. But on the other hand, under the license system, the procedure would be simple. A jockey of whose dishonesty the judges were morally convinced, but were unable to rule off from an absence of proof, could be denied a license next season. This would not give him ground for legal action. He merely would be unable to ride because a license was necessary, and this the club had not given him. The jockey club could withhold the license as long as it saw proper, which would be punishment enough.

There exists no good reason why jockeys should not practice their profession under the direct control and supervision of jockey clubs, as trades do under that of civil governments. As matters are at present they are responsible to no one unless it be their employers, whose only redress is to discharge them, but cannot punish them farther.

Captain Richard Sinnott, a prominent member of the New Louisiana Jockey Club, died at New Orleans on Friday, the 17th, aged fifty-one years. The races were postponed on Saturday, out of respect to his memory, and most of the horsemen attended the funeral. Captain Sinnott was a native of Pittsburg, Pa., but had been a resident of New Orleans for thirty-eight years. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Jockey Club, and has labored faithfully to make the winter meeting a success. His uniform kindness and genial ways endeared him to the horsemen, and many a silent tribute was paid to his memory on Saturday.

The well-known trotting stallion Enfield died recently in Tennessee, and in his death passed away one of the few remaining stallions whose pedigrees come in direct lines the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Seely's American Star, the dam of Enfield being a full sister to Widow Machree, the dam of Aberdeen. Enfield's record was 2:29, made in 1876, and with limited opportunities he did some fair work in the stud, being the sire of Robin, 2:21½; Stonecutter, 2:28¾, and of the dam of Reference, 2:29½.

George Bowerman has recently returned to Kentucky from California, and expresses himself as much pleased with the climate of the Pacific Slope. As to the future of the great filly Sudie D., he says they will train her for her stake engagements next summer and fall, and when the season is over they may take her to California, and if all goes well with her, after she has become acclimated, she may be sent to beat Wild Flower's two-year-old record of 2:21.

American Jockey Club.

Mr. F. A. Lovecraft, Secretary of the American Jockey Club, has issued the weights assigned to the entries for the City Handicap by the official handicapper, Mr. Charles Wheatly. The race, the distance of which is a mile and a furlong, will be run at Jerome Park, on Memorial Day, and as there is $5,000 added to the stake of $100 each for starters, with $1,500 of the added money to the second and $500 to the third, a grand race may be expected, the equal of which has not been seen at Jerome in some years. Mr. Wheatly has made the handicap much on the same lines as Mr. Lawrence did for the Suburban, with the difference that in the absence of The Bard he makes Hanover the top weight at 130 pounds; but as the Dwyers have declared Hanover out of the Suburban, for which he was handicapped at 129 pounds, they may not except for the City, although the distance is a furlong less.

Hanover, 4	130	Lady Primrose, 4	109
Kingston, 4	124	Stockton, 4	109
Volante, 6	124	Royal Arch, aged	108
Eolian, 5	123	Savanac, 5	107
Linden, 5	122	Masterpiece, 5	107
Stuyvesant, 4	120	Wickham, 6	107
Favor, 6	120	Besa, 5	106
Exile, 6	120	Maroon, 4	106
Saxony, 5	119	Geo. Oyster, 3	105
Dry Monopole, 5	119	Queen of Elizabeth, 4	103
Lyggard, 4	118	Lizzie Baker, 4	103
Elkwood, 5	117	Goano, aged	103
Kalkotab, 5	117	Banner Bearer, 5	103
Banburg, 4	116	Rustler, 5	103
Firenzi, 4	116	Wilfred, 4	101
Ben Ali, 5	116	Bela, 4	102
Blue Wing, 5	116	Hamilton, 4	101
Emus, 5	116	Ontario, 4	100
Joe Cotton, 6	115	My Maryland geld., 5	100
Richmond, 6	115	Schnorer, 4	100
E. of Norfolk, 3	114	Ariel, 5	100
Miss Ford, 4	114	Osceola, 4	98
Fitzroy, 4	114	King Crab, 3	98
Egmont, 5	114	Klamath, 4	98
Aurelia, 4	112	Benedictine, 3	97
Equinuan, 4	112	Fordham, 3	97
Orifiamme, 4	112	Kingmate, 4	95
Belvidere, 4	112	Ordway, 4	95
Grisette, 4	111	Breton, 4	94
Gotlab, 4	111	My Own, 3	93
Bradford, 4	111	Charley Dreux, 3	93
Rupert, 6	111	Firefly, 3	92
Bessie June, 4	110	Chambly, 3	92
Climax, 5	110	California, 3	90
Bob Fisher, 5	110	Easterbok, 3	90
Pomico, 5	110	Cicola, 3	88
Long Knight, aged	110		

The declarations for the City Handicap must be made on or before March 8. Winners after the publication of the weights (Feb. 23) of two or more races of the value of $700 each, or of one of the value of $1,000, to carry four pounds extra; of two of $1,000 each, or one of $2,000, eight pounds extra; of three of $1,000 each, or of two of $2,000 each, twelve pounds extra. Horses handicapped, if three years old, at 108 pounds or over, or, if four years old or upward, at 115 pounds or over; the penalties apply to one-half only.

Old Countess.

Countess, by Wuirple's Hambletonian, foaled on Washington's Birthday a bay colt by Anteeo. She is known to fame as the dam of Dawn, and is now twenty years old and owned by Mr. M. Starr, of Lakeport, Lake County. Mr. Starr became the owner of Countess just in time to secure what will surely be a valuable colt if no accident overtakes him. The mare has been for three years the property of W. C. Helman, of Visalia, who bred her in 1885 to Anteeo, but she missed. She was bred back, and last spring lost her foal by accident. The third attempt resulted in success. In the meantime Mr. E. J. Armington, of Lakeport, had bought a half-interest in the old mare. On the 22d Messrs. Helman and Armington sold her to Mr. Starr for $1,000, and four hours after she was put into Mr. Starr's stable she foaled the colt. He is described as a bay colt, with a star in his forehead, and some white on both hind feet. Both mare and colt are doing well, and old Countess promises some years of usefulness yet.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earnest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

On Sunday last Mr. Clement Dixon reached this city after an absence of nearly five years, and since then has been so hesieged by friends as to make his quarters in Summer street a perpetual levee. The long illness for which he has been under treatment has added some silver threads, and the sturdy form is noticeably slighter, but the keen eye and kindly face remain as in other years. It is a pleasure to see him and to know that he will remain in California indefinitely.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pacific Kennel Club, held at 624 Market street, the club office, on Monday evening last, the reports made by the Secretary, Mr. Watson, and the Superintendent, Mr. Carroll, were encouraging in the extreme. Applications for entry blanks are already numerous, and the guarantee fund is swelling to a substantial amount. It is the desire of the club to enlist the active co-operation of lady fanciers, and generous specials will be offered for all the breeds commonly exhibited by ladies.

Messrs. T. J. Pinder and H. R. Brown brought their handsome young pointer bitches Romp and Donna, both by Sensation—Seph G., down from Yolo County on Monday last to prepare them for the dog show. The two mentioned, with Mr. Barney's Gaintea, and others that might be mentioned, will make a beautiful class in light weights.

The pointer bitch puppy class will also be a hot one, with Mr. Linville's Roberta, Mr. Truman's Patti Croxteth and other young ones of fashionable breeding. If John Davidson thought pointers and setters were good at the last show, he will have to deal in superlatives in April, because he will see a dozen or two pointers fit to compete in any company, and three times that many setters as good as are to be seen anywhere.

The Twelfth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club closed on February 24th. It was the most successful given by the club, having 1,178 entries, including many of the best dogs in America, and not a few sent over from England. Forty-four mastiffs, 119 St. Bernards, 27 greyhounds, 150 pointers, 96 English setters, 59 Irish setters, 42 black and tan setters, 110 spaniels, 109 collies, 232 terriers, and a lot of other dogs were shown. Under the operation of Rule 2, requiring the registration in the American Kennel Stud Book of all dogs shown, seven hundred and seventy-six animals were entered in Part I, Volume V, of that work, a fact which made the book much more valuable than it could otherwise have been. The rule cannot but work beneficently, and after the passing flurry about its adoption has ceased the wonder will be that it was not passed before. The best dogs usually get into the shows, and the stud book will hereafter present a complete record of such as are shown.

Occidental Coursing Club.

The inaugural meeting of the club was brought off brilliantly at Newark, on February 22d, at Newark Coursing Park. The day was dry and sunny, while the ground was moist and afforded perfect footing for the dogs. About three hundred attended—many of them ladies, whose presence added all that was necessary to make the day perfectly enjoyable. The management was perfect. President Stuart Taylor assumed the reins and announced that the sport of the day would be conducted in rigid accord with the rules of the club and in a spirit of utmost fairness. No irregularity would be permitted, and public betting was strictly forbidden. Colonel Taylor was assisted in details of the day by Field Stewards S. L. Abbot Jr. and H. E. Deane; Slip-Steward Colonel S. O. Gregory; Flag Steward, A. A. Bouton; Slipper, Jas. Wren, and Judge J. R. Dickson. Except in the first course there was no delay, the dogs being sent promptly to slips, and the hares being worked out from the escapes readily. By some carelessness a number of hares had been permitted to remain in the coursing field, and the first pair of dogs pumped themselves, killing several each. Colonel Taylor requested the spectators to form in line across the field and drive all the hares into the paddocks, after which no trouble was experienced. As a whole the first meeting of the Occidental Club was a distinguished success, and no further proof is needed that coursing may be made a popular sport without any of the rudeness and riotousness which too often characterize gatherings of the owners of "longtails."

The dogs shown averaged high in quality, and most of them were well conditioned, although one or two were a bit fat to stay a long course. The winner, Mischief, by Memnon—Fan, is a dark mouse-colored bitch, under medium size, and not the equal in form of her sister Jenny June, but is speedy from slips and is a close worker. Three Memnon—Fan dogs ran, neither of them getting a first-rate hare, although Mischief ran one good course. The runner-up Killarney, has been so often shown by his owner, Mr. T. J. Cronin, as to be well-known. He is a very handsome, able dog, and although he has killed a great many hares, he yet runs a good hound. Mr. Abbot's Mollie Bawn seems a little slow from slips, but scores later points well.

Mr. Wormington's Chief Jr., a son of famous Redwood Chief, is a very likely youngster and has a great turn of speed, as has Ellridge, the latter being, probably, as fast as any dog in the State to a hare, not excepting Tullamore. Miss Crockett, Colonel Gregory's, happened to be drawn against Peasant Girl, an often-time winner, and although she made a good course, her opponent was a little better. Mr. C. H. Smith's Ben Cotton labored under the same sort of misfortune, being drawn against Mischief, the winner, otherwise he would likely have had one of the prizes.

Mr. Caryl C. Wilkinson's Bingo won his first course strongly, and showed a first-rate dog, but lost the next without, however, disturbing the confidence of his owner who intimated a desire to match him against any dog present for any part of $500. Mr. M. J. Keating's Lady Cleveland was expected to do great things, but did not show superior merit. A feature of the day was the suspension of the running at noon for an hour, while the luncheon furnished by the club was being discussed. Several parties of ladies brought their own lunches, that spread by Mrs. Wormington and Mrs. Gregory being particularly popular both for gustatory reasons and because of the beautiful faces which clustered about it. The club will give another meeting late in April. A resume of the running is given:

FIRST SERIES.

Mollie Bawn—Chief Jr.—At 10:20 A.M. the dogs were sighted on a hare, but the slipper fell and Mollie broke away. On another hare Mollie could not be sighted, and again broke from the slips. A third attempt resulted in a fair slip, Chief Jr. leading for fifty yards, when another hare started and the dogs separated, each killing after a pumping course, Chief doing most work. The second pair on the card was then called, and after their run Mollie and Chief were again put in slips and sent off to a strong hare, Chief scoring the run-up and a turn, Mollie getting for a wrench and replacing Chief for two wrenches and a turn, when Mollie again took possession, but the hare ran into the escape; Chief Jr. winning.

Mischief—Ben Cotton.—A good slip to a sick hare. Mischief ran up well but ran wide on the turn and gave Ben an opportunity to secure a turn, when Mischief killed and won.

Brunette—Lady.—Brunette got away quickest, but Lady ran up even, the hare turning to Brunette who flecked, and placed Lady for a turn, Brunette again flecking and sending the hare to Lady for the kill. Brunette won.

Scotch Lassie—Bingo.—An even slip, Bingo soon opening daylight and scoring the turn, giving Lassie a wrench, when Bingo killed prettily and won.

Miss Crockett—Peasant Girl.—From a good slip Peasant Girl showed most speed for two hundred yards, when the hare squatted in a ditch and left the dogs unsighted. Slipped again evenly the Girl was best to the hare and took a turn out of it, without advantage to Miss Crockett; Girl again taking possession and wrenching to Miss Crockett, the latter taking a turn out of puss and sending it to Girl for the kill; Girl winning. Miss Crockett immediately sighted another hare and ran a pumper after it.

Redwood—Irish Boy.—To a good hare the Boy had the best of it, and scored the turn, again taking the hare for three wrenches, when Redwood got in for three wrenches, Boy finally taking the kill; Redwood winning. After the kill the pair coursed and killed another hare. Irish Boy seemed to have the better score and should have won.

Killarney—Jennie June.—From a good slip to a bad hare Killarney led and turned, worked closely, did not let Jennie in, but killed and won.

Ellridge—Lady Cleveland.—Ellridge burst from slips and ran a great pace to a lively hare, getting the turn and then wrenching to Lady, but soon displacing her, killing and winning.

FIRST TIES.

Mischief—Chief Jr.—After lunch, from an even slip, Chief led for two hundred yards, when Mischief scored a go-by, and turned the hare, letting Chief in for a wrench; Mischief then resuming possession for two wrenches and a turn, when Chief scored a wrench and killed, Mischief winning a good course.

Brunette—Bingo.—Bingo got away heat from the slips, but Brunette, when extended, soon overhauled him and got the turn, letting Bingo in for two wrenches, when Brunette again was placed for two wrenches and the kill.

Peasant Girl—Redwood.—The Girl made the running to the turn, Redwood then wrenching twice and replacing the Girl for some very sharp and close work, and the kill and win.

Killarney—Ellridge.—Ellridge made a grand run-up, but went wide on the turn and placed Killarney, who was on his quarter, for two wrenches and the kill, Killarney winning. A close race to decide, both being good.

SECOND TIES.

Mischief—Brunette.—A short slip, Mischief leading and turning to Brunette for a wrench, when Mischief killed and won.

Peasant Girl—Killarney.—The Girl had a little the best of it to the hare and got the turn, but Killarney, when placed, was so clever that he shut the Girl out for several wrenches and a turn, then let Girl in for some very good work, she finally wrenching to Killarney who killed and won.

FINAL.

Mischief—Killarney.—Killarney led up to the hare and turned, placing Mischief for a lot of brilliant work; Killarney fell heavily once, and was wide of the hare most of the time, but at last killed, Mischief winning the course and first.

SUMMARY.

Opening Meeting, for 16 All-aged dogs.—Open to Club members. Entrance $5. Prizes.—First, $50 and cup; second, $30.

H. Wormington's bd and w d Chief Jr., beat
S. L. Abbot Jr.'s w and bl b Mollie Bawn.
J. F. Carroll's bk and w b Mischief, beat
C. H. Smith's bk and w d Ben Cotton.
P. Lyman's bk and w b Brunette, beat
John Welsh's be and w b Lady.
C. C. Wilkinson's bd and w d Bingo, beat
H. Boyd's bd and w b Scotch Lassie.
Thos. Hind's bd and w b Peasant Girl, beat
S. O. Gregory's bd and w b Miss Crockett.
Thos. J. O'Keefe's w and bk d Redwood beat
Charles Keating's bk and wd Irish Boy.
H. E. Deane's w b d d Killarney, beat
A. A. Bouton's bk and w b Jenny June.
S. Millikeu's bd and w d Ellridge, beat
M. J. Keating's w and bl b Lady Cleveland.

FIRST TIES.

Mischief beat Chief Jr. | Peasant Girl beat Redwood.
Brunette beat Bingo. | Killarney beat Ellridge.

SECOND TIES.

Mischief beat Brunette. | Killarney beat Peasant Girl

FINAL.

Mischief beat Killarney and won
Winner—Mischief. | Runner-up—Killarney.

W. K. C. Show.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—I send you this catalogue of the New York Bench Show. I have spent the entire day with the dogs, evidently the finest of their respective classes ever exhibited in the United States. You will observe the great variety of classes and the number of entries in each, there being a total of nearly 1,200 dogs. Merit prevails throughout. Judge Davidson told me this evening that the correct type is found in all the hunting classes, and to all appearances the same may be said of nearly all the classes. The sporting dogs are, as a whole, something wonderful; quality is very common among them, and they attract the most attention. The setters are very fine and strong; I am sorry I shall not be here to see them judged. The attendance at the show to-day and to-night was more than ten thousand. The judges commenced their work at ten o'clock. Mr. John Davidson judged the pointers, greyhounds and deerhounds; Mr. L. P. C. Astley the fox-terriers; Mr. W. K. Taunton the mastiffs, and Miss A. and H. Whitney the St. Bernards. Miss Whitney is the owner of the Chequasset Kennel at Lancaster, Mass., and is the first lady to enter the ring as a judge. Her position was a difficult one, as there were about 125 entries to judge from, being the finest collection of St. Bernards ever exhibited. Among them are dogs owned by Edwin H. Morris of Devonshire, England; P. Von Arnim, Rodney Benson, John P. Haines, and other well-known gentlemen. One of the English dogs is the direct descendant of Benoni, noted as having saved forty-two human lives while he lived in the Hospice of St. Bernard.

It was a beautiful picture to see Miss Whitney, a tall, fine-looking English woman, surrounded by these noble brutes. She did her work in judging their points and determining their relative qualities in an accurate and business-like way that astonished every admirer of fine dogs who saw her.

There are four magnificent English bloodhounds, owned by Edwin Brough, of Wyndgate, England. They are good-natured, honest-looking dogs, and do not have the appearance of sustaining the reputation which, like Newfoundlands, they have acquired from story-books. There were only eleven Newfoundlands exhibited. The Chesapeake Bay dogs have been experimented with for seven or eight years by some New York gentlemen, who now think that they have the breed about right. There are ten of these on exhibition, but not for competition. They are very much admired by those who know their peculiar merits.

At half-past six o'clock the judges finished their first day's work, having awarded about two-thirds of all the prizes. I have marked in the catalogue the winners in the various classes. A great crowd formed about the ring when Mr Astley judged the fox-terriers. This class filled the souls of the Anglo-maniacs with joy. The Blempton Kennels, owned by August Belmont Jr., took the trophies. Donkey Trap, lately imported by Mr. Belmont, is a most beautiful dog, with white body and black-and-tan marks.

The rough-coated collie dog class was the finest ever exhibited in this county. Nineteen entered Mr. Astley's ring, and, after three rounds, only seven had been put out; finally Bendigo got the blue ribbon, and Roslyn Sensation the red. J. Pierrepont Morgan this evening offered $1,500 for Bendigo, and his offer was accepted.

You will see by the catalogue that the bird dogs are well represented. There are two hundred setters and one-hundred and forty pointers. Of the pointers judged to-day by Mr. Davidson, the Graphic Kennel's Bracket, of the Champion Pointer Dogs (55 lbs. and over) Class, took the first prize, and Highland Kennel's Robert le Diable second. Of pointers (55 lbs. and over)—Dogs—Littlejohn's Fritz took first, and Graphic Kennel's Lad of Bow second; and of pointers (under 55 lbs.)—Dogs—First, G. M. Arnold's Freedom; second, S. W. Pentz's Burke.

Among the setters yet to be judged I very much [illegible] Royal Albert, from C. Fred Crawford's Blackstone K[illegible] Pawtucket, R. I.; he looks sound but is winning

ribbon, but he will have some remarkable animals to compete with. Of the champion Irish setters, Tim, owned by Max Weuzel, is a beautiful dog with fine head and body. And among the pointers remaining to be judged by Mr. Davidson is the magnificent Naso of Kippen, whose handsome figure is on the hill of the show. He is from the Westminster Kennel; for a neighbor he has the well-known orange and white Bang Beng of the same kennel, a dog full of years and honors While the collies and some other classes were jumping about and making a general uproar, the pointers were lying quietly on their heuches dreaming of the pleasant autumn days, the flushing of birds, and the ever-welcome bang of shotgune. But, my dear friend, the bang of the midnight hour warns me thet I must give the dogs a rest and take myself off to hed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1888. E. K.

TRAP.

The above is a very good likeness of Mr. Harvey McMurchy, known to the shooting world as "McDuff," and as the traveling representative of the L C Smith gun. Mr. McMurchy says he is thirty four years old, and of Scotch parentage—although, as with mares that trot in 2:30 or better, neither age nor pedigree need be known, his performances make him standard. A bright, witty, likeable man, McMurchy grapples friends to himself with hooks of steel wherever he goes, and a second visit is looked forward to with much pleasure. He is perhaps the best shot at inanimate targets in America, and also shoots very finely at pigeons and in the field, as was evidenced last year when he let down high flying honkers on the Suisun marsh.

As agent for Mr Smith's guns he has shown great capacity and has done much to popularize and introduce the excellent arms of that factor. He will be in California within two or three weeks, and strangers will recognize him by the L. C. Smith gun which he uses, and by his eretic talk about "the finest pointer dog puppy in America."

The California Wing Shooting Club meets to-morrow at San Bruno, going down by the 8:30 A. M. train from Fourth and Townsend streets. San Bruno in the spring months is a fairyland for beauty, and the Club is noted for its generous entertainment of those who attend its meetings. It is expected that Dr. Carver will be present and try his skill with some of his old-time competitors.

The Parker Gun captured first and third prizes in the Long Branch Tournament last week.

J. R. Stice has returned to his old love, the Parker, and some more of his extraordinary scores on artificial targets may be looked for.

At Cincinnati, O.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The first match ever shot in this State under the Monaco rules of pigeon shooting was shot here yesterday morning, Feb. 13th, on the grounds of the Price's Hill Gun Club, the contestants being Al. Bandle of this city and C. E. Verges of Logan, O. The match was for $25 a side, at live pigeons, and a rarely good lot they proved to be. Every bird sprung, taking its course the instant the trap was pulled. The rule the match was shot under differs from the common rules of pigeon shooting only in the boundary—the bird must be dropped dead to be scored, within a 21-yards boundary, measured straight from the centre trap and 16 yards from both end traps, an average of about 17 yards, whereas the common rule gives the shooter 80 yards to drop his bird in. To shoot under the Monaco rule successfully necessitates a keep shot just of such caliber as Bandle. Mr. Verges is well known to the shooting fraternity in the different States, he having won considerable in several international contests and defeated some of the best pigeon shots in the country, among them the now great local shot J. L. Winston, of Covington, Ky. Both gentlemen decided upon "Mason," of this city as referee, and the match opened with Bandle of this city at the score:

Twenty five live birds each man, from five ground traps, thirty yards rise, Monaco rules governing.

Al Bandle	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—18
C. E. Verges	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0—16

Time of match—One hour. Referee—Mason. Trapper—Kelly.

Bandle used a 9½ lbs. L. C. Smith hammerless 10 gauge, and Verges a 7½ lbs. Wesley Richards hammerless 12 gauge.

Two days after W. E. Limberg ("Wick") a local celebrity at double-bird shooting, age in met with a defeat on the same grounds at the hands of Capt. A. W. West, of Parkersburg, West Va., reputed to be the best shot of his State. The day for the shooting was an exceptionally difficult one, the traps being very unreliable, and the wind against the shooters, the smoke of the first barrel puffing up dead against the shooter, making the second barrel shot more a piece of guess work than skill. Then, too, the birds as thrown and accepted by both the contestants were accepted more to keep from freezing than anything else. Had the weather been agreeable the result would undoubtedly been more even. The funny part of the match was that the Captain, by a mistake, used Wick's shells and Wick the Captain's, the result being Wick, who is an F.F.F. powder shot, being thrown clean off his judgment as regards holding. However, had the mistake not occurred it is doubtful of the loser winning, as the Captain was as much handicapped by the mistake, everything considered, as his competitor. Another match has been arranged between the two, to take place between the 27th and 29th inst., on the grounds of the Independent Gun Club. The match shot was strictly an accomodating and friendly one, no money, aside from outside bets, hinging on the result. The winner, had the weather been more favorable, would, without a doubt, have beaten his score by at least four birds:

Twenty-five pairs American clay birds. Sixteen yards rise, National Gun Association rules to govern.

Capt A. W. West	11	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	11	11												
	10	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	10	11	11	00—40												
W. E. Limberg	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	11	01	11	10	10											
	11	11	00	10	10	10	11	11	10	10	10	01—34												

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, 1888. TECUMSEH.

The Gun Club.

Mr. Fred Butler, Secretary, kindly sends the list of prizes and handicaps of the Gun Club for the season of '88. As usual the prizes are rich and useful, and should attract a full attendance at each meeting of the club. The prizes are: first, a Leonard split bamboo rod; second, a gold match box, and third, an extra-finish, half-magazine Winchester rifle. The conditions under which they will be alloted, are as follows:

The first prize is for the best average of any five matches during the season.

The second prize is for the second best average of any five matches during the season.

The third prize shall be contested for only by the members who shoot in the 26-yards class, and is for the best average in this class of any five matches during the season; but should any member in this class win either the first or second prize, he shall relinquish all right to the third prize, and in that event the third prize shall be awarded to the member of this class making the next best average.

All ties shall be shot off at the respective distances of each class at four single birds.

There will be eight regular matches during the season of 1888.

For any member to participate in the above prizes it will be necessary for him to shoot in at least five matches during the season.

Any member who shall shoot in all the eight matches may select his five best scores, and the average will be made up from them.

The handicaps are:

Thirty-one yards for 10-gauge guns, 30 yards for 12-gauge guns—Ewing, Orr, Butler.

Thirty Yards—Babcock, Jellett, Laing, Wilson.

Twenty-eight Yards—Golcher, Gillette, Kilgariff, Swett, R. B. Woodward, Wattles, H. W. Woodward, May.

Twenty-six Yards—Hanson, Hamilton, Havens, Howard, Grant, Geo. Leviston, Wm Leviston, Smith, Dean, Fox, Haggin, Coleman, Riordan, Bourn, Hill, Stitt, Webster.

The officers of the Gun Club for the current year are: President, Jos. D. Grant; vice-President, J. H. Jellett; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred S. Butler.

The Gun Club opened the trap season by a meeting at San Bruno on Washington's Birthday, all of the conditions being favorable.

Mr. Wattles from the 28-yard mark scored eleven in the main match and divided a freeze-out afterward. Messrs. Butler, Kilgariff and Woodward did some pretty shooting for their scores of ten each. Mr. Ewing and Mr. Wilson dropped to nine, while Messrs. Laing and Jellett killed but eight each, an unusually bad score for either. The scores were:

At 12 birds, handicap, for club prizes. Referee, W. L. Eyre. Feb. 22, 1888.

Jellett	30—1	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2—	8
Laing	30—1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	2—	8
Butler	30—0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	2—10	
W. J. Golcher	30—2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	2—	9
Wattles	28—2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2—11	
Grant	26—1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	1—	8
W. Levision	26—0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0—	5
Swett	28—2	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2—	9
Wilson	30—2	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1—	9
Hamilton	28—0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2—	7
G. Leviston	26—1	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1—	9
Bourn	26—0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0—	4
Kilgariff	28—1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2—10	
Woodward	28—2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1—10	
Ewing	30—2	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	2—	9

Freeze-out—$2.50 entrance; divided by Grant and Wattles.

Kilgariff	1	1	1	0		Mayhew	1	1	1	1	1	0
Woodward	1	1	1	0		Ewing	1	1	1	0		
Grant	1	1	1	1	1	1	Butler	0				
Jellet	0					W. J. Golcher	0					
Laing	1	0				Wattles	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swett	1	1	1	1	1	0	Eyre	1	1	0		
Brunner	0											

Freeze-out—$2.50 entrance; divided by Woodward, Laing, Mayhew and Eyre.

Swett	1	1	1	0		Wattles	1	1	1	1	0
Leviston	1	0				Laing	1	1	1	1	1
Woodward	1	1	1	1	1	Mayhew	1	1	1	1	1
Butler	1	1	0			Eyre	1	1	1	1	1
Ewing	1	1	0			Brunner	1	0			
Kilgariff	1	1	1	0							

Kerrigan vs. Carver.

The return match between Mr. John Kerrigan and Dr. W. F. Carver was shot on Sunday last at the Haight-street Ball Grounds. The terms were fifty singles, at 30 yards rise, ground traps, and 25 pairs at 18 yards rise, from plunge traps. The ease with which the Doctor won the first match with Mr. Kerrigan rether prejudiced judgment in his favor, and the result of the last match in nowise disturbed the favorable opinion. The birds were a trifle better than on the former occasion, and many of them were dark, low flyers, which were hard to hit. Dr. Carver did not seem in first rate form, being for him a little slow. He allowed most of his birds to get a yard or two further from the traps than when he shot before. At double birds he did some very fine shooting, the best being done when the birds were quick from the traps. At singles Dr. Carver scored runs of ten twice and ran twenty once, while at the doubles he killed fourteen pairs out of twenty-five.

Mr. Kerrigan opened in good style, killing twelve straight over the ground traps. But he broke then, and of the thirty-eight remaining he scored but twenty-two. At pairs he was badly rattled, missing the two first and getting but six pairs in the match. He was slow with the first barrel and shot behind with second. It was expected that his best work would be done on the doubles, but he went to pieces and could not do much. Mr. Ned Fay acted as referee.

SINGLES.

Dr. Carver	1	2	1	1	2	Kerrigan	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1		2	2	1	1	1
	0	0	1	1	0		2	2	0	1	1
	2	2	1	2	1		1	2	0	2	2
	1	1	2	1	2		1	0	2	2	2
	2	2	1	1	1		0	0	1	2	0
	1	1	2	2	2		1	1	1	0	0
	0	1	2	1	1		0	1	1	1	0
	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	0	2
	1	1	1	2	1—46		0	0	0	0	0—34

PAIRS.

Dr. Carver	01	11	00	11	01	Kerrigan	00	00	11	10	11
	10	11	01	01	11		00	10	01	10	10
	11	00	11	11	01		10	11	10	00	00
	11	01	11	10	11		10	01	11	10	11
	11	11	10	11	11—37		10	01	11	00	10—25
Total					83	Total					59

ROD.

An instance of the perfection to which facilities for travel have been brought, is the recent trip made by General Edward Kirkpatrick of this city, noted among anglers as a skilled and uniformly successful fisherman. In September last, the general started with his family for a pleasure jaunt, without any definite plan as to the places to be visited. Before leaving he agreed to meet a client at his office on March 1st. The trip included a stay in Pennsylvania, a month in Paris, the holidays in England, and several just side excursions. It was prolonged until there remained just time to reach this city from England to meet his engagement. Close connections were made throughout the long journey, and on February 29th, he landed here sound and hearty, and full of information relative to angling and shooting among English friends. We hope to receive some notes of travel from him.

How Three Members of the Fair Sex Went Fishing.

[By PETRONELLA.]

NO. 8.—FAREWELL.

Jester.—Be assured, sir, more wickedness doth lie under a grave than a merry countenance; and he who laughs loudest in this world will sing sweetest in the next. My bells never cease jingling except at death or a parting.

Anne did not fall in readily with Kate's plan of dreaming. For some moods she might choose it, but ordinarily her time was devoted to other exercises than what she described as mental gymnastics of the Arabian Night's description. To-day the role of tormentor presented a more alluring prospect, and was attended with tangible results which kept her talent for laughter constantly occupied. Her first victim happened to be Squib. The rent in his shirt, she averred, had exasperated her long enough, and must be mended. Whereupon she armed herself with a coarse needle and some blue thread, arranged the nervous actress in a low chair and proceeded to inflict on him a mending that was like to occupy a place in his memory for many days. The needle seemed always about to pierce his ear or put out an optic, or make him and his shirt one, and he was ready to kneel down and give thanks when the work was done and no more serious injury than a scratch or two, exacted as price for a very neat piece of darning.

"Though I really think you might be gallant enough to make me some lemonade," said the seamstress in an insinuating tone.

Squib would be only too glad, quite delighted, you know, and everything else that implied willingness, when he went about the first one; but as it came to a third he objected, and from the most Christian motives added a trifle of whiskey, fearing so much cold water and acid might prove injurious. This made Anne remember the story of a biter bitten, so she withdrew her attentions from Squib and bestowed them on Kate.

"I know what you're at," she said, running some stems of bearded grass between the little woman's collar and her throat. "You're thinking up rhymes, idealizing commonplace feeling, and making your mind trot here and there at the call of a hundred other absurdities. It will spoil you some day."

"I leave absurdities to you," answered Kate, as she drew her head down and pinioned the grass. "My chances are better than yours. Mr. Squib did you ever hear any of Anne's rhymes? Their chief ingredients are conceit and untruth. She is her own heroine, and always poses as a maiden 'who ne'er has been courted by man,' when we all know——"

"That two and two make four," interrupted Anne, laughing and throwing a quick, cautioning glance toward Gertrude whose eldest brother was the individual so caustically portrayed for the benefit of Squib.

"You see I must have a rhyme for Anne, and man comes handiest; that's all."

"Why not try oft with it? The English would be quite as good, you know."

"But not nearly so modest, you must allow. And a person of my youth and generally unsophisticated habit of mind should always cultivate a modicum of diffidence. It adds a great charm. There's nothing so painful as breezy forwardness. It's apt to be natural, too, and that's very much against it. A glacial strata of prudery is the quite correct thing. The men are kept at a distance by it. So much to be desired, that—the reflection that at every man you meet *would* propose if you would only permit him, is my comforting after 29."

Here Anne pursed up her lips, folded her hands and looked so much the typical maiden of uncertain age, that each member of the party sent a ringing laugh over the water.

It is so easy to laugh when you can lie on the grass with face turned toward the sky; when care is only a shadowy spectre in the distance, and the beating life of the world has ceased to press against your own!

Of all the joyous peals Gertrude's was the faintest and most short-lived. Her gay spirits of the morning were fast steeling away with the minutes that continued to proclaim the absence of Ralph. In vain, Squib, like Mrs. Carlyle's foreign friend "with the best intentions always unfortunate," made suggestion after suggestion in the most delicate manner to account for this prolonged stay. All seemed to make matters worse, and Milo finally put an end to them by stating it as his belief that Holden was either fishing for a record, or, what was even more probable, had lain down on the bank somewhere and fallen asleep.

"To the utter discomforture of his horse and those nearer and dearer," said Anne, with a comical rolling of the eyes that made Gertrude smile in spite of her pre-occupation.

But smiling when the heart aches is poor work, and requires more strength of will than Gertrude could boast; so as her friends became interested in a discussion concerning "Dawson's Pleasures of Angling," about which she knew no

more than if it were written in Coptic, she stole away to a little knot of trees by the roadside and indulged in her old solace of tears. Kate made an attempt to follow, but Anne drew her back and insisted on beginning preparations for dinner.

"We've waited long enough," she said decidedly. "Why, it's 3 o'clock now! I, for one, don't fancy rushing through eating and pecking at electrical speed to gratify one simple fraction of a man."

"You hear that, Milo? Anne's not to be trifled with in such a mood. Must we go over there and pick up sticks for the fire? I'm dreadfully lazy to-day."

"And you may be ten times lazier with my full consent, little girl. Squib and I have our plans all laid for the final meal. Come, old boy, borrow an apron from Miss Anne and follow me."

Squib objected seriously to having the fringe of this article of feminine apparel tied around his neck, but Anna, as usual, knew her own mind too well to bear dispute, and he could only be patient and swear vengeance on Milo for so unnecessary a suggestion.

It is quite the way of women to scoff at men untrained in the profession as cooks. To my mind there is grave injustice in this. Frankly, of course, the way of women is not the way of men, and dishes washed in water and dried with a towel must be cleaner than those licked by a dog and rolled in the sand. At the same time a man might fail in dish-washing and be a very good cook, or he might have traveled about enough with the gentler sex to have mastered the noble art of scullery as well as the higher one of culinary science. This was how Milo and Squib thought it was with them, and they were not far wrong, though there had become connected with their art several parenthetical periods of indulgence which sometimes interfered with the proper brown of a fish or the exact "turn" of a biscuit.

To-day the larder presented a "picked" appearance, and they were under the necessity of piling available on the kitchen table in order to make any sort of a choice. This immediately reminded Squib of another experience in which he had performed great feats with a cupful (?) of flour and a pound of dried venison. Next they got into a discussion about the best plan of curing meat, and wandered off in the woods with quail and deer. Then Milo set down and lighted his pipe, while Squib leaned against the window and puffed at a cigarette. The smoke made them give a thought to the fire which they had started several minutes ago, and which, in the meantime, had chosen to go out.

"Darn! this will never do," said Milo, dragging the lids off with his fingers regardless of the lifter that lay directly in front of him. "Pass over that paper and the rest of the twigs. Now she goes! Come, Squib, search the closet for potatoes and onions."

Squib searched and found a scant supply of the former which he washed and put into the oven almost before the first degree of heat was perceptible, and a great abundance of the latter which were deposited on the table. He was not particularly delighted that there were so many of these, and even this small amount of pleasure disappeared as he set about preparing them for the pan.

"Decidedly nasty sort of vegetable to be familiar with—an onion, eh, Milo?" In his tearful excitement he untied the apron and used it, so a handkerchief might be spared the pungent odor.

Milo groaned, but could not offer assistance; his wits were too much engaged trying to find a can of *pate*, not in fluid condition, and in maintaining anything like an even degree of heat under the kettles on the stove—cooking with wood being a sort of entertainment calculated to enlarge the patience rather than the usefulness of an individual.

But at last the water was boiling, the potatoes baking, the fish drying and the onions curling and simmering in true camp style. Dinner from keeping aloof as a doubtful myth had advanced to a state of certainty compatible with relaxation; and the cooks fell to smoking again, and this time, also, ventured to indulge in a brown drink, which, combined with the heated atmosphere, gave evidence of exhilarating properties. This probably accounted for the fact that the table was laid with picturesque carelessness, that Kib had his cold meat on the kitchen floor, and that the dessert consisted of *pate de foie gras* (still in fluid condition) and some crackers, Manzanita cheese and Apollinaris water.

"Now if that villain would only put in an appearance," said Milo as he pinched a potato and found it approaching the first stage of mealy deliciousness, "what a royal wind-up we might have! Mind, now, I'm to mix him a drink. I owe him something for last night's trick."

"Don't you think you'd better pass that over to me? You'll be sure to give out on it."

"Yes, if you promise not to fix up some Bohemian killer. We don't want any stupidity or maniac glee. There's nothing in it but meanness. Ralph's been all out of feather on this trip, and his wits need stirring. Now is a good time to do it."

Meanwhile the "fraction of a man," or "villain" or by whatever other evil-sounding but well-meant name we choose to call him, was riding slowly along the stage road under shadow of oak and soft maple, whistling vigorously and thinking of things other than sport and its delights. He was not yet in "high feather," though the basket at his side held 100 as pretty fish as ever swam, and the stock of flies in his book represented capital equal to many more excursions.

But the happiness of man, though largely made up of fractional divisions, shows, nevertheless, many units, and one morning's success looks very minute when grouped among the deeper and fuller occurrences which go to make up life. Again a man might be possessed of all the kingdoms of the world and still pine for righteousness, though lacking moral force to acquire it by a necessary sacrifice of grosser things. This, in one sense of the word, was how matters stood with Ralph. He wanted his wife's affection but would make no effort to hold it.

"Women were jealous things, anyhow," he soliloquized as he rode along. "You never could suit them. They had large ideas on bonnets and mantles."

"Narrow? Very. But just stop and think how natural it is to borrow a neighbor's unsightly cloak to cover our own deformity, that remark may be drawn to it rather than allowed to settle upon us, and your criticism will lose some of its sharpness. Ralph was no blinder than your most beloved friend, and he still had grace to suffer, which, perhaps, your friend has not. This undertow of suffering, which, in spite of every attempt at self-justification pulled his heart-strings without cessation, kept dulling the day, and made him go over and over Gertrude's babyish smallness and lack of trust until his married life and everything about it seemed flimsy and good-for-nothing.

"I suppose she'll not speak to me for a day or two after this," he broke out again. "Confound it! I wouldn't have gone at all if she hadn't kept dinging at me about her mother! What the devil are *you* trying to do? Want to pitch me down the hill?"

This last remark was addressed to his horse, which, catching sight of Gertrude a few feet ahead, shied suddenly and nearly turned him out of the saddle. And when he fully realized what object had startled the animal, I am afraid he was guilty of wishing he had gone over the bank.

Fortunately for herself and other interested parties Gertrude had given over crying and was decorating the old felt hat which lay in her lap with sprays of wild honey-suckle. A band of sunlight stole in among the shadows and rested on her soft, curling hair, touching it with a deeper gold; her eyes were downcast when Ralph first saw her, but the sudden scrambling and talking caused them to open wide in wonderment, and across the fair, round cheek, already delicately tinted as the heart of a shell, there rushed a sudden wave of red.

It was, perhaps, fortunate that she had no time to arrange a romantic plan, but seemed forced to act with perfect naturalness.

"I hope you got some fish," she said, standing aside that he might turn down the hill.

"Do you? I'm glad of that. Yes, I brought in one hundred, all good size, too. Will you come down and get the basket? They are worth seeing."

She followed quickly; he threw the strap lightly over his head and gave her the basket, then dismounted and tied his horse.

A week ago she would have held anything containing fish at arm's length, and made some comment on his flannel shirt; but she had learned a new lesson and could understand and appreciate the enjoyment incident to a "catch," may even imagine a degree of enthusiasm calculated to bring about forgetfulness of what might be considered grave matters. The majority of women need only a little breadth of education in order to meet men on their own ground. A canary born and reared in the house might have some difficulty at first in following the flight of a very much less gifted wild-wood rover; but give its wings a chance to do what nature intended and cause of complaint will soon disappear. It was Gertrude's first attempt at flying. The wonder was she came out so well.

When Ralph had time to look he was greatly surprised to see her handling the fish without comment on their "horrid slime."

"I would like to have caught that one," she said, taking the largest out and holding it up in the sunlight. "How pleased you must be!"

"I am. Will you give me the basket?" He was looking at her very intently.

"Certainly," she said, glancing up shyly and taking a step forward.

A curly oak root determined at this point to interfere. It caught Gertrude's foot with a sudden audacity that, but for Ralph's arm, would have laid the foundation of an ugly fall, supplemented with no end of bruises and scratches. And even the arm, withy and strong as it was, had much work to ward off such a result; but the task seemed nothing because of the reward that a certain pair of red lips immediately bestowed.

What more natural when this had come about than that the two, regardless of rod and basket, should sit down and talk over the last four or five days; tell how miserable they had been, promise it should never happen again, and finally start toward the cabin with spirits several degrees above the medium point.

"Hurrah!" said Anne to Kate as she saw them coming; "something has happened that will delight your heart of hearts. See, Gertrude carries the rod so 'great heart' can keep his arm around her. Jolly, sensible girl!"

"Get a good basket, Mr. Holden?" asked Kate as they came near.

"Very fair."

"Very fair," said Gertrude, "I should think it was. Just look, Kate."

The basket was opened and its contents liberally praised.

"I guess we'll have to forgive you for deserting us," said Anne. "I almost wish I had followed suit. Butcher hasn't been there, evidently."

"Not from present appearances. Of course I fished and did nothing else. Where's the masculine contingent?"

"In the kitchen getting dinner. Don't you hear the mysterious sounds? I'm sure something has happened to that last bottle of 'Sour Mash.'"

"I must see what it is," said Ralph, picking up his basket and disappearing.

"Hello," said Milo, joyfully, as Ralph looked into the kitchen. "Almost ready for you, old boy."

"Just the fellow we're looking for," said Squib. "Let me mix you a glass. The old kind—nectar, you know."

Squib bustled around for a few minutes, and then handed Ralph a glass of that same mysterious, brown liquid which seemed to have no other name than "sh-h-h."

"That was the best of its kind!" exclaimed Ralph setting down the glass. "Skip the frying a minute and take a peep at my catch."

"The prettiest basket I've seen this season," said Milo, taking his cooking knife and fork in one hand that he might turn the fish over more readily. "By George! that's a beauty for a stream fish. Must be seven or eight inches long."

"Fine! fine!" came from Squib meditatively. "Holden, old boy, you're pretty near the top with a leader and flies! Here give me a pan and I'll clean them before dinner. You stay here and help Brandt."

It is easy to see the fish were soon cleaned, and to tell how fresh and silvery they looked after a thorough rinsing in the clear water of the creek. But Anne and Kate, who had chosen to take part in the labor of cleaning them, gave many an anxious sigh before the last one lay in its place, and Squib came up from the creek with streams of perspiration trickling in among his whiskers.

"Will you cook these to-night, Milo?" asked Kate, thrusting her head in the kitchen, only to be driven out by a threatened sprinkling.

"No, no. Those go into Cloverdale to amuse the butcher; eh, Squib?"

"Yes, sir."

While searching for a towel Squib came upon Ralph in the back chamber very much polished as to complexion, and exact as to cravat, but in trouble with a pair of button-boots which for some reason—at once patent to the observer's understanding—refused to be fastened.

"What are you laughing at?" he demanded of Squib, who was seemingly intent on drying his face.

"Nothing, nothing at all, my boy. Milo, I say, come in here a second."

Milo appeared at the door, his pipe in his mouth, and a strong odor of onions and coffee clinging to his beard.

"What's up now?" he asked leisurely. "Ralph, you're on the wrong track. You can't button shoes with a corkscrew."

Ralph laughed low, muttered something about the sun and his head, and told his friends to "clear out," which they did with no further observation. By this time Ralph had come to a conclusion about glasses of nectar, and resolved to prove himself superior to their effects.

He felt merry, why not show it? Tra la, tra la, tra la. What ailed his cravat that it slid from side to side. This looking-glass was crooked, something must be pulling it round. Then came the call to dinner. Steady? he was steady as the wheel of a ship. No one at table would be fuller of dignified gayety. He stood up, gave his flannel shirt (by this time grey rather than white) a settling jerk, and stepped out into the hall, fixing his eyes, and taking some stiff, tragic steps in a circle.

"Dick Deadeye! make way for him!" said Kate, checking Kib, who seemed to think the occasion merited some furious barking.

"Come round by me, old boy," said Milo. "I've located in front of the substantials. No fal-de-rals on my bill of fare."

Ralph pinched Gertrude's cheek as he passed her to take a seat between Squib and Milo.

If you will bear in mind that the hero of this day's fishing had eaten nothing but sandwiches for a good many hours, you will understand just how boiled eggs, onions, fish, curried oysters, cheese, *pate*, and everything else disappeared from before him, and appreciate what excellent digestion Nature had bestowed that he did not suffer from their combined effects until twelve hours after, when even intellect became so deadened that a French sentence, said with telegraphic rapidity which rendered it perfectly unintelligible, represented the sole remains of to-day's brilliancy.

But just at present Anne, Kate, Squib and everyone else were thrown quite out of view. He even robbed Milo of the post of story-teller, and amused the company by anecdotes of a colored waiter in a house where he once boarded who spent every leisure moment personating Topsy to an audience of black, white walls as unappreciative as the rats before whom Tom Tulliver's fencing master was wont to make his cleverest thrusts, until the boys of whom Ralph said he was one hid themselves in a closet, and at the proper moment disconcerted the ambitious mulatto by a burst of applause so unexpected that it killed his genius on the spot.

"Then he used to sing for us in the cellar when the fathers and mothers were safe at the theatre. Oh, it was great fun! The way 'Old Kentucky Home' and 'Kittie Lee' used to ring out on dark nights was thrilling. It beat everything. By the way, Gert, get out your mandolin. I feel just like singing now. Start up an accompaniment to The Fisher's Toast which our modest friend Squib wrote on the Cornish Coast, or in some other romantic spot. Never mind too soon after dinner. The mood's everything. Go on, and we'll make these old boards ache to join us."

Ralph was not often willing to sing in this haphazard fashion. Like all men gifted with really fine voices he seemed fond of husbanding his notes, and rare were the occasions on which the clear, full tenor rang out as it did when he stood up in his place and sang:

Come fill your glasses, my fisher lads,
And drink to the lasses fair!
Come fill your glasses, my fisher lads,
And laugh at the storm's despair!

Let the billows break on the sounding bar,
And the foam wreath rock and wave;
Let the black clouds bury each watching star,
And the fierce winds loudly rave.
Still our hearts are tight as the breakers' crown,
For we're sheltered snug and dry.
There's never a care but our host can drown,
When he stirs the steaming rye.

Then fill your glasses, my fisher lads,
And drink to the lasses fair!
Then fill your glasses, my fisher lads,
And laugh at the storm's despair!

Here's a glass to the eyes of steady blue,
And one to the restless grey,
With an extra cup for the brown so true;
And two for the black alway!
Here's to a lass sad and tearful to-night,
Who prays for her absent lad,
May that virgin prayer curb the tempest's might,
And leave some poor fisher glad.

Then fill your glasses, my fisher lads,
And drink to this hasty fair,
Then fill your glasses, my fisher lads,
For to-morrow the storm we dare.

"More! more!" came from every side, as soon as breath could be recovered after the chorus.

"Not just now," said Ralph, with decision. "It's creeping along toward five o'clock. What are the plans? I'm all in the dark."

"Very simple, indeed," answered Kate. "First we do the work, then dress, pack our satchels, and wait for the wagon."

"Simple as they are, I think we'd better be moving. Seven o'clock will be here before you know it, and I've wrestled with the windows of this place before," came from Milo.

"But after that?" inquired Ralph, only half satisfied.

"Oh, we have a jolly time in Cloverdale, and an easy trip home, with a grand flourish at Kate's to-morrow night," said Gertrude, picking a pretty Spanish serenade on the mandoline.

"You see we don't seem to count much," said Squib, making himself useful about the dishes. "It's awfully pleasant, all the same."

"Yes, and you're awfully in the way just now," said Anne. "We'll wash the dishes and attend to the general housework. You go out and smoke, every one of you."

They lost no time in following this arrangement, and the interior of the cabin, before an hour more had passed, presented as neat an appearance as on the day of arrival. Dressing and packing took up more time than was anticipated, and the horses and wagon were waiting some moments before Kate expressed a desire to have the stout boards put up to the windows and the key turned in the padlock at the door.

Ralph took the mandolin from Gertrude, and when they had reached the road and were looking down on the quiet spot over which long shades were beginning to creep, "Now," said he, "we will have our other song. Let it be Mrs. Brandt's Farewell, so we can all join."

The driver stood by his horses, and Milo, Squib and Ralph by theirs, with Kate and Kib, Anna and Gertrude at one side, while these words went forth in tuneful adieu to the scene of so many pleasant experiences:

Farewell ye streams that swiftly flow,
Ye dreaming flowers with heads bent low.
Farewell sweet boughs whose treasures green
Are silvered now by twilight's sheen.
Farewell, farewell!

Within my soul is deep unrest,
A stubborn spirit rules my breast,
Your tender charm has been to me
Support in sore adversity.
Farewell, farewell!

Did true love nestle in my heart,
No grace its coming could impart,
A burning flame it straightway grew,
That sent me maddened back to you.
Farewell, farewell!

Your voice is truth, your touch is peace,
They bid my wildest longings cease,
And gentle thoughts spring up to bless
Each freighted hour of idleness.
Farewell, farewell!

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D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, March 3, 1888

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The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

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STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (Imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Little Black Jog, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Mambrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

"Shinney on Your Own Side."—Sire and Dam

In the February number of *Wallace's Monthly* the editor gives us the above caution, and it brought forcibly to mind an occurrence of more than fifty years ago. A rap with a "shindy" over the left eye left a mark which has troubled phrenologists, as there was a lack of a mate to the corresponding hump on the other side, the eyebrow covering the scar. As we recall the scrimmage there is the recollection of another broken head, though it may be we got the hardest lick. However that resulted we return the present advice with a good deal of confidence that we had the best of the original argument.

Mr. Wallace's first proposition was that Messenger possessed and transmitted qualities that no thoroughbred horse in the experience of man ever possessed or transmitted." In answer we instanced Mambrino. Now, Mr. Wallace requires us to name a horse outside of the descendants of Messenger which has shown the qualities, and if we were to attempt it he would break our shindy at his first guard. But still Mambrino had only half of his sire's blood, and twist it as you will the influence of the dam cannot be entirely ignored. As Mambrino is now conceded to have been the most potent son of the grandest of all the progenitors of fast trotters, his dam must be given due credit. That his next best son, Bishop's Hambletonian, was from a mare nearly if not quite thoroughbred is cumulative proof that further additions of that blood were advantageous. When the son excels the sire the testimony in favor of the dam is of the strongest character, and it would be just as fair to give Abdallah all the credit of the Hambletonian family as to award all the praise of the tribes which Mambrino founded to his sire.

A short notice in the paper of last week has elicited a good deal of discussion and not a few direct questions. In that The Moor was credited with a part of the honor of the Beautiful Bells family and of Sable Wilkes, and we have been requested to make a more thorough analysis of the situation. The article by Mr. Wallace is so peculiarly applicable that it is copied elsewhere and the whole of it given in order that his reasoning may be properly understood. While the basis of our argument will be built on the same ground that Mr. Wallace has selected, it will necessarily be more specific, individual characteristics being depended upon for a thorough exemplification.

Regarding the proper credits to be awarded to the male and female sides, and an equitable division made, the only proof admissible is what has been shown. It is unnecessary to go very far back, as there will be few to dispute the merits of the ancestry on all sides. The dams of Beautiful Bells and Sable have gained a very high place among trotting brood-mares; the sires of Electioneer and Guy Wilkes are on the topmost round; Minnehaha was bred to The Moor and his son Sultan, and there was not a failure. Gretchen was bred to three horses of entirely different strains of blood, and bore fast trotters to each. The daughter of Minnehaha is bred to one horse, Electioneer, and throws a succession of great performers, and in speaking of them it is only necessary to refer to the article of last week with the passing comment that the estimate was too low, as is shown by the lately received report of the sale of Bell Boy for more than $30,000. Now it will be at once admitted that the task of dividing the credit between Electioneer and Beautiful Bells, authoritatively saying to which must be given the greatest share is anything but an easy job. Electioneer has got a great many performers of a high class; he has got more speed from other mares, though in the aggregate, the daughter of The Moor occupies the first place. From a mare by St. Clair he has got his fastest; from a mare by A. W. Richmond the second fastest. The third and fourth, when measured by speed, are from mares by Culver's Black Hawk and Mohawk Chief, and from thoroughbred mares the two fastest stallions bred by his owner. To show more plainly the "potency" of Electioneer and the "transmission of qualities" from different dams, a table of his 2.20 performers will be in keeping.

	Name.	Sire of Dam.
2:16,	Manzanita	St. Clair.
2:16¼,	Anteeo	A. W. Richmond.
2:17½,	Adair	Culver's Black Hawk.
2:17¾,	Lot Slocum	Mohawk Chief.
2:18¼,	Bonita	St. Clair.
2:19¼,	Hinda Rose	The Moor.
2:19½,	Antevolo	A. W. Richmond.
2:20,	Ansel	Lexington.
2:20,	Albert W.	John Nelson.

Leaving everything out of consideration, excepting the bare showing which *Time* makes, and the first place among the mares which have had progeny by Electioneer must be given to St. Clair, the second to A. W. Richmond, the third and fourth divided between Mohawk Chief and Culver's Black Hawk, the fifth to The Moor, the sixth and seventh divided between Lexington and John Nelson. From this data the sire would obtain the greatest share of the credit of the family. Positive transmission of qualities, irrespective of the breeding of the dams, or more properly stated through dams of different blood, is a grand test of capacity. It would have been a more thorough test of Beautiful Bells and her dam had there been a greater variety of sires.

Gretchen stands the test triumphantly. By A. W. Richmond she had her fastest when measured by the record, and 2:19½ is a good mark; by The Moor she had Del Sur, 2:24½, and by Woodford Mambrino, Iuca, 2:27. Her daughter Sable, Mr. Rose informed us, was the fastest colt bred at Sunny Slope up to that time, and another daughter by The Moor was also very fast.

There is comparatively little data on the side of the sire and dam of Sable Wilkes. That he is the best from either goes without saying. Not that their progeny is restricted to this single example, as Sable had a filly by Poscora Hayward, and from the time she has been in the stud it is likely that there are others. Guy Wilkes, we are informed by a man who formerly was in the employ of his breeder, has two of his get, foaled before the horse came to California, and Goldsmith had others in train last summer. There is no way, then, to separate the claims by those who have only public records for guides, and in this case our readers can take their choice until more is known. Should Sable Wilkes show the determination and gameness of his sire, we will give him the biggest part of the honor. The progeny of Gretchen has been charged with softness, but as that is a common accusation when an effort is made to run down horses, we give it small consideration. The colt should certainly possess that much-desired quality. His action is better, and his form fully as good, so that he should not fall behind his progenitor. That The Moor has won great honor apart from what he has gained by animals bred by his importer is too plain to be disputed, and even critics who will not admit any good to be found in horses outside of those they are interested in cannot make a case against the California representative of the Clays.

We will not present the claims of the patriarch of the Clay and Bashaw families as being worthy of the rank conceded Messenger. Were that done there would be another broken shindy with scarcely a fraction of it left. His greatest son not only brought in more thoroughbred blood, but a portion of that from Messenger. As Mr. Wallace truly says, there has been a vast amount of humbug regarding thoroughbreds, not the least of which is the rating of a little Arab or even The Barb above such a horse as Messenger.

Horse and Dog.

Mr. Wallace illustrates the necessity of adhering to trotting strains by instancing pointer dogs. Now it will not answer to state that there are different degrees of heredity in horses and dogs and have the statement accepted literally, and yet it may be true. All horses have an inheritance of trotting action, or so nearly all that in the many which have come under our observation there was not an exception. But there are few races of dogs which possess a natural instinct to point, and therefore it could scarcely be expected that when non-pointing blood predominates the tendency should survive.

The mysteries of scent are unfathomable. Whatever the subtle essence may be which is called scent, perfume or even overpowering stench, it is only revealed through the organs created for the purpose. It is too filamentous for the microscope to bring to light, nothing for the most acute feeling to discover, intangible to every sense save the olfactory nerves.

There is little question that every dog which is endowned with an exquisite sense of smell could be taught to point. We have a well-authenticated account of a pig which had acquired the accomplishment, though it would hardly pay to give lessons to pigs and dogs which could only be made serviceable through great and diligent labor. This simile might be used to show the wisdom of rejecting all others than acknowledged trotting strains when the object was to breed fast trotters, but there is in reality no analogy. The bull-dog was used for a cross on the greyhound with good success, and we believe that pointers originated from a cross between setters and some smooth-haired race.

Fast trotters had their origin in the same animals from which fast gallopers have descended, and so there are the original elements to experiment with. A man may not have the inclination or means to inaugurate expensive experiments, though the coupling of horses of any kind with the expectation of obtaining a high rate of speed is more or less experimental. But when the fastest of all the fast trotters, the second fastest and a great number of performers of more than average ability come from dams which are only one remove from the blood-horse, it is no longer an off chance. There is more of a chance in the first remove, as that is the first trial of an experiment, though there are compensating probabilities. An untried mare of any breeding is an unknown quality. She, regardless of family connections, is certainly endowed with the trotting faculty, and one of the outward signs of fast trotting capacity is the form which is found to rule in animals which can show great speed. Apart that pointers are of a peculiar type of physical conformation, there is nothing to show the possession of singular qualifications. Neither can the fastest trotter or the fastest race-horse be absolutely selected from the shape, and the possession can alone be determined from actual trial.

Mr. Wallace lays a good deal of stress on the charge that Planet and Glencoe had not produced trotters when restricted to a mingling of these two strains. If it were proved beyond a doubt that Planet and Glencoe did not give the right mixture, but that Planet and Glencoe in the dam, united to Hambletonian and Clay in the sire, resulted in such animals as Palo Alto and Gertrude Russell, there would be good sense in making the combination. But Glencoe blood is not so rare in fast trotters. In California a grandson, Colonel Lewis, beat Fullerton and Occident in 2:18¾, 2:19¾, 2:21, and that was ten years ago, and practically his first season on the track. Last season another grandson, Longfellow, trotted close to 2:20, and others of the blood have demonstrated that they possessed the knack. The dam of the phenomenal pacer Arrow is a granddaughter of Glencoe, and the dams of Richmond and Pope Leo are also only two removes from the "lusty Newmarket stallion."

Los Angeles Spring Meeting.

The opening meeting for 1888 in California will be at Los Angeles, the dates from April 10th to 14th inclusive. An attractive programme is presented, and the entries will close on March 15th at midnight. The advertisement gives all the needed information for those who have horses to engage, though we desire to add a word or two. There could not be a better time of the year for up-country folk to visit Los Angeles. The early part and middle of April in that section is as beautiful in weather and scenic attractions as can be desired. It is the longest kind of odds that there will be no negligence on the part of the clerk who has charge of sunshine and balmy air, and that these will be dispensed with a bountiful hand.

The trip is a pleasant excursion. In less than twenty-four hours the distance between San Francisco and Los Angeles is accomplished, and with all the present-day comforts of railway travel. While it is not likely that race-horses of this section will compete, owing to the Blood Horse Meeting being so near at hand, there are plenty south of here to ensure large fields in all of the events. But there is nothing in the way of trotters engaging in the trip, and there are three classes which are still open, viz, 2:27, 2:35, and 2:25, with money enough to pay expenses to those who are fortunate in capturing the brackets. The speculatively inclined will enjoy plenty of opportunity to gratify their desires, as there is plenty of money in that section, and a goodly share of it in hands willing to post it. Los Angeles is unquestionably one of the briskest towns on the coast, in fact we have heard men claim that it was the liveliest, and when that is the case the races are sure to bring out a large attendance. No one need fear a dull time, as the horses are there as well as the people, and with a few outsiders to give zest the sport is sure to be first-rate. That section of California has established a very high reputation as the birthplace of fast horses, racers, trotters, and pacers of classes which are at the very top, and gaining greater celebrity with every year. They have stood the most severe tests at home and abroad, and come out of the contests with flying colors. It is not out of the way to anticipate that the coming meeting will be a good one in every respect, and that visitors will be well repaid for their journey.

Bay District Course.

We managed to get away last Sunday morning as far as the Bay District Track. It was super-glorious in the way of weather, and the trip across the bay, the ride on the McAllister street cable cars, and the walk from the terminus on the hill to the course were all enjoyable. The sun shone brightly, the air was warm, and all of the surroundings in keeping. The track was in fine shape, quite a number of horses exercising, some of the trainers, evidently apprehensive of an unfavorable change in the weather, working out. Elector and Palatina had a two-handed reel, and right well they moved through the last quarter. Elector has been laid up for some time, but now he seems to be right all around. He is a very handsome horse, with action that is hard to excel and a flight of speed that few surpass. Someway he has been lost sight of, and we must acknowledge forgetfulness or he would certainly have been rated as a promising candidate for the honors of the National. Some two years ago we saw him trot half a mile in a race 1:10, and then he was lame. From what we saw at this visit it is not unlikely that he will add another name to the long list of Electioneers in the 2:20 list. Palatina also moved well, albeit the stallion carried her to a break a little before reaching the wire. There was little time to look about. Some of the racers under the charge of Longfellow, the Joe Hookers belonging to Mr. Adams, and fine looking colts they are; a glance at a two-year-old, which Lindsey has, by Hambletonian Mambrino, which, by the way, proves that Oregon can turn out well-grown and otherwise promising colts of that age; a short conversation with a few gentlemen who were interested spectators, and off for home. Just one minute too late for the noon boat and we had a positive engagement to keep in an hour, but the Alameda brought us out. A delay of a quarter of an hour was all, and by the aid of the "grip cars" on San Pablo Av., there was a hare three minutes behind the mark. Who would not live on the right side of the bay when there are such conveniences for rapid transit? Every quarter of an hour from six till six, every half hour from then until midnight, and the same ticket will take you to either of the Berkeleys, Oakland or Alameda. That is a Berkeley return ticket which only costs twenty-five cents will carry you to either place named. For ten cents additional you go to Golden Gate Park and back, and an outlay, all told, of less than a dollar will provide transportation on both sides of the bay to the Cliff House and back and all over San Francisco. Nothing like it in the world when comfort, cheapness, celerity of movement and general satisfaction are considered.

Abnormal Teeth.

Heretofore an account was given of a singular departure from usual dentition in a colt. That was in the upper hrindle teeth (tusks) having been cut, and one of them fully as large as that in a full grown horse, by a colt which lacked several months of being three years old. A still more singular dentition was discovered in the same animal a few days ago. The colt is Anteire, and he was brought out a short time ago as an illustration of the trouble which frequently is met with in colts, "getting off their gait." We became satisfied that his teeth had something to do with the inclination to single-foot. He was determined to carry his tongue over the bit, and when stopped from that either thrust it out on the side of his mouth or doubled it behind the bits. The molars are so prominent that they form quite a ridge on each cheek, and the supposition was that the main difficulty was in that location. Dr. Bowhill was requested to make an examination, bringing such implements as were necessary to remedy the evil. The incisors were attended to, and these, too, showed that the rule did not "obtain." He had shed on the upper jaw the "nipper" which should have been retained for at least eight months yet; on the lower one of the center nippers had got on a level with the others, but that which should have been shed still kept its place. That was easily removed, but when Dr. Bowhill continued his explorations he found two teeth on the lower jaw which were not in accordance with charts or hooks.

Partly corresponding to the lower bridle teeth, but so far removed from the usual location that it seemed improbable that they were intended to take their place. Scarcely more than half an inch from the first molar, and not quite one and a half inches apart, directly under the tongue so that an ordinary search would have failed to discover them. Rather rounder at the point than tusks are when first cut, though quite sharp, and projecting about three-eighths of an inch. Not at all surprising that the animal should endeavor to keep the bit from pressing his tongue against these pointed ivories; not to be "wondered at" that he should single-foot, pace or do most anything else to show his dislike to the lessons he was expected to learn. It would have been somewhat hazardous to extract them. Evidently firmly rooted the safer plan was to file them away. Before operating on the teeth, a slight improvement was made by drawing the check bit to the roof of his mouth and connecting that and the driving bit with such short rubber bands as to bring them together until there was a stiff pull on the reins. It is too soon after the operation to tell what the results will be, though there is a manifest change for the better. Whether "supernumeraries," or the regular canine teeth misplaced cannot be fully settled until the time comes for the lower tusks to show. If extra, nature has been altogether too lavish in the dental portion of his anatomy.

Budd Doble.

It is many years since we first met "Budd." He was a stripling then, and one of the pattern youngsters whose business was on the trotting track. A pleasant lad, with a smile on his face and a merry twinkle in his eye. He started on the right track, and, so far as our acquaintance with him extends, he never deviated from it. He has been prominently connected with many of the celebrities. When Fawcett and Trussell bought Dexter he was employed to ride and drive him. This was in 1866, and though he had been many years in the business before, that may be said to be the real commencement of his life campaign. After Dexter came Goldsmith Maid, and their names are inseparably connected. There is little likelihood of their being a parallel to the great little mare. It is doubtful if any other driver could have carried her through such a series of campaigns with the same eclat. The man was as great a favorite as the mare, and the desire, in many localities, to see the man was greater than the curiosity to witness the performances of the Queen. We had not met Doble in many years, until he paid us a visit a week ago. It was almost startling to see how slight the change in the past twenty-two years. Had he been seated in a sulky, behind a handsome chestnut horse with white legs and face, cap and jacket of the color worn in 1866, and we might have fancied that it was the eidolon of man and horse, and looked further for the familiar Driving Park on State Street, Chicago.

We were much pleased to see him, doubly so that he was looking so well, and there was an additional gratification when we learned that he was going to take Arrow back with him. Should he pace in Chicago it is nearly certain that there will be quite a number of visitors from Clinton and Jackson Counties, Iowa, where his sire was so well known. We sincerely hope that both may add to their recorded deeds of high emprise.

H. R. Baker, of Montana, has purchased of J. T. Wisdom, Baker City, Oregon, the b g Warpeak, 3, by Chesapeake, dam Ordnance by Wa Dance.

The Colt Stakes.

Although the time for the closing of the Colt Stakes is yet a short distance in the future, it may be a good idea for those who have the youngsters in charge to keep them in remembrance.

There is no necessity for repeating the information contained in the "ads," but it will not be out of place to make a few general remarks in relation thereto.

Colt stakes are the life of the turf, and their importance to trotting interests is far greater than is generally realized. Every breeder is interested in giving them hearty support. Though colts may not be thought of promise enough to warrant the outlay, there is no telling what a few months may bring forth, and the sluggard of the early spring may be the fleet-footed crack of the autumn. Then should the nominating fee be a total loss this year, another revolution of the earth around the sun may bring animals which will far more than recoup all previous failures, and with full lists of nominations there will be additional inducements for new men to come in.

It will not do to let the dread of meeting phenomenal colts interfere. Many of our largest stakes have been won in time which any breeder who has a fair quality of stock may hope to emulate. The owner of one good mare, with the chance which is now offered to obtain the services of a first-class stallion, has good grounds for subscribing. There are others interested beside those who are closely identified with trotting affairs. Hundreds of people are attracted to California by the fame of California race-horses and trotters. We do not mean to say that the horses are all that brings them, though quite a number of visitors are induced to make the trip from their fancies in that direction. Other attractions pull with a strong force; then comes the strain from this strand of the cable, and the journey is made.

Horse Pictures.

There is no necessity for seeking foreign talent to secure fine pictures of horses. There are several artists, residents of California, which are in the front rank of the profession. In our estimation Wyttenbach has not an equal in animal portraiture in the United States. Hill has shown capital work, and though we have not seen paintings by Boyd, the accuracy of his drawing and fidelity of his portraits is a guarantee that his works in oil will be acceptable. Were Wyttenbach to make known his talent so as to be fully appreciated, he would rank with Herring, Morland, Troye and the very best of the artists of the last century. But nearly his only opportunity here was in the way of fancy, or portraits in "black and white." Of the former were the "Boys in Trouble," which elicited admiration from all who saw it; critics of painting as well as those who did not claim critical acumen, and the "Boys and Donkey." The former sold in New York, we believe, for a large sum, and while it and the latter hung in this office elicited warm encomiums from every observer.

The cuts which have appeared in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN are the best certificate of the capacity of the artists who drew them, when compared with those in Eastern journals, and no one will question the talent to be found in California. Big talk and big prices may mislead those who are governed by the old saying "dear-bought and far-fetched," but owners of discrimination will not be caught by that kind of chaff.

The National Stallion Stake.

Up to the hour of closing our form, 10 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, Capt. Smith had received the following nominations for the stake:

Wm. Corbitt's b h Guy Wilkes.
B. C. Holly's ch c Woodnut.
F. A. Jones' g h Jim Mulvenna.
Palo Alto's b h Palo Alto.
Palo Alto's b h Rexford.

In addition we absolutely know that the entries of Antevolo, Director and Stamboul were mailed in time and will reach Capt. Smith before night, and we hope the entry of Dawn is also en-route. There is a big piece of the world yet to hear from, and the outlook for a good field and a great race could not be better.

Standard Blood at Auction.

At the Bay District Track, on March 20th, Messrs. Kulip & Co. announce a peremptory sale of a large catalogue of standard bred trotters, by direction of F. T. Underhill of the Ontare Ranch, Santa Barbara County. The ranch having been sold, the stock must be disposed of. Most of the animals are registered. All the horses, both stallions and mares, are deeply inbred to Hambletonian, with outcrosses to Mambrino Chief and Clay, and admirably suited to our California lines of trotting blood. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

The thoroughbred stallion St. Paul by Alarm, dam Lady Salyers by Longfellow, is in the stud in Oregon at a [illegible] fee, and is attracting attention among the breeders of thoroughbreds.

Sport at Fresno.

Enitor Breeder and Sportsman:—We celebrated Washington's Birthday here on the Fair Grounds through the liberality of the association and Mr. James Linely. The association gave two trotting races and Mr. Linely gave the two running races, and should have credit for the generous spirit in which he encourages sport in our city, giving freely from his own purse to help racing. About one thousand people attended the races, and all were well pleased with the day's sport. The betting was good, about $2,500 going into the pool-box. The racing was the best we have had on our grounds since the opening of the Fair Grounds; all of the heats were close and exciting. Especially in the trotting race the finishes were very close. The association will give some more races later on, as this day's races netted them a very nice sum. The following are the summaries:

Trotling—Purse $100.

Johnny Hayward, g g—Henry McHugh	4	1	1	1
Flora F., c b m—Chas. Bowers	1	4	4	dr
Fannie, ch m—Jas. Linely	3	3	2	2
Fresno, c b g—A. C. Clark	2	2	3	3

Time, 2:36, 2:35, 2:35, 2:34½.

Running—600 yards. Purse $100.

Gray Mollie, g m—A. C. Goodrich	1
Spring Water, b h—T. Lowery	2
Butcher Boy, ch h—J. Meyers	3

Time, :32½.

Trotting—Special for roadsters. Purse $50.

Rowdy, b g—Dr. Ball	1	1	1
Tom, b g—J. Waterman	3	3	3
Dutch, g g—Chas. Owens	2	2	4
Bah, b g—Jas. Linely	4	4	2

Time, 3:02, 2:50, 2:45.

Running—Dash 500 yards. Purse $75.

Bumble Bee, h m—A. Hanning	1
Butcher Boy, ch h—J. Meyers	3
Spring Water, h b—T. Lowery	2

Time, :35½.

Mr. Real Terry won a match race on Mr. Grady's ch g, beating Mr. Woodward's ch g. Mr. Terry sits a horse like a jockey, and rode his mount in a masterly manner. A great deal of interest was taken in this race, and the association should encourage gentlemen's riding races. H. M. H.

Fresno, Feb. 22.

Depth of Good Soil.

Opinions of farmers differ, though not more widely than do the facts on which they are based, as to the depth that soil may be profitably cultivated. In the best soils plant food is found deeper than the plow can ever go. This, however, is mainly mineral. Vegetable matters collect near the surface. If they are very deep, as they sometimes are, the lower portions are usually filled with stagnant water. Some settlers on black muck soils, in the West, thought they had secured land of inexhaustible fertility mainly because it was black to a great depth. They found after a while that, however deep their muck beds, only the part that could be thoroughly dried during the growing season was of any use to them.

What such land needs most is thorough drainage. As soon as it gets this, however, the muck bed becomes thinner, as its carbon burns by exposure to sun and air. Then comes the severest test. If the original soil is deficient in mineral plant food the lacking elements must soon be supplied. But whether poor or rich in mineral plant food, supplies of potash and phosphate will soon be needed. However poor the vegetable matter may be, its decomposition will liberate ammonia enough to go a long way towards supplying grain crops, provided phosphate is furnished. But whenever the sub-soil is sandy, potash is also probably needed. Wood ashes are nearly always beneficial to muck lands, as the caustic potash they contain hastens decomposition of vegetable plant food, besides making phosphate also more available.

Land annually overflowed by rivers has usually a deep, rich soil, though it often has not so large an amount of vegetable matter as would be supposed. The yearly deposit is not of vegetable mould, but of fine particles of upland soil. Though it is covered with water for a little time, the water is not stagnant, and soon passes off, and as the deposit of silt is porous it makes a warm, rich soil. Though it is a small deposit at each overflow, it aggregates many feet in depth during the thousands of years that it has been going on. The wonder is that the small fertilizing properties of upland soil should produce so great an effect when carried by water and deposited over the naturally richer low lands. But it must be remembered that it is surface soil that is thus brought down, mixed with decaying leaves and other vegetable matter.

Sometimes deepening of naturally thin soils is done by carting on them soil dry from other places for that purpose. Wherever marl clay is found near sandy surface soil, it is often profitably used as top dressing. Usually the two are found either together or close beside each other. Pits are dug in the subsoil for the marl which is hauled upon the sand and then mixed by shallow plowing. Marl contains potash, and in some places phosphate, giving it great manurial value for sand soils, besides its effect in improving their mechanical texture. Sandy soils are too open to air and sun. Their vegetable matter soon burns up after they have been plowed a few times, unless extra care is taken to seed with grass or clover frequently, and to use as much clover as possible as green manure. But deepening such soils must be done slowly and carefully, taking special care not to plow at any time so as to turn the vegetable matter too far below the surface.

The advantage of clover for deepening sandy or other thin soils can scarcely be over-estimated. Owing to the comparative poverty of the subsoil, the roots of most crops do not forage far down for food. The deep roots of corn and the grains are seeking moisture rather than nutriment. They are only fine, slender threads, and cannot easily be followed down in digging. The clover roots in the subsoil are larger, and probably derive thence some part of the mineral plant food which this crop requires. This, however, depends greatly on the character of the subsoil, some being much richer in mineral plant food than others. Naturally strong wheat lands often show that the soil is rich in phosphate to a great depth. Good wheat has been grown on soil taken from the bottom of newly dug wells after a year's exposure to air and frost, but without any manure.

Seventy or eighty years ago farmers of Lincolnshire, England, found their wheat lands failing from lack of phosphate. They did not know the cause, and could not make enough barnyard manure to keep the soil rich for the rotation they used. Some of them accidentally found that the clay subsoil carted on their fields made a good fertilizer for the wheat crop. Pits were dug, and it was the winter's work of many thousand men to dig up and throw out the clay, while teams with carts loaded it and drew upon the fields. It was an expensive but effective way to deepen the soil, and yet probably, excepting for the phosphate the subsoil contained, it was generally less rich in other elements than the surface soil to which it was applied. But in adding the missing element, it made available other plant food that could not before be used. There are in modern times much cheaper modes of adding phosphate to the soil than digging it up in raw clay subsoil. Since the use of guano and bone dust have come into fashion, Lincolnshire farmers no longer spend their winters in digging subsoil clay as manure. The fact, however, is interesting, as showing how uneducated farmers learned to help their lands before science taught them an easier and better way.—*American Cultivator.*

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

Spring Meeting 1888.

April 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $75 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards; maidens, if three years old, allowed 7 pounds, if four years old or upwards allowed 12 pounds. One Mile.

2.—CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a Mile. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

3.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second, for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three-year-olds allowed 5 pounds; if four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. Three Quarters of a Mile.

4.—THE TIDAL STAKES for three-year-olds. One Mile and a Quarter. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

SECOND DAY.

5.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 pounds; of four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. Mile Heats.

6.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds and upwards. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; 2 pounds allowed for each $100 less down to $1,000; then 1 pound for each $100 less down to $400. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race. Seven-Eighths of a Mile.

7.—THE VERNAL STAKES, for two-year-olds, $10 each, p p, with $300 added, second to receive $50. Winner of the California Stake on the first day to carry 3 pounds extra; horses starting in that race and not placed allowed 3 pounds. Five-Eighths of a Mile.

8.—THE PACIFIC DERBY, for three-year-olds. One Mile and a Half. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

THIRD DAY.

9.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. Conditions as in No. 6. One Mile.

10.—THE GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-Quarters of a Mile. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

11.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winners of any race at this meeting, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 pounds extra. Three-Quarter Mile Heats.

12.—PURSE $500, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winner of the Tidal Stakes at the meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of the Pacific Derby 7 pounds extra; of both 10 pounds extra. One Mile and Three-Eighths.

FOURTH DAY.

13.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-old fillies. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of two, 8 pounds extra. One Mile and a Sixteenth.

14.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to third; a handicap for two-year-olds. Declaration $5, to go to the racing fund. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M. Declarations due at 6 P. M. the same day. Seven-Eighths of a Mile.

15.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second. Owners' handicap for horses that have started and not won at this meeting. Entries close with the Secretary, or through the entry box at the track at 6 P. M. the day before the race. Weights to be carried must be given with the entry. Winners of Nos. 14 and 15, if entered in this race, may be withdrawn without penalty. One Mile and an Eighth.

16.—PURSE $750 for all ages; entrance, $25 each from starters. Starting money divided 70 per cent to the second, and 30 per cent. to the third horse. Declarations $15, to go to the racing fund. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds 108 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards 114 pounds. Sex allowances. One Mile and Three-Quarters.

Entries close Thursday, March 15, 1888.

D. McCLURE, President.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary, 313 Bush Street, San Francisco. 25fe

SONOMA COUNTY STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. Standard, No. 7868.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

Sidney, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15 2¼ hands high, racing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:10 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35¼. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57¼, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

Valensin, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 to cart, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

Terms $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care, but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.

31de **Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.**

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by Imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

Terms $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed.

Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.

14ja26 **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE WILKES STALLION.

MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26¾, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:38 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
11fe **Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.**

National Trotting Stallion Stake.

Stakes for Trotting Stallions.

A sweepstakes for all trotting stallions, of 1,000 each, with forfeits as hereinafter described; heats of a mile, best 3 in 5 in harness. Five or more nominations to fill, to name and close on Thursday, the first day of March next, with the Treasurer. Two hundred dollars to be paid at that date which **must accompany the nomination;** $300 on Saturday, the first day of September next, and the final payment of $500 on Wednesday, the 17th of October next. The race to be trotted on Saturday, the 20th of October next, provided day and track are good on that day, and in case the selected day and track are not favorable the race to be postponed until the first good day and good track thereafter; but if said postponement be more than ten days, then each subscriber to have the right to withdraw his last payment, proper notice having been given the Treasurer of his intention to withdraw when the ten days have expired, and a failure to give said notice will hold the whole stake until the race is decided. Said race to be trotted on one of the following named tracks: San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Sacramento or Stockton, it being optional with the Treasurer which of these is selected, using his judgment in regard to selecting the track which will yield the most money to be added to the stake. This added money shall consist of all the accruing profits, after the necessary expenses are liquidated. The Treasurer may advertise for proposals from the proprietors of the tracks named, soliciting bids for a certain amount of money or such other offers as he shall designate. The Treasurer shall have full power to conduct all the business pertaining to the stake, appoint Secretary, judges of the race, and fill any other offices or stations necessary to a proper management.

Should, from any cause, the Treasurer be incapacitated from attending to the business, then the subscribers who at the time are eligible to start in the race shall elect his successor, who will be invested with the powers first granted.

The rules to govern said stake shall be those of the association in which the track selected holds membership, though it is imperative that the track shall be a member of the American Trotting Association or the National Trotting Association, and should the Treasurer deem it expedient he is empowered to apply for membership in either or both of the above-named associations.

The stakes and added money shall be apportioned as follows: If four or more horses start, the first or winning horse shall receive fifty per cent. of the whole amount of stakes and added money, the second in the race twenty-five per cent., the third in the race fifteen per cent., and the fourth in the race ten per cent. If three start the division shall be, the winner sixty per cent., the second twenty-five per cent., and the third fifteen per cent. If two start the winner shall receive seventy per cent., the second thirty per cent. Should there be a "walk-over," the horse making it shall receive all the stakes and forfeits less the necessary expenses. A failure to pay at the stipulated time will incur a loss of previous payments

Address nominations to **N. T. Smith**, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

N. T. SMITH.
ja21tf **Treasurer of National Trotting Stallion Stake**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

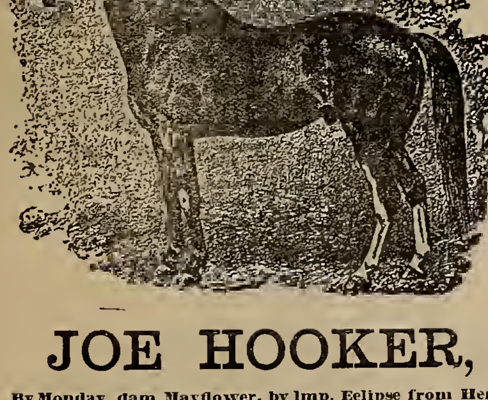
Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
7ja **Pleasanton, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by Imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. S. BAGWILL,**
gide Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:20½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½:

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,126, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others

First dam by Whalebone 365, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868. recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms. $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE,**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead: 16 hands high, weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood, Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to
21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1885.

By Candidate 64; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active, a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885. imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KILLIP & CO., No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track, City.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. I, page 442.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 51 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 4, 41, 2), the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup, and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 3, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¾; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 89 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Almaletta by Strader's Cassius M Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23½; Durango, 2:23¾; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha, Happy Thought, 2:22¼; Mambrino Boy, 2:26½; J. B. Richardson, 2:26½; Lottie K. 2:26¾; Bertha, 2:27½, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¾; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $100 the season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16½ hands, weight about 1250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO	Whipple's Hambletonian, Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Guy Miller 861	Hambletonian 10. Sharpless' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem	Tattler 300	Pilot Jr. 12. Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief 11 Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc; second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5696	Almont, Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian 10. Katy Darling
		dam by	Mambrino Chief 11. By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
	Hortense	Messenger Duroc Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31½ as a yearling.	
		Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained, but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accomodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address, **WM. O'NEIL, Agent,**

1sfe **Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.**

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 10 Pacific Street San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 15 1880, 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1050 lbs. He is a very highly formed horse, good bone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days track work, trotted his mile in 2:. , proving that he has the speed as well as the beauty of his sire.

Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam bay mare Gillispie by Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Young Columbia; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21½; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr. 2:19½, and he has also a large number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for the short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. Conde, the only one of Abbotsford's get that was ever systematically trained, made a record last season of 2:20 and 2:18¼ to pole. That this is not the limit of his speed is well known to all horsemen.

The dam of Abbotsford Jr. was a beautiful bay mare 15½ hands high, sired by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. are combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fe12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion.

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½. Mt Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $4 per month Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.

11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer** The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height. 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾, four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16¼ to 2.17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¼ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S, Jay Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**

First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley
Eighth dam by imp Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¼, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds His colts, so far as looks go will rank with the best There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasturage at $5 per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfilerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 1781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26½; Antonia, 2:28½, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 6 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31½); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:34½; Socrates, 4 years, 2:40½; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34½, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19½) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1885, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at 10,000. The fastest yearling in the world Norlaine, 2:31½) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,100 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo 2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:21 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell four years old, 2:24½, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star etc

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Hare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by Imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp. Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21½.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½

First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Eldine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $1.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,

31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

What Constitutes "A Gait."

No remark is commooer among the owners of trotters, who are anxious to sell, than the statement that the horse in questioo has shown a :20 gait, a :30 gait, and so forth. This is very vague, and the person listeoing is often at a loss to understand its meaoing, and still less able to controvert it. "A gait" is such an indefioite term, and depends so much upon the whim of the individnal by whom it is uttered, that it has not near as much force as it ought to have. It is undeniable that horses, unable, for lack of training or some other cause, to go a full mile at a high rate of speed, have gone a part of the distance at such a rate as to enable a judge of pace to determine what the mile, at that rate, would have been made in, whether 2:20, 2:30, more or less. And this is called "a gait." If the distance were only fifty or a hondred yards, no matter how fast it was traveled, that would hardly establish "a gait." Most plugs could go that distance. An eighth of a mile might enable a horse to demoostrate that he could go at a high rate of speed, but, including start and finish, that would hardly be a fair standard of "gait." There ought to be some generally understood, fixed meaniog attached to the term. Suppose that it be understood that, to establish a horse's "gait," he shall have traveled a full eighth of a mile at the top of his speed. Then when a man says his colt has showo him a particular "gait"—2:40 or otherwise—it will be understood that he has trotted a furlong in twenty seconds, more or less, as the case may be. This would be perfectly comprehensible to everybody. As the matter stands it is a connundrum to everybody. You are told that "he showed me a :40 gait to halter, after two weeks' handling," and you are left to your own conjecture as to its meaning. There is a delightful uncertainty about the phrase that seems to have quite a fascinatiou for gentlemen who compile catalogues. It pleases the owner, but it lacks a great deal of enlightening the reader. Some catalognes state, in describiog a horse, that he trotted a trial of a quarter or a half in so many seconds. There is a test of "gait" that is of some value. Such a statement in the catalogne of a Kentucky breeder is relied upon by persons at a distance who may happen to see it. And it influences a sale, for, no matter how lightly we at home may regard the matter, abroad the statements of our breeders in their catalognes are relied upon with confidence; and it has not come within our knowledge that that confidence has been in any instance misplaced. But nobody, however willing to believe, can understand what is meant by "showing such and such a gait," without any unit of measurement known to others besides the owner, by which the "gait" may be estimated. In the absence of such a unit we suggest that a general understanding be reached, by which the furlong, at the top rate of speed, be the standard of measurement of "gait," so far as the *rate* is concerned. This will put an end to misunderstandings, and, while regulating the use, put an end to the abuse of the term "gait."

Outing

The Gentleman's Magazine of Sport, Travel and Physical Recreation.

—:o:—

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DURING THE YEAR THERE WILL BE ARTICLES UPON

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—:o:—

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Single numbers twenty-five cents.

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29ja19

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock and General Auctioneers, 22 Montgomery Street, S. F.

GRAND AUCTION SALE

—OF—

STANDARD-BRED

Trotting Stallions and Brood-Mares,

Being the Entire Stud of FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL, Esq.,

ONTARE RANCH, Santa Barbara County.,

—AT 11 A. M., ON—

TUESDAY - - - - - - MARCH 20, 1888,

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, San Francisco.

On account of sale of the above-mentioned Ranch, Mr Underhill has determined to dispose of all his Stallions and Brood-mares. They are of the choicest and most fashionable strains comprising Ryadyk's Hambletonian, American Star, Volunteer, Clay, Mambrino Chief, Pilot Jr., Alexander, Belmont, Gold Dust and other famous trotting blood, combined with judicious thoroughbred strains. Horses will be at Bay District Track March 13th.

☞ Catalognes are being prepared, and may be had upon application to

mr3 KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street.

DIXON Driving Park ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING COLT STAKES,

FREE FOR ALL!

TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,

—IN THE—

LAST WEEK IN AUGUST,

1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Association has opened the following Colt Stakes for trotters and pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 must be paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $100 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $10, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be paid by 6 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $150 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olds and under. Entrance $30, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to be paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock m. on the day of the race. $250 added for each starter. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacers. Conditions same as for three-year-old trotters.

In all stakes failure to make paymen's as they become due forfeits entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake to be divided as follows: 60 per cent to winning colt, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If but two start they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to second. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entries close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McFADDEN, President
J. R. ROBFORD, Secretary 1e25

FOR SALE,

BY GUY WILKES,

Chestnut filly, foaled March 18, 1887, by Guy Wilkes, dam by Fortwood, 2d dam by St. Clare. She is handsome, sprightly, and a born trotter, as she has a right to be.

G. W. HANCOCK.
3mr3 Sacramento.

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Breeder and Sportsman.

GRAND

Auction Sale

—OF—

FIRST-CLASS

Short-Horn Cattle,

—AT 1 P. M., AT—

Agricultural Park,

SACRAMENTO,

—ON—

Wednesday, March 28th.

By direction of Mr. Joseph Combs, of Combs & Wilkerson, Bankers, Linneus, Missouri, we will offer on the above date, his entire herd of **Pure-bred Durham Cattle**, consisting of **50 head Bulls, Cows and Heifers** of the following well-known families: **Young Marys, Belindas, Venuses and Adelides.**

These cattle have been bred by Mr. Combs, and for quality and individual merit have no superior. Their progenitors were carefully selected from the very best herds in Kentucky and Missouri. Mr Combs will be prepared to give full guarantee as to soundness and freedom from disease, and certificates will be furnished with each animal, showing its breeding.

Catalogues will be ready March 20th. Terms at sale.

KILLIP & CO.
55fe Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

Mills, four years old, by Nephew, 15.1 hands high, bay with black points. First dam Bell McClellan 2:22, by General McClellan. Second dam by Belshazzar. Third dam by Chieftan. Fourth dam said to be thoroughbred.

Mills has been driven 33 times and is very speedy. Has a filly now ten months old by Anteros, which is fine and large and very fast to halter, which shows Mills to be a grand brood-mare; she is kind and gentle.

My only reason for selling is because I have not the time to develop her speed, and cannot continue to drive her.

Price $600, which is one-third her value. Address,

W. A. PARKHURST,
Real Estate Agent
Room 2, Knox Block.
11fe8 San Jose, Cal.

Santa Clara VALLEY

Agricultural Society,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

Garden City Trotting Stake, for three-year-olds or younger; $60 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $25 on July 1st, and $25 on September 1st; $250 added. Colts having a record of 2:30 or better barred.

Vendome Trotting Stake, for two-year-olds or younger; $30 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $15 on July 1st, and $15 on September 1st; $200 added. Colts having a yearling record of 2:40 or better barred.

Santa Clara County Trotting Stake, for District two-year-olds without a yearling record. $10 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $15 on July 1st, and $15 on September 1st; $200 added. Parties must have owned these colts on or before Feb. 15th, 1888, to be eligible in this stake. Palo Alto Stock Farm barred.

Conditions.

In all the above stakes failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments. Stakes and added money divided 50 per cent., 25 per cent., 15 per cent. and 10 per cent.

Three-year-old stakes three in five, two-year-old stakes mile heats.

Five or more entries required to fill, three or more to start. If only two colts start they must contest for the entrance money only, divided 65 and 35. A colt making a walk-over gets the entire stake, but no added money.

Entries to the above stakes will close with the Secretary April 1st, 1888.

E. TOPHAM, President.
G. H. BRAGG, Secretary 3mr

For Immediate Sale

Wilkes Pasha.

(Standard) 2618.

The Most Fashionable Combination of Blood Available.

Dark bay, 16½ hands, with white hind feet, foaled in 1884, bred by R. P. Pepper, of Frankfort, Kentucky. A magnificent horse, thoroughly quiet, sound, and a sure getter.

Sired by Onward 2111. Record 2:25 1-4. Trial, 2 17.

He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20.

First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, (sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Panchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24½; Ambassador, 2:25, and four others in 2:30).

Grandam by Wilson's Snow-Storm (sire of Jim Irving, 2:20).

Great grandam by Paddy Burns (thoroughbred).

Onward, the sire of Wilkes Pasha, is at the head of Col. R. P. Pepper's great breeding establishment at Frankfort, Ky., and is considered the best of the great sons of the great George Wilkes.

For further particulars apply to the owner,

S. C. DAVIDSON,
Manor House, San Diego.

Or at Davis' Livery Barn, 2d Street, San Diego, where he can be seen 3mr

CHUBB,

The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing writt n by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, rod trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, sent for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address.

THOS. H. CHUBB,
14ja Post Mills, Vt.

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co.'s Stallions.

Director. Little Black Jug. Richmond.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th and closing July 1st, 1888.

—:o:—

DIRECTOR.

Director was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:18¾, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:14 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met, Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $100 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

LITTLE BLACK JUG.

LITTLE BLACK JUG was sired by Director, dam the dam of Little Brown Jug, record three heats in 2:21, and Brown Hal, record 2:13, trial in 2:08. This colt is three years old, has no record, but can trot fast, is improving rapidly, and must surely produce fast, game trotters as he has more near extreme fast relatives on both the sire's and dam's side than any colt in the world, having J. I. C., Phallas and Dexter on the sire's side and Little Brown Jug and Brown Hal on the dam's.

This colt will be allowed to serve ten (10) mares at $50 for the season

RICHMOND.

Richmond is by A. W. Richmond, first dam by Sultan, second dam by Crichton. This is a grand young trotter and we expect him to equal his half brother Arrow, as his breeding is nearly the same, and with six week's work he showed quarters in 35 seconds; his development of speed was so phenomenal it is thought that he will beat all of his sire's get.

This horse will stand for 20 mares at $50 for the season.

We think the service fees for these different stallions within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fees for any stallions ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed and there will be no charges for pasture, unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing mares do not change owners in, and stallions are alive. In case either stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other horse equally as good, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid cash or a good approved note given, payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent
11fe Pleasanton, Cal.

1888. 1888.

Los Angeles.

THIRD

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

—OF THE—

Los Angeles Turf Club.

FIVE DAYS RACING!

—AT—

Agricultural Park

April 10th to 14th Inclusive.

Entries Close March 15th, Midnight.

First Day—April 10th.

1.—RUNNING—Nadeau House Stake, for two-year-olds. Closed December, 1886, with 22 entries. Three-quarter mile.
2.—RUNNING—Mile dash, all ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.
3.—TROTTING—2:27 class. Purse, $100.

Second Day—April 11th.

4.—RUNNING—One-half mile and repeat. All ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $100 added; $ 5 to second.
5.—RUNNING—Park Handicap. Free for all; one and one-quarter miles. $25 entrance; $15 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second; weights announced March 21th.
6. TROTTING—Three-year-old stake; closed December, 1886; 11 entries.

Third Day—April 12th.

7.—RUNNING—For two-year-olds; winner of Nadeau House Stakes carries 7 lbs. penalty; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $75 added; $30 to second. Five-eighths mile dash.
8.—TROTTING—2:35 class. Purse $300.
9.—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-olds; mile and repeat; closed December, 1886, with 9 entries.

Fourth Day—April 13th.

10.—RUNNING—Los Angeles Derby. Stake closed December, 1886, with 9 entries. One and one-half miles.
11.—RUNNING—Three quarters and repeat; all ages; $25 entrance; half forfeit; $125 added; $50 to second.
12.—TROTTING—2:25 class. Purse $400.
13.—TROTTING—For horses owned on or before January 15th, owners to drive, that have never started in a race. Mile heats two in three. Purse, $100.
14.—PACING—Three minute class. Purse, $100. Lela S. barre.
15.—RUNNING—Thirty-mile challenge, long distance race; six horses to each rider; change each mile. $50 entrance; $250 added, of which second receives $100; 3 or more to enter and 3 to start.

CONDITIONS.

P. C. B. H. A. Rules to govern running. Weights of 1887, American Association Rules to govern trotting and pacing. 10 per cent. entrance to purses to accompany nominations; five to enter, three to start. If less number enter pro portionate amount of purse deducted. All pacing and trotting to be best 3 in five, unless otherwise stated. Money divided 60 per cent., 30 per cent., and 10 per cent. No added money for walk-over; running or trotting or pacing The animal walking over to receive entrances actually paid in. Also

STAKES FOR SPRING MEETING, 1889.

1.—RUNNING—Nadeau House Stakes, for two-year-olds, foals of 1887; $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomination; $15 January 1, 1889, $25 day of race, $200 added. Five-eighths miles. To be run first day of meeting.
2.—RUNNING—Los Angeles Derby Stake, for three-year-olds, foals of 1886. Same terms as No. 1, $300 added. To be run fourth day of meeting. One and one-half miles.
3.—TROTTING STAKE—For two-year-olds, foals of 1887. Same terms as No. 1, $200 added. Mile and repeat. Second day of meeting.
4.—TROTTING STAKES—For three-year-olds, foals of 1886. Same terms as No. 1, $300 added. Third day of meeting.

Same conditions as above, except that stakes and added money will be competed and divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Failure to make subsequent payments forfeits money already paid.

All entries close with **E. A. DECAMP, Secretary, March 15, 1888, Midnight.**

N. A. COVARRUBIAS, President.

At the same time the

SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Offer the following Trotting Stakes for

Fall Meeting Aug. 6 to 11, '88.

1.—Three-year-old Stake, foals of 1885, $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomination; $15 June 1st, and balance, $25, July 31, 1888; $250 added. Mile heats, three in five.
2.—Four-Year-Old Stake, foals of 1884. Same terms as No. 1.

CONDITIONS.

American Trotting Association Rules to govern. Five or more to enter; three to start.

Stakes to be divided: seven-tenths to first, two-tenths to second, one-tenth to third horse.

Added money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent; if three only start fourth money reverts to society; if two only start, third and fourth money reverts to society.

No added money for a walk-over; a horse making it only entitled to entrances actually paid in. A failure to make subsequent payments forfeits all money paid

For entry blank and information see or write

Box 210. E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary.

Entries close March 15th, midnight.

11feb **J. W. ROBINSON, President.**

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast

P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.

☞Send for Circular, oct d

Sacramento

COLT STAKES ASSOCIATION.

Trotting and Pacing Stakes for 1888.

No. 1.—The Sacramento Yearling Trotting Stake for 1888.

Free for all foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 October 27, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento October 29, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. The second colt to receive $150, and the third colt $75 from the stake, the first colt to take the balance. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 2.—Special Yearling Trotting Stake.

Open to foals of 1887, owned in Sacramento County.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 2, 1888. To be trotted at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

PACING STAKES.

No. 3.—For all pacing yearlings, foals of 1887.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 to be paid November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento November 5, 1888, good day and track. Dash of one mile. First colt to receive six-tenths, the second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 4.—For all Pacing Two-Year-Olds, foals of 1886.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888, and $25 November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. One mile and repeat. First colt to receive six-tenths, second three-tenths, and the third one-tenth of stake.

Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

No. 5.—For all Pacing Three-Year-Olds, foals of 1885.—$75 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid May 1, 1888; $25 August 1, 1888 and $25 November 3, 1888. To be paced at Sacramento, November 5, 1888, good day and track. Mile heats 3 in 5. First colt to receive six-tenths, second colt three-tenths, and the third colt one-tenth of stake.

Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments.

Entries to all the above stakes to close February 1 1888, with

WILBER FIELD SMITH, Sec'y
1615 G Street, Sacramento.
FRANK P. LOWELL, President. jal1

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

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and others.

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20 Leidesdorff Street,
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ESTABLISHED 1855.

Race Goods.

Largest and Best Stock on the Coast

J. O'KANE,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

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DR. DIXON'S CONDITION POWDERS,
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM
ap 24

DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate New Veterinary College, Edinburgh Awarded the Highland and Agricultural Societies Medals for Horse Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology and Histology. The Williams' Prize, '84-'85, for highest works in professional examinations, and six first-class certificates of merit. Honorary Member Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association.

OFFICE:

RECORD STABLES,
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1129 Market St. S. F., Bet. 7th and 8th.
Telephone No. 3117

STATE Agricutural Society

Trotting Sweepstakes

—FOR THE—

STATE FAIR OF 1888.

GRAND STALLION STAKE.

Open to all Stallions—$500 entrance, of which $250 must accompany nomination; $250 payable August 1, 1888. The State Agricultural Society will add $2000 for each starter up to four, or $2,000 for four or more starters. Stakes to be divided into three monies—four-sevenths to winner, two-sevenths to the second, and one-seventh to the third horse. The added money to be divided into four moneys, 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. If but two starters, stakes and added money divided five-sevenths to the winner, and two-sevenths to second. A stallion making a walk-over gets the entire stakes, but no added money. Entries close March 1st, 1888.

TROTTING STAKE FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

$50 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 payable July 1st, and the remaining $25 payable August 10th. $300 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS OR UNDER.

$100 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1st, and remaining $50 payable August 10th. $400 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR FOUR-YEAR-OLDS OR UNDER.

(Conditions same as for three-year-olds).

In all the stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry, and all money paid in. In the colt stakes five to enter, three or more to start. Money divided as follows: To winning colt all the stakes, and 50 per cent. of the added money; second colt, 33⅓ per cent.; third colt, 16⅔ per cent. of added money. Two-year-old stake, mile heats; three and four-year-olds, three in five to harness. No added money for a walk-over. If only two start they must contest for the stakes paid in, and divide two-thirds, and one-third. Otherwise, in all stakes the National Rules to govern.

Entries in the above colt stakes to close with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento, on Thursday, March 15, 1888.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
4fetd **EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.**

KILLIP & CO.,

IVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HON. L. J. ROSE, Los Angeles. HON. A. WALBATH, Nevada.
J. B. HAGGIN, Esq., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

KILLIP & CO. 22 Montgomery Street.
ond

Notice.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

STOCK AND STATION AGENT,

Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

Montana AND Washington

Racing Circuit, 1888.

$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmes and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.
Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.
Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.
Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.
NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22.
Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6.
18fe

FOR SALE

ORION.

Chestnut stallion, full brother to Overman, 2:19½, by Elmo, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.

ORION is 7 years old, 16½ hands high, very handsome and stylish, sound, well broken and gentle. He has never been trained. Apply to

DR. E. L. MILLER.
fe18tf **355 Eleventh Street, S. F.**

FOR SALE!

Harehell, dark chestnut mare, no marks, 5 years old, sound and gentle, 15½ hands, weighs 1100 pounds. Is as handsome a mare as there is in the State. Very fine haired, with fine mane and tail. Nice road mare, been driven but six months; can trot in 3:08 or 3:10. She was sired by David Hill 857, (sire of Geo Treat, 2:25¼, and Black Swan, 2:28½), dam by Echo, 462, 2:37½, (sire of Gibraltar, 2:22½, Belle Echo, 2:20, Echora, 2:22½, El Monte, 2:29, Annie Laurie, three-year-old record, 2:30.)

Price $300 which the mare is well worth for either road-horse or brood-mare. Address

fe18 **H. W. PECK, Healdsburg, Cal.**

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front-straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Feb 5, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " " "	6:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Colfax.....	5:45 P M
4:00 P M	.....Galt via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
10:30 A M	.....Haywards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*5:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " " "	7:15 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*1:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*5:45 A M
5:00 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El.....	
	..... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:70 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave.....	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez.....	6 15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	8:15 A M
4:30 P M	.....Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	.....Sacramento, via Benicia.....	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	5:15 A M
9:00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:45 A M
8:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamere..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose.....	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... " "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... " "	†12:15 P M
9:30 A M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
5:00 P M	..... "	9:45 P M
8:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore..	5:45 P M
4:00 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland.....	7:15 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:50 P. M., inclusive, also at 7:00—8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—1:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:00—11:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*2:00—6:30—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO WEST BERKELEY—Same as "TO BERKELEY."

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—6:30—7:20—7:50—8:20—8:50—9:20—*10:19—2:45—4:20—4:50—5:20—5:50—6:50—8:50—10:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:21—5:51—†9:15—*2:38—*3:15.

FROM 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—10:55.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—Same as "FROM BERKELEY."

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only

Standard Time furnished by LICK OBSERVATORY.

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CHILD'S CARBOLCRYSTAL SHEEP DIP.

"Patented in Europe and America."

SHEEP DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is absolutely non-poisonous.

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash. **Price, $1.25 per gallon.**

Special discounts and terms to agents and large consumers. For samples and other information apply to

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116 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
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FOR SALE.

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of Imp. Pocbe.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. Both is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information address

Hearst last year M. WILLIAMSON,
Senator's colors at San Jose, Cal.
last fall, and won the
Autumn Stakes.

The stallion Prince Wilkes, by KLIN American Clay, arrived from San Diego, advertised for sale in these columns last week. Commission of Mr. Underhill will be offered at Messrs. Killip & Co., with the Ontare Ranch District Track, on the 20th inst.

'88 FAIRLAWN '88

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

Consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED,** and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters,** or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving,** can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and **the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

THE STALLIONS IN USE AT FAIRLAWN ARE

Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¾, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

Aberdeen (27).

Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15¾; Jim Jewell, 2:19½; Modoc, 2:19½, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Alcyone (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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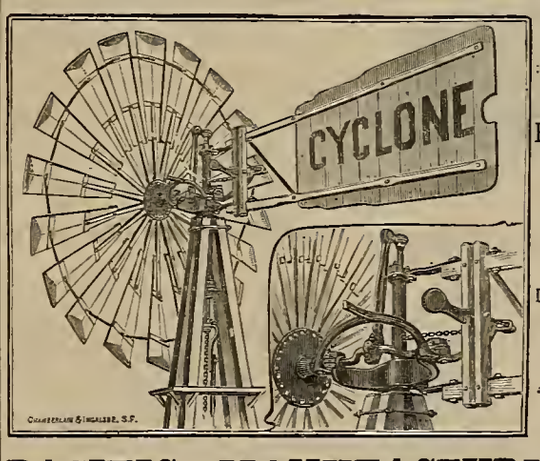
NEED LOTS OF WATER AND

THE "CYCLONE" MILL



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Cranston's Cabinet, Century, A. A. A., Old Stock, Henry Bull, Double B. and Monogram, Very Old and Choice.

Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

Brunswick Club (Pure Old Rye) and **Upper Ten** (Very Old and Choice).

☞ For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported. The only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

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SOLE AGENTS, - - - - - - - - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
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NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect March 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo.....	2:40 P
†7:00 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P	.....Menlo Park.....	12:30 P
*5:10 P		4:36 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and.....	9:03 A
10:30 A	..... Principal Way Stations.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Sta tions.....	4:36 P
8:30 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	6:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M Train.

Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours. Through rate $8.50.

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SPECIAL NOTICE—Round-trip tickets to the famous Lick Observatory (Mt. Hamilton) can be had at any of the Company's Ticket Offices in San Francisco Rate, $5.5c.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

On Sunday only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING; good for return same day.
or Saturday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only
Sunday and { good for return until following Monday, { day, inclusive, at the following rates

Round Trip from San Francisco to	San. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	San. Tkt.	Satto Mon Tkt
San Bruno	$	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	
Millbrae		65	Gilroy	2 75	$1 00
Oak Grove		90	Hollister		4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro		5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville		5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta		
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville		5 00
Lawrence	1 50	2 25	Monterey		5 00
Santa Clara	1 75				

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station. No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

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SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

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THE MOST CHARMING

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with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

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is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for enjoyment bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

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IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge)

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN OREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

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Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

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☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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HORSE BOOTS,

Fine Harness Horse Clothing.

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J. A. McKERRON'S,

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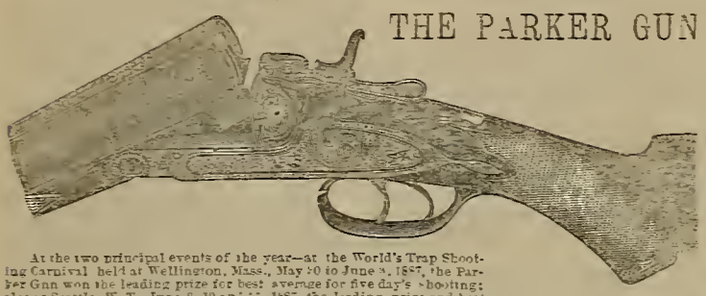
THE PARKER GUN



At the two principal events of the year—at the World's Trap Shooting Carnival held at Wellington, Mass., May 30 to June 3, 1887, the Parker Gun won the leading prize for best average for five day's shooting; also at Seattle, W. T., June 9, 10 and 11, 1887, the leading prize and best average was won with the Parker Gun, adding victories to each as follows: The Second Annual Tournament of the Chamberlin Cartridge Co., held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 14, 1886, out of eighty seven entries from representative shots representing fourteen States, the Parker Gun won first and third money, winning $900 out of the $1,000 purse offered, adding another victory to 1885, which was the Second International Clay Pigeon Tournament for the championship of the World, held at New Orleans, La., Feb. 11th to 14th. Among the contestants shooting other guns were such champions as Carver, Bogardus, Cody, Stubbs, Erb and others.

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Prize winners at all the fairs in California and the entire list of sweepstakes premiums at State Fair Sacramento, 1887.

Importations made direct from England every year from the most noted Breeders, selected from the best blood and most fashionable families of Dish faced Berkshires, regardless of cost, and all recorded in English and American Berkshire records.

Young pigs from these importations, male and female, from entirely different families for sale at reasonable prices, and every pig guaranteed. Address,

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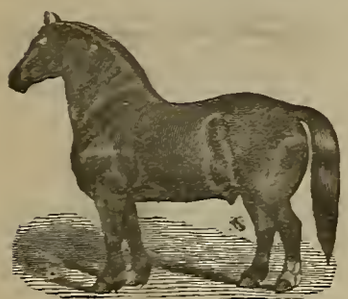
Percherons.



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"SUMMER SHOOTING"

SUPERB IN QUALITY,

SHOOTS MOIST and CLEAN.

This powder has just been made specially by Dupont & Co. to suit the Pacific Coast Climate.

It shoots Moist, is high grade, and of superior excellence as to quality.

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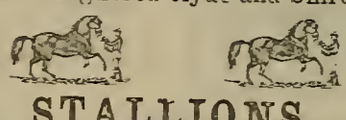
Price $7.00 per keg, smaller packages in proportion. octl

HAVE ARRIVED!

PER ALAMEDA,

Thoroughbred Clyde and Shire



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From three to five years old.

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We are in receipt of our Annual Consignment of Clydesdale and English Shire Stallions, selected with the greatest care by Mr. John Scott. The former importations of Messrs. Bookless & Scott were received with great favor by California Stock Breeders, and we are assured the animals are fully up to the high standard of those imported during the last five years.

Catalogues will be issued immediately.

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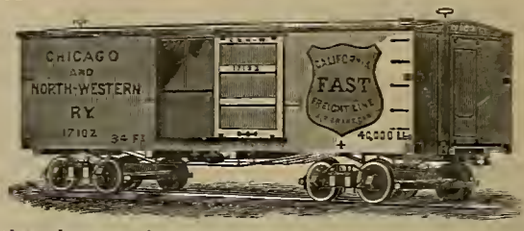

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BREECH--LOADING GUN!

No. 10 Gauge 8 lbs. 2 to 11 lbs.
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At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class**. It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($1,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class it won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

L. C. SMITH.

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PIT GAME FOWLS.

From imported and premium stock. For size and beauty cannot be excelled in America. My B. B. Reds are extra large, and high station; the cocks weighing from eight to ten pounds and hens from six to eight pounds. The Pit games, "Black Hackles," are the best imported stock, and are warranted GAME to the core. Eggs and pullets from the B. B. Reds at reasonable prices. Eggs in season, from either yard, $3 for 13, or $5 for 26. Address

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RUSH T. (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Sensation (2117 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Sensey, in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $10. Rush T. is a dog of good size, good markings, fine form, excellent temper, high courage and marked field instinct. In breeding he has no superior. His sire was a grand retriever and a bench winner. His dam is a winner on the bench and an uncommonly good field performer.

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CONCISE AND PRACTICAL.

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PRICE 50 CENTS, POST-PAID.

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Mange Cure, - 50c Distemper Cure $1 00
Blood Purifier, 50c. Vermifuge, - 50c.
Canker Wash, 50c. Eye Lotion, - 50c.
Diarrhœa Cure, 50c Cure for Fits, - 50c.
Tonic, - - 50c. Liniment, - 50c

Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

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H. CLAY GLOVER, D. V. S.

Veterinarian to the Westminster Kennel Club, the Jersey Kennel Club, Rhode Island [illegible] and Hartford Kennel Club, Hempstead [illegible].

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[illegible] allowed by the patent [illegible] corresponding letters do no[illegible] general principle will be under-

DO YOU [illegible] universal approbation, doing away [illegible] objections urged against blinds, and at the [illegible] giving complete control of the line of [illegible] By throwing the lower portion of the blind up [illegible] aling of the same effect on the action follows as [illegible] duced by toe-weights. This is especially the case [illegible] n young colts are the pupils, teaching them to [illegible] d the knee without the strain of weights on the [illegible] set.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII, No 10.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Foals of 1888.

At Sacramento. Property of W. M. Murry.

March 1st., chestnut colt, stripe in face, fore white feet, by Joe Hooker, dam Irene Harding by Jack Malone, from Macaria by Avalanche.

At Stockton. Property of A. C. Davenport.

Feb. 22, bay filly, no white (41 inches high), by Allo, 2:25¼, dam Spotless by Mambrino Eclipse. Mare bred back to Allo;

At Santa Rosa. Property of Thos. G. Jones.

March 4, bay colt, (41½ inches high), by Three Cheers, dam Dairy Maid by Shannon, from Myrtle by Lodi.

At San Francisco. Property of Henry Mayer.

March 4, brown filly, no white, by Antevolo, dam Rachel by Whippleton.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Feb. 23, chestnut filly, by Wildidle, dam imp. Teardrop by Scottish Chief, from Niobe by Loup Garou.

Feb. 19, bay filly, by Flood, dam imp. Flirt by The Hermit, from Romping Girl by Wild Dayrell.

Feb, 19, chestnut filly, by Wildidle, dam imp. Mutiny by Adventurer, from Muta by The Duke.

Feb. 25, chestnut filly, by Wildidle, dam imp. Rosetta by Struan, from Elegance by Ely.

Feb. 26, bay colt, by Wildidle, dam Fostress by Foster, from Planetia by Planet.

TROTTERS.

Feb. 25, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Esther by Express; second dam by Colossus.

March 2, bay colt by Eros, dam Marti by Whipple's Hambletonian, from Ida Martin by Rifleman.

March 2, chestnut colt, by Will Crocker, dam Clairmont by Arthurtoo, from Lady St. Clair by St. Clair.

Names Claimed.

By Thomas G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

BRAVO, for bay colt foaled March 4, 1888, by Three Cheers, dam Dairy Maid by Shannon, from Myrtle by Lodi.

By W. M. Murry, Sacramento.

JOE HARDING, for chestnut colt foaled March 1st, 1888, by Joe Hooker, dam Irene Harding by Jack Malone, from Macaria by Avalanche.

By R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

SILVER KING, for grey colt foaled March 21st, 1887, by Jim Mulvenna, dam Silver Tail by Joe Daniels, from Molly by Tecumseh.

By Joseph Wiel, Gilroy.

SILVER STAR, for bay colt foaled Feb. 14, 1888, by Nutwood Jr., dam Silver Tail by Joe Daniels, from Molly by Tecumseh.

The Hon James White is the leading turfman of Australia and of late years the cracks in his stable have been Trident, and Martini-Henry. Of him the Sydney *Referee* says: "No speck of dirt has ever been flung at the blue and white. Mr. White can lay his 'silk' in the drawer and say: 'Those colors were never seen upon a stiff 'oo.' Those lusty cheers that come from backers and ring-men alike when his colors flash first past the post are a true criterion that he holds the confidence of the public. Mr. White has won nearly every big race on the Australian turf with, perhaps, the exception of the Newmarket Handicap, Caulfield Cup, and Hawkesbury Handicap. He has had a long career of unbroken prosperity, and he deserves it. No man can begrudge him a win, for he always does his level best, and the public gain over his horses' victories. Derbys, Ledgers, cups, handicaps, plates and stakes have fallen to his share. He is at the top of the list of winning owners, and he deserves to be so."

Some of our eastern contemporaries are puzzled to know how Senator Hearst can be interested in the Kentucky Derby when his name nowhere appears among the nominators. The Senator's Derby candidate is the bay colt Surinam by Joe Hooker, dam Ada C. by Revenue. Surinam was entered in the stake by W. M. Murry, who sold the colt to Senator Hearst last fall during the State Fair. The colt ran in the Senator's colors at the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Meeting last fall, and won the principal two-year-old event, the Autumn Stakes.

The stallion Prince Wilkes, by Onward, dam Fisher by American Clay, arrived from San Diego this week. He was advertised for sale in these columns last week, and by permission of Mr. Underhill will be offered at auction by Messrs. Killip & Co., with the Ontare Ranch stock at the Bay District Track, on the 20th inst.

Capt. Brown's Charges.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—The directors of the Louisville Jockey Club met in secret session to-day to consider the charges made by Capt. Sam Brown.

The investigation was completed during the afternoon, and the Executive Committee took the matter under advisement and will probably render a decision Monday. They will probably exonerate the Dwyers, Hughes, Cathcart, Watts and Capt. Brown, letting the blame for the controversy rest upon the person at Pittsburg who, Capt. Brown says, misquoted him. The correspondence between President Clark of the Louisville Jockey Club, and Capt. Brown was submitted in evidence. In his letter President Clarke, quotes the interviews published at Pittsburg and here charging in effect that Hughes, Cathcart and Watts stood to lose $275,000 on Runnymede and paid the Dwyers $40 000 to have him pulled, and then asks whether these statements are truthfully attributed to Capt. Brown. He requests answers yes or no, and if the answer is yes, that Capt Brown make affidavit.

Capt. Brown's letter in reply says the interviews published were false, and that he made no such statements about the Dwyers or the bookmakers. Following this evidence were presented affidavits from Joe Burt, the auctioneer, from Dwyer and his trainer, Rowe, and Jockey McLaughlin. Burt says he never told Brown anything to base the charges on; McLaughlin says that he rode Runnymede to the best of his ability to win; Rowe and Dwyer say that Runnymede was sent in to win and that there was no agreement to pull him.

The books of Hughes, Cathcart & Watts were brought in, together with affidavits from the surviving partners, Hughes & Watts, and their book-keeper, Bishop The affidavits were to the effect that the losses on the two horses were near a stand-off. Bishop's affidavit says the firm would have lost $3,005 on Runnymede and Victoria, and $2,392 on Apollo, and the books bear out this assertion. Hughes and Watts both declare that they had hedged, so that it was the same to them which ever horse won. All agree Apollo won on his merits.

It is announced that Messrs. Clay & Woodford, of the Runnymede Stud, have purchased from Matthew Dawson, of Newmarket, England, the bay stallion Torpedo, eight years old, by Hermit, dam Stray Shot by Toxopholite. He is a full brother to Martini and Shotover, the latter having won the 2,000 Guineas and Derby in 1882, but was "scratched" for the Oaks, as Geheimniss, who was trained in the same stable, could beat her. Torpedo was not a great success on the turf. He ran five times as a two-year-old, only winning the Chaplin Stakes at the Lincoln autumn meeting. He did not run as a three-year-old and only once as a four-year-old, and was then unplaced. He was then retired to the stud, but none of his "get" was reported until last year. For 1888 he was advertised at 10 guineas. Messrs. Clay & Woodford are reported to have paid $5,000 for him.

Mr. W. D Valentine, whose purchases of land in the Livermore Valley were noted some weeks ago, proposes to go into the breeding of thoroughbreds somewhat extensively. Mr. J. W. Knox will go East next month and select the stock for the new establishment. Mr. Knox will go with Matt Storu, and make an extended tour among the tracks and farms on the other side of the Rockies.

The Overland Racing Association, Denver, Col., composed of the syndicate of gentlemen who purchased Jewell Park, near Denver, has concluded to give its first running meeting in the fall, and not before. So much is to be done in building drive-ways and club-house, and in reconstructing the track, that the gentlemen concluded not to attempt a meeting in the spring.

It is reported that while Knap McCarthy was in town last week he effected an arrangement with Mr. Valensin to take Shamrock east, and trot him against the four-year-olds on the other side. Shamrock is full of speed this spring, and with judicious handling will come back crowned with honors.

We understand that W. W. Bair reached San Jose early in the week, but what his plans are for the future have not transpired. Mr. Dwyer desired to have him handle Menlo this fall, and several other trotters that we have heard of in that locality were awaiting his arrival.

A stallion show, under the auspices of the San Jose Fair Association, will be held in the Garden City next Saturday, the 17th, admission free, and everybody invited to attend. The display will be very fine and of great interest to breeders and all admirers of high-class horses.

Colts vs. Locomotives.

Col. G. D. Munson, a prominent lawyer of Zanesville, Ohio, was met in the office of the Hotel Westminster, last evening.

"You have," said he, "a magnificent country here in Southern California, and I have seen a great deal of it lately. If I ever make up my mind to leave my own home California would be my choice. When I hear that you can beat Kentucky in raising fine colts then I fully realize the superiority of your climate. I am fond of horses and think if I were to retire now from the practice of my profession, and I came to California, that I should go to raising colts. And that reminds me of a story told about one of our Ohio judges. He debated in his mind for some time after he left the bench how he should employ himself. Locomotive building was one of the industries of his town. Some of his friends advised him to put his capital into locomotives. Others told him to go to raising colts, as he had a taste for fast horses. 'Let me see,' he said slowly, as though in deep reflection. 'Colts or locomotives? A well-bred colt can jump twenty feet at a stride. That would rack —— out of a locomotive. Guess I'll go to raising colts."—*Los Angeles Tribune.*

The Los Angeles Races.

Secretary DeCamp advises us by letter that the Railroad Company will transport race-horses to and from this city to Los Angeles, for the Spring Meeting there, for $100 per car each way, on passenger trains. This is a very favorable figure. W. L. Appleby will go down with three, and between runners and harness horses it would seem as though it ought to be easy enough to find a car load to go down. The meeting opens on April 10th. In this connection it is well to remind trainers and owners that entries close next Thursday, the 15th inst., at midnight. Refer to the programme in another column and see what you can do.

Major Hubbard writes this about Alarm: "The press is wrong in its assumption that Alarm has been sold: it is even more remarkable that a price has been named. The fact is that the stallion has not been sold, but leased to Major Thomas for the current season. Com. Kittson does not expect to quit breeding horses as long as he owns Erdenheim. We had six stallions and about forty-five mares. We wanted to reduce the number of stallions, and Major Thomas made an offer which was accepted. We should like to dispose of one her stallion or two, and yet do not mean by that that Com. Kittson wants to quit breeding horses.

The latest English exchanges state that Friar's Balsam, the Derby favorite is under suspicion. It is commonly hinted around Newmarket that the colt "makes a noise," which is the Newmarket for an affection in the breathing apparatus. Plainly speaking Friar's Balsam threatens to turn "roarer," the same complaint which met Prince Charlie, Belladrum and several other Derby favorites the winter before the race. The report has not been "officially" confirmed, but it is among the portentious signs that Orbit and Ossory have both come suddenly forward in the Derby betting.

The stallion Bell Boy was not sold to Frankfort (Ky.) parties, as stated in an Associated Press dispatch from Michigan a few days ago. He was bought by the Bowerman Brothers of Lexington for Mr. Thomas C. Jefferson. He will not be shipped for some time yet, as there is a misunderstanding in regard to the terms.

Nellie R., 2:17½, the famous Petaluma trotter, has been finally retired from the track, and is now on a visit to Director, 2:17. It is rare that two such records are coupled. As Director is a complete out-cross to the big mare, the result will be looked for with interest.

The Los Angeles Fair Association has followed the example of the State Agricultural Society and changed the conditions of their colt stakes, so that the three-year-old stake is open to three year-olds or under, and the four-year-old to four-year-olds or under.

Monroe Chief was shipped to Chico last week, and will be at the Reavis Rancho this season. The Chief has some promising colts in that vicinity, and is quite popular with the breeders of Butte County.

Budd Doble left Los Angeles on the night of the 1st inst., with his horses, for the East. He went by the Santa Fe route.

General Topics.

Not a week passes without an enquiry regarding tips. Generally a number of them, and in many instances with a request for samples. It is out of the question to make personal answers to even a comparatively small portion of the queries, and excepting in a few cases impossible to comply with the order for tips. Some two months ago I commenced collecting and arranging the articles published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN since the pamphlet went to press, but had to abandon the project through inability to give the necessary time. With duties that compel attention and which absorb my time for sixteen out of every twenty-four hours, whatever can be laid by has to be shelved. As matters now stand several months will be occupied so fully that I cannot hope to arrange matter for another volume, though looking to complete the work when the great press of work is lightened. Then, also, measures will be taken to have tips made so as to supply the demand. Some years ago I had them cast of malleable iron, or rather a species of coarse steel, and the trial was satisfactory. The works, however, were closed, and the closing put an end, for the time, of securing cast tips. So far as the trial went, the casts were superior to forged steel. They did not wear out so soon, and the nail holes being exactly uniform, the old could be replaced by the new without injuring the horse with many perforations. This was a valuable feature, especially in the rainy season.

When exercise is confined to the macadamized streets of Oakland, and these wet so as to bring out the wearing properties of the pulverized rock, the metal is quickly ground out. From twelve to eighteen days will wear the hind tips from four and a half ounces to less than half of that weight, and the fore tips much sooner than replacement is necessary. Every setting of hand-made tips imposes new nail holes, and though the small size of the nails reduces the injury to a minimum, it would be much better if that necessity were avoided. The malleable tips wore longer than the others, and had the patterns been smoother there would have been no grounds for objection. The following letter embodies similar queries to many which have been lately received, and the answer through the paper will give the opportunity to give a more comprehensive reply than by answering each:

BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1888.

MR. JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, San Francisco, Cal.:

Dear Sir—In 1884 I read your book on Tips and Toe-Weights. I used tips on Charley Wilkes from the time I purchased him (1884). I did not speed him except to brush him a quarter once or twice a week during the season, having stood him for mares in 1885, '86 and '87. I decided to give him a record last fall, but did not so decide until the middle of August, and the N. E. Breeders' Meeting—where I wished to give him a record—held their meeting in September. Wilkes was moving nicely in a four-ounce tip, but I had not the courage to go into his race with the tips, and as I had not time to put him into condition to go a fast mile and repeat, and then, if he did not stand up with tips, put on shoes and experiment, I decided to use shoes. I shod him with full shoe and trotted him into condition. His first race he lost in 2:43. Two days later won in 2:31. Next, at N. E. Breeders', he won, trotting a fifth heat in 2:25½. I trained his first colt, Arrival, as a yearling, last summer in tips, and weakened just previous to his race and put on full shoes. He won his race in 3:18. Arrival was broken in May, and July 4th trotted one-quarter in 48 seconds in tips, two ounces.

Now I have ten head of young stock from one year to four years old to train for the races this season, and I want to ask you if you have changed your opinion since writing your first book of Tips and Toe-Weights. If you have written anything since that is in the market please send it to me, also a full set of photos of the trotter taken by Muybridge.

I have driven in tips—besides Charley Wilkes and Arrival—my driving mare, also three other yearlings last season, all of which, in my opinion, did much better than they would have done in full shoes. I have educated a smith up to your method, so that I have very good success in fitting the tips.

As your book was published in 1883, I wish to know if you have discovered anything new or changed your mind.

Yours truly,
E. D. WIGGIN.

In place of having changed my opinion since Tips and Toe-Weights was published of the value of this system of natural treatment of the feet of horses, every year has added to my confidence in its efficacy. Not a single full shoe has been put on one of my own horses or colts for twelve years on the fore feet, and for six or seven years the hind feet have also been shod with tips. A few days ago I learned that a man had asseverated to an Eastern visitor that to his *certain* knowledge Antevolo was shod with full shoes previous to trotting in the race which Harry Wilkes won. This the informant must have known to be incorrect, and was, doubtless, told to overcome the impression that a horse which could trot in 2:16½ in tips, four heats all inside of 2:18 and with only one "skip" in all of the heats and scoring, would have done better in shoes. The fact was so generally known that Antevolo had *never* worn a full shoe that it appears incredible that a man who had a horse in the races should make a statement of that kind. That it has been made before is evident from a number of letters received, in which the query was embraced if I "still used tips on Antevolo?" To settle that beyond dispute, if Mr. L.'s informant or anyone else can show that Antevolo ever wore a full shoe, he shall have a clean bill of sale of him within ten minutes after the proof is presented. But in order to show just what sort of tips he wore in the race, the following extracts are copied from the daily journal of 1886:

Tuesday, November 23d—Walked Antevolo to track and twice around it in the morning. Blacksmith put on new hind tips weighing six ounces each. Worked in the afternoon; jogged three miles, drove a mile in 2:27½; jogged two miles and drove a mile in 2:23½; jogged and walked two miles and drove him in 2:21¾, going very wide on the turns. Took him out of the harness, scraped, walked, and in twenty minutes drove him in 2:20. Scraped and walked and drove him in 2:20 again. Double Cross galloped with him in the third, fourth and fifth heats. After this scraped, walked him home under light blanket, and walked until thoroughly cooled out.

Wednesday, 24th—Jogged Antevolo seven miles on track; satisfied that notwithstanding he worked very well yesterday the new tips were too heavy and ordered a lighter set.

Thursday, 25th—Jogged five miles on track, after which a new set of tips were put on all around; the front weighed four ounces each, the hind a little over four and a half ounces each.

Friday, 26th—Jogged and short brushes to test the tips; he moved very well.

Saturday, 27th—The day of the race he left home at 5:30 A. M. Driven to the foot of Broadway, Oakland, crossed the bay on the Creek boat, and driven from the foot of Market street to the Bay District Track.

This, we think, is proof enough that Antevolo did not wear shoes in the "big race." If further is needed it will be easily furnished; and furthermore, if any of our Chicago readers will ask Mr. Schwartz, the owner of Oliver K., he can tell them that he saw his foot taken up immediately after the race was concluded, and can vouch for the lightness of metal on the posterior portion. Mr. Schwartz came to the stall and after looking at the horse he said, "You have the greatest young trotting stallion in the world, but don't you think he would trot faster in shoes?" Before receiving a reply, he continued: "There is no use asking you that question, as we all know what your answer will be." The reply was that without arguing the point of whether shoes or tips would be the most favorable for speed in this case, that when a horse had elicited such warm encomiums from a man so well capable of forming a correct estimate, the judgment which would dictate a change of treatment could not be called sound. That Mr. Schwartz did not make the remark to please me will be shown by another occurrence. Two weeks ago when Budd Doble and Mr. Long were looking at Antevolo the above conversation was repeated. "Yes," replied Budd, "when Mr. Schwartz returned from seeing the race he told me that he would rather own Antevolo than any horse which took part in it, and was peculiarly emphatic, too, in making the statement." I may be pardoned for adding that Budd said that in point of form and what was visible to the eye he concurred with Mr. Schwartz, and that he was as fine a looking trotting-bred stallion as he ever saw. When Mr. Long was told that he never wore a shoe, his reply was that he might not have shown more speed if that usually-considered absolutely-necessary appendage had been tried.

Not long ago a man told me that he was surprised that I did not make more of the belief that tips were inimical to speed, and lead people to think that Antevolo would have gone faster if shod with full shoes. Now I do not desire any fictitious reputation for the horse, and believing firmly that as high a rate of speed, at least, can be obtained by the use of tips as any other form of pedal covering, to talk or write otherwise is contrary to my inclination, no matter how much the value of the animal would be increased or his natural speed appreciated. But in the reply to Mr. Long I stated that without arguing that point it must be conceded that the legs of Antevolo were remarkably "clean" for a horse which had trotted races from a yearling, and in his last two seasons served 148 mares. That was something to be gained, and the question of whether shoes or tips were the best for trotting speed, in this case, would never be tested while I owned him and he continued to do as well as even sanguine expectations would warrant. There is another feature which will be admitted to have a valuable bearing on the question. That being that a horse which can trot fast with light weight on its feet is better in that respect than an animal which has to wear ponderous shoes or weights to give it the proper "balance." A still more valuable "consideration" has been the result of my practice. Since shoes were discarded I have not had a single case in my horses of curbs, splint, spavin or any extraneous osseous growth, which formerly I had my share of. The only injury, in fact, resulting from training in the past ten years being cutting the quarters, and that came from too much confidence in the immunity which resulted from leaving nearly the whole inside of the hind foot bare, and neglecting to put on quarter-boots. Cutting is not proper, bruise being the word, though it was fully as serious as though there had been a deep cut. In one case it resulted from leaving the quarter-boots off, in the other the boot flew up and the toe came under it. The only boots used on Antevolo in a race are quarter-boots, and he has never touched ankle, shin or knee. In jogging on the road he might brush his hind ankles, and as a protection against that ankle-boots are worn.

I have written a good deal in relation to tips since the pamphlet was published, which has only been made public in the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. As stated previously, the intention is to collect these scattered articles and publish in a second edition of Tips and Toe-Weights. Subsequent experiments to those given have had a great weight in fixing my belief in the efficacy of the system, and I hope during the coming season to show still more forcibly accruing benefits. There will be two three-year-olds, one two-year-old and two yearlings in the school, and though Antevolo's exercise will be confined to slow work until the first of July, from that time on I intend that he shall have a better opportunity than ever awarded him in previous years. The longest time that could be called consecutive training was from the opening of the State Fair in 1886 until the date of the Harry Wilkes race, some twelve weeks in all. Ten days after that race he struck his toe against a manhole which projected above the macadam of Peralta street, and cut his knee so badly from the collision with the iron edge that he was not out of the stable for five weeks. It may be claimed that the breaks in his work were favorable, and that continuous training would be a more severe trial of the tips than when a few weeks of occasional speed-miles were sandwiched with vacations in which "jogging" was the rule. This I will not argue further than to state that there was continual improvement during the time he was "worked out" twice a week. The practice during the last two months was to give him a couple of heats Tuesday or Wednesday within his rate, and on the following Saturday from three to five heats, as is shown by the extract heretofore copied from the journal. That season, 1886, he served sixty-five mares, July 20th marking the close, and on July 31st he was given his first mile for the year at speed. This he accomplished in 2:23.

But to account for his ability to go a mile at that rate it is necessary to state that towards the close of the season he was moved at times beginning with short brushes, then quarters, halves, and three-quarter miles. Quarters from 36 to 34 seconds, halves from 1:13 to 1:08¾, and one three-quarters in 1:44¼. August 7th he was given two heats in 2:24½ and 2:20¾. From that date he was only jogged, as I was in charge of the doctor, and only able to work him out once before shipping him to the State Fair, September 6th. It is evident that he could not be in order, though he was trotted two races. The first was with Manon, Albert W., and Bay Frank, and he won the fourth heat in 2:23, and if darkness had not put a stop to further trotting he might have won. The finish of the race was postponed until Monday, Manon the winner, but the work of Saturday and Monday, with his exercise thereafter, helped him so much that the next Saturday he was a good second to Guy Wilkes, the official timers recording 2:20¼, 2:20, 2:17¾ for Guy, Antevolo, as "second horse," 2:21, 2:20½, 2:19. He was brought home Sept. 21st, and though there were occasional breaks caused by rain, whenever the track was too wet to work on he was sent along over the macadamized streets of Oakland at a strong pace. Were there space to give the whole of his work during this period of his training I think that there will be a general concurrence that it was a trying ordeal, and that the break, practically, of the whole month of August, was worse than if the work commenced on the 31st of July had been continued. At all events his weight was reduced from 1,125 pounds to 1,040, and the time of his best race in Sacramento cut down to 2:16¼, and four heats all inside of 2:18. No bad showing for a five-year-old stallion under any circumstances. When a season extending from February 13th to July 20th of 65 mares, and still further that other duties absorbed the greatest share of my attention, with no one else permitted to give him fast work, sciatica and acute kidney trouble incapacitating me at the most critical period of his training. When all these are put in the adverse balance it is justifiable to reiterate that he *was* a "great young trotter."

Were I to claim that if he had worn shoes he would have made a still better showing, and that my reasons for continuing the use of tips was solely on account of less danger to feet and legs, I would expect the assertion to give people a poor idea of my candor. There was another innovation on established custom which gave rise to fully as much adverse criticism as the shoeing with tips. Antevolo never wore a blanket only when thrown on him to promote perspiration, or during cooling out. He never wore a bandage unless there was something actually wrong with his legs, and that was restricted to the ankle, first hurt by playing in his stall. Limbs or feet have never been washed, and there has not been a soaking-tub in my barn for more than ten years. He has never had a dose of medicine of any description. He never was inside of a blacksmith's shop, and, as may be inferred from not wearing clothing, has never been clipped. He may be said to be in as nearly a natural state as is possible for a fast trotter to be kept. But though all of this is widely different from what is usually witnessed, these are not the innovations alluded to which brought out so much ridicule and wise commentaries.

As has been learned from the journal extract copied to show the kind of tips worn at the time of the "big race," the work on the Tuesday preceding was five heats. The Saturday before was a rainy day, so that the regular exercise could not be given. From the first to the close of the third heats Antevolo was not taken out of the shafts, in place of that walked and jogged for a little short of the rule allotment between heats. Between third and fourth and fourth and fifth heats he was unharnessed, scraped and walked on the track. When it was not the intention to scrape him, he was "hitched" at my barn, something over three-quarters of a mile from the track, and no matter how many heats were trotted or what the rate he was not unhitched until he returned to his stable. As a further illustration I will copy the work of another day from the diary.

"Saturday Nov. 13th—Heavy fog in the morning; jogged two and a quarter miles the reverse way of the track, turned and jogged one and one eighth, and then a mile in 2:20. Jogged and walked three and a quarter miles, then drove a mile in 2:24½; jogged and walked three and a half, walked probably half of it, waiting for Adair; scored twice, with Adair started in the lead of him, and finished the mile in 2:18. Owing to

the scraper being in the way the first quarter was in 36½ seconds, half 1:09½. This was a severe test, as the fog was so heavy that the hair was saturated before starting, and if colds are to follow such treatment 'between heats' this would have been a good time to show it." During the whole of his work on the Oakland track he was never taken outside of the track gate until the work was completed.

Were I to follow the counsel of my adviser I would also claim that such treatment was surely prejudicial, and had he been swathed in blankets, all of his legs bandaged, "rummed" over loin, quarters and shoulders copiously, at least two men rubbing and fuming over him between heats, he would have trotted a great deal faster. While I do not advise others to follow this method of training, I am so well pleased with the results that it shall be practiced hereafter, and no plea is entered that a different course would have been beneficial to Antevolo. Mr. Wiggin acquaints me in a postcript to his letter that he has also "Horse Portraiture." He will be somewhat surprised to see such a wide divergence from my practice of twenty-five years ago, especially in that portion on sweating, treatment between heats, and care after the race, to what is so briefly sketched in this connection. The instructions in the book do not differ materially from the practice of trainers of the present time, but I *do* claim to have learned something in the nearly quarter of a century which has rolled around since it was written. Regarding the latest innovation I must admit that had I seen it practiced a few years ago I would have thought that the person who followed it a long way off of the right course. It may be that in this respect Antevolo is an exception, and that when tried on another horse it may prove so prejudicial as to be utterly out of the question. Horses which are heavily clothed in the stable, which are walked under blanket, cover, and hood, which are fed warm mashes and dosed with all manner of balls, drenched with cordials, and fed condition powders, are in rather too artificial a state to risk the trial upon. Assuredly I would not recommend that a horse subjected to such sweatings and soakings as are described in "Horse Portraiture" be treated in like manner to Antevolo, without a long preparation. It may be that while it will answer in California it will be totally at variance with the climatic conditions which prevail in other sections.

The reply to queries has taken a wider scope than I intended, and yet only a small part of the subject touched upon. It is an important question in horse management, and one in which a large proportion of our readers are deeply interested; the proper treatment of the feet especially. Disguise it we may, and the fact is patent that very many of fast driving horses are cripples. It is safe to assert that in a hundred road horses which have worn shoes for two years or more, the larger majority have corns, and though these are regarded as minor troubles, they are enough to destroy the pleasure of driving. Beside foot ailments there are abnormal conditions of the limbs due to shoeing, and though this has been well known and acknowledged for hundreds of years, it is accepted as a "necessary evil" which must be endured. Those who endeavor to break away from the trammels of universal custom are subjected to ridicule, and that, perhaps, accompanied by abuse. I am not surprised that the "courage" is lacking to make a successful stand against the onslaughts of so many people. Convictions must be positive to withstand the assaults from all quarters. As Mr. Wiggin writes, there is a fear of failure, and, in the case of his horse, if the experiment is unsuccessful, not time enough to change the course. The greatest hopes I have for the adoption of tips on fast trotters are in the training of young colts.

If yearlings and two-year-olds are subjected to the contracting power of full shoes, there will be such an increase of cripples that a sound animal will be a rarity in this class. So long as trainers imagine a higher rate of trotting speed can be obtained from weighting the feet, owners will be "badgered" into the use of full shoes. One success is recognized as being evidence of correct handling, a dozen cripples kept in the back-ground. Colt-training will give tips a better chance. Some owners will have courage enough to insist that the feet must be given a chance, and that Chinese methods shall be abandoned. There will be natural feet then, and in place of having to overcome injuries occasioned by shoeing, and that aggravated by endeavors to remedy the defects of shoeing, there will be a fair start. Fair if owners look after it themselves. Without that there will be such a determination to adhere to old beliefs, obstinate in keeping the wheels in old grooves, and every obstacle put in the way of progress, that equal determination will be required to give the system a trial. I am in the dark whether the series of photographs taken by Muybridge at Palo Alto can be obtained or not. The two sets I once had were loaned, with the usual result of not coming back. The "Horse in Motion" gives a far more comprehensive set, though that may be difficult to purchase now. Those prepared for the zoetrope were advertised for sale by the Scovill Manuf. Company, 419–21 Broom Street, New York, and Mr. Wiggin, perhaps, can still get them of that firm.

Capt. Arthur J. Hutchinson arrived in this city last Saturday, after a protracted visit to the East and his old home in England. The Captain's health seems fully restored, and he was warmly greeted by his army of friends.

C. A. Durfee, of Los Angeles, has another green pacer, the bay mare Ella Wood, a full sister to Arrow and a year older than the phenomenon. She is not so handsome to look at, but may prove good for all that.

California Trotters.

The appended list of California trotters was prepared for the use of the programme committee of the State Agricultural Society, and Secretary Smith has forwarded it to us for the benefit of other associations and public information. Some of these horses have been sold to other climes and a few are dead, but the great majority in the list are liable to appear this season.

Name.	Des.	Sire.	Record
Guy Wilkes	b s	Geo. Wilkes	2:15¼
Manzenita (4)	b f	Electioneer	2:16
Anteeo	b s	Electioneer	2:16½
Arab	b g	Arthurton	2:16½
Director	blk s	Dictator	2:17
Adair	b g	Electioneer	2:17¼
Piedmont	ch g	Almont	2:17¼
Allen Roy	gr g	Patchen Vernon	2:17½
Lot Slocum	br g	Electioneer	2:17½
Stamboul (5)	b s	Sultan	2:17½
Nellie R.	ch m	Gen. McClellan	2:17½
Sallie Benton	gr m	Electioneer	2:17¾
Monroe Chief	b s	Jim Monroe	2:18
Sable Wilkes (3)	blk c	Guy Wilkes	2:18
Bonita	b m	Electioneer	2:18½
Wells Fargo	ch g	Geo. M. Patchen Jr.	2:18¾
Woodnut (5)	ch s	Nutwood	2:19¼
Sister	b m	Admiral	2:19¼
Abbotsford	b s	Woodford Mambrino	2:19½
Antevolo	br s	Electioneer	2:19½
Dawn	ch s	Nutwood	2:19½
Hinda Rose	b m	Woodford Mambrino	2:19½
Jane L.	br m	Hambletonian Mambrino	2:19½
Romero	gr s	A. W. Richmond	2:19½
Black Diamond	blk g	Melton Golddust	2:19¾
Ruby	b m	Sultan	2:19¾
Albert W	b s	Electioneer	2:20
Ansel	b s	Electioneer	2:20
Bay Frank	b g	Tornado	2:20
Belle Echo	b m	Echo	2:20
Conde (5)	ch g	Abbotsford	2:20
A. V. Pantlind	b g	Hamlet	2:20¼
Palo Alto (4)	b c	Electioneer	2:20¼
Joe Arthurton	b g	Arthurton	2:20½
Lillie Stanley	br m	Whippleton	2:20½
Manon	b m	Nutwood	2:21
Mt. Vernon	b s	Nutwood	2:21
Vanderlynn	b s	Geo. M. Patchen Jr.	2:21
B. B.	blk g	Milliman's Bellfounder	2:21¼
Brigadier	b s	Happy Medium	2:21¼
Kate Ewing	blk m	Berlin	2:21¼
Luella	ch m	Chicamauga	2:21½
Menlo	b s	Nutwood	2:21½
Tempest (4)	b f	Hawthorne	2:21½
Voucher	b s	Nephew	2:22
Alfred S. (4)	b g	Elmo	2:22¼
Gus Wilkes	b g	Mambrino Wilkes	2:22¼
Marin	b s	Quinn's Patchen	2:22½
Sweetheart	br m	Sultan	2:22½
Valentine	br g	Farrell's Clay	2:22¾
Thapsin	blk g	Berlin	2:22¾
Alcazar (3)	b c	Sultan	2:23
Maiden (3)	b f	Electioneer	2:23
Maid of Oaks	ch m	Duke McClellan	2:23
Old Nick	b g	Electioneer	2:23
Valensin	ch s	Crown Point	2:23
Mamie Comet	ch m	Nutwood	2:23¼
Daisy S	ch m	Tilton Almont	2:23¼
La Grange	blk g	Sultan	2:23½
Pascora Hayward	g s	Billy Hayward	2:23½
Magdallah	ch m	Primus	2:23½
St. James	b g	Gooding's Champion	2:23½
Alban	b s	Gen. Benton	2:24
Carrie C. (3)	blk f	Electioneer	2:24
Del Sur	blk s	The Moor	2:24
Olivette	b m	Whippl's Hambletonian	2:24
Rexford (3)	b c	Electioneer	2:24
Big Lize	b m	Geo. M. Patchen Jr.	2:24¼
Pansy	blk m	Berlin	2:24¼
Clifton Bell	b c	Electioneer	2:24½
Longfellow	ch g	Whippl's Hambletonian	2:24½
St. Bell (4)	blk c	Electioneer	2:24½
Tump Winston	ch g	Primus	2:24½
Palatina (4)	sp m	Milton Medium	2:24¾
Bonnie	b m	Gen'l. Benton	2:25
Shamrock (2)	b c	Buccaneer	2:25
Wormwood (5)	b g	Nutwood	2:25
Allo	br s	Altoona	2:25¼
Blanche	b m	Gray McClellan	2:25½
Ned Forrest	ch g	Blackbird	2:25½
Apex	b c	Prompter	2:26
Bell Boy	b c	Electioneer	2:26
Artist	blk g	McCracken's Golddust	2:26¼
Wallace G	ch g	Plumas	2:26¼
Adrian	b g	Reliance	2:26½
Transit (3)	b c	Prompter	2:26½
Como	ch s	Elmo	2:26¾
Ed	b g	Erwin Davis	2:26¾
Gus	b s	Milliman's Bellfounder	2:26¾
Geronimo	b g	Inca	2:27
Scandinavian	br g	Vermont Black Hawk Jr	2:27
Barney B.	b g	Sargent's Patchen	2:27¼
Hidalgo (4)	b g	Sultan	2:27½
Whips	b s	Electioneer	2:27½
Carrie F	br m	Erwin Davis	2:27¾
Jim Mulvenna (4)	g c	Nutwood	2:27¾
Huntress (5)	ch m	Admiral	2:28
Blaine	blk g	Pathfinder	2:28¼
Lucilla (3)	b f	Nephew	2:28¼
Olivette	blk m	Sultan Jr.	2:28¼
Fred B.	br g	Tyler's Black Hawk	2:28½
Spry (4)	b g	Gen. Benton	2:28¾
Bay Rose	b s	Sultan	2:29
El Monte (3)	blk c	Echo	2:29
Hancock	b g	Whipple's Hambleton'n	2:29
Centre (3)	gr g	Sultan	2:29¼
Flora G	br m	Altoona	2:29¼
Ned	b g	Overland	2:29¼
Nighttime	gr g	Rustic	2:29¼
Senator (3)	b c	Echo	2:29¼
Eros	br s	Electioneer	2:29½
Hazel Kirke	b m	Brigadier	2:30
Soudan (3)	blk c	Sultan	2:30
Stella	b m	Electioneer	2:30
White Oak	ch g	Geo. M. Patchen Jr.	2:30

The bay horse Enfield, 2:29, foaled 1868, by Hambletonian, dam Julia Malone by Seeley's American Star, died at Morrowdale, Tenn., last month. He was the sire of Robin, 2:24½, and Stonecutter, 2:28¾.

The State Fair Programme.

The speed programme committee appointed by the State Agricultural Society, to prove and report upon a speed programme for the State Fair of 1888, have agreed upon the following trotting and pacing classes upon the days set apart for this part of the programme.

Trotting and Pacing Days.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6TH.

Occident Stake, (three-year olds).
2:23 Class.
Pacers—2:30 Class.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8TH.

Two-Year-Old Trotting Stake.
Maud Stallion Stake.
2:30 Class.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11TH.

Three-Year-Old Stake.
2:20 Class.
3:00 Class.

SEVENTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13TH.

2:25 Class.
Four-Year-Old Stake.
Pacing—Free for all.

NINTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15TH.

Great Free-for-all Trot.
2:40 Class.
The running events will be completed shortly.

Declarations Out of Spring Handicaps.

The receipt of the declarations out of the spring handicaps, made by owners in California, brings the several totals to be as follows:

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

Brooklyn Handicap.—Eolian, 123; Linden, 120; Laggard, 116; Raceland, 112; Miss Ford, 112; Emperor of Norfolk, 110; George Oyster, 108; Lady Primrose, 108; Rightway, 104; Queen of Elizabeth, 104; Lorrington, 100; Prince Royal, 95; Hinda, 95; Wonderland, 95, and Biscuit 92 pounds.

Brookdale Handicap.—Linden, 120; Raceland, 112; Miss Ford, 112; Telie Doe, 112; George Oyster, 108; Grisette, 108; Rightway, 106; Queen of Elizabeth, 105; Wonderment, 105; Hinda, 95, and Prince Charlie 90 pounds.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Suburban Handicap.—Hanover, 129; Volante, 124; Exile, 122; Favor, 118; Belvidere, 113; Grisette, 112; Raceland, 111; Lady Primrose, 110; Sir Dixon, 108; Cheviot, 108; Glenmound, 106; Frank Ward, 105; and Sensation—Idalia colt, 90 pounds.

Sheepshead Bay Handicap.—Hanover, 130; Volante, 136; Favor, 118; Oriflamme, 115; Climax, 115; Emperor of Norfolk, 115; Telie Doe, 115; Grisette, 114; Belvidere, 114; Raceland 113; Lady Primrose, 112; Bradford, 110; Stockton, 110; Glenmound, 110; Frank Ward, 108; George Oyster, 108; Wonderment, 105; Schoolboy, 90; Helmbold—Janet Murray colt 90 pounds.

Bay Ridge Handicap.—Hanover, 128; Aurelia, 113; Oriflamme, 113; Belvidere, 112; Miss Ford, 110; Boaz, 108; Mittie B., 107; Darya, 93 pounds.

Volunteer Handicap.—Emperor of Norfolk, 128; Los Angeles, 120; Prince Royal, 115; Woden, 113; Benedictine, 112; Belinda, 110; Prince Charlie, 110; Wonderland, 110; Master Walter, 110; Cascade, 109; Vengeance, 103; Maxim filly, 103; Chamois filly, 100; Don Carlos 100 pounds.

Sixty Years Ago.

Trotting contests undoubtedly commenced on the road. History is silent in regard to trotting matches on the road in the early period of equine history. There is an authentic record of pacing races which were inaugurated at an early period in Rhode Island, upon Little Neck beach, one mile in length. They were public performances for purses, such as silver pitchers, and other ornamental tokens of coveted value. Some of these ornamental tokens that were won at these pacing races, which were paced as early as 1750, were claimed to be in existence a few years ago. The Rev. James McSparren, an eminent divine, testifies to the swiftness of the pacer, having ridden them sixty or seventy miles per day over the rough bridle paths of New England. He says: "I have seen some of them pace a mile in little over two minutes, and in good deal less than three." Mr. I. T. Hassard, in a communication upon the Narragansett pacer, affirms that the purchase and exportation of the pacer, by the agents of Cuba, for saddle horses, extinguished the breed in Rhode Island. They purchased the best, regardless of price, which left no worthy progenitors to perpetuate the speed of the Narragansett pacer.

The first trotting park was established in 1825, by a club in New York, who built their course on Long Island. They inaugurated trotting at this park May 16, 1826. First day's purse, $200; two mile heats. Entries, Screws, Screwdriver, and Betsy Baker. Won by Screwdriver in two heats. Time, 5:38; second heat, 5:38. The Hunting Park Association was formed at Philadelphia in 1828. The object of the association was declared to be "for the encouragement of the breed of fine horses, especially that most valuable one known as the trotter, whose extraordinary powers can not be properly developed without trials of speed and bottom upon a well-graded race-course." The first race was trotted at this park May 15, 1828, for the association purse of $300 and a splendid cup. Entries, Screwdriver, Betsy Baker, and Topgallant. Three mile heats, won by Screwdriver. Time, 8:02; second heat, 8:10. In 1829 a trotting course was built at Baltimore. The success of these spirited associations has proved the forerunner of a multitude of trotting tracks scattered through nearly every village and hamlet in the Union, while large trotting circuits have been formed that put up hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to encourage the breed of trotting horses. We are indebted to the premiums hung up by these associations for the wonderful improvement in the speed of the trotter.

In the report of a recent meeting of the Lime Kiln Club, given in the Detroit *Free Press*, several decisions were rendered by the chairman, the first on the list being as follows: "1. Kin a member of de club who cheats another in a hoss trade be bounced under any rule?" Decision—"As to No. 1. I answer dat no rule has yit bin framed, nor isn't likely to be. De right of one man to beat another man in a hoss trade has been recognized all ober the world, in church, lodge an' society, eber since the world stood. While you might kinder expect dat if Pickles Smith was tradin' horses wi… Shindig Watkins he would menshun spavins an' ringbon… you can't bank on it. If he did, it would probably be… the purpose of concealing a bad case of poll-evil or blindn…

A Little Horse Gossip.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—It's been several months since I have given you an article. Well, we will start in on the foot. What makes sound legs? The writer says sound feet. Ninety-nine horses out of one hundred are crippled up in some one of their feet, and not one man in one thousand knows how to remove the cause; consequently they have lame horses. Keep their feet well and healthy and you would have horses free from any rheumatism, corns, stringhalt, knuckling over, broken knees, hip lameness, swinney, navicular trouble, sprain of the back tendons, seedy toe, spavin, curb, ring-bone, or wind galls. Each and every one of the above are brought about by allowing the feet to get out of shape and out of condition. The feet must be kept plumb, the heels low, and the toes short. The circulation must be as regular around the coronet as any other part of the body. If the skin becomes fixed and tight about the coronet you must and will have a lame horse in a short time. The commissures must be cleaned out, the same by some one who knows how to operate on the foot. After this cause is removed nature will take hold and do its work. It's the most simple thing imaginable, and if people would only try and learn how to keep the foot of a horse well and strong, the world would not be filled with crippled horses as it is to-day. The writer has made the foot a study. Experience has taught him the most simple way is the best and surest. The legs can be made as straight as the day the horse was foaled by balancing him and putting his feet in condition, so every joint will articulate as nature intended. This can be accomplished on any three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine-year-old horse in sixty days.

This article is not for argument. If the reader cannot comprehend it, why he must look further. It cost me ten years' time and many a dollar to learn this much. If it's worth anything, for the love of the horse I give it, not for the owner. He can tell people how he thinks he feels, the poor horse cannot. If owners would sooner drive their horses with high heels, long toes, unbalanced feet, with a coronet as tight as a drum head, simply because their fathers and grandfathers did, well and good; drive them so. It's none of my business, and *I want it understood* that I am writing this article for the poor horse. I favor a foot with as little iron as possible to protect it. Of course if you have a crippled foot judgment as well as skill must act.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25. ON THE ROAD.

Notes From Kentucky Sales.

At the Brasfield sale about 276 head were sold at an average of about $350, or a total of about $92,000. The first sale of the Brasfield lot was Nannie Smith, a sister to Phil Thompson, which sold quickly for $2,550; others of the Red Wilkes family and of the McGregors, Egberts, Jay Birds and Bismarcks sold readily at from $500 to $1,000, the average being most excellent, as the majority of the animals were young stock.

W. T. Milner, of Luton, Mo., led off at the Woodard sale, paying for Charley Stiles, a bay stallion by Red Wilkes, dam by John Dillard, the sum of $2,150; J. V. Stryker was a liberal buyer of choice stock, making, as is usual with him, extremely critical selections. His first purchase was Hecla by Almont, dam by Mambrino Chief, for which he paid $1,150. She was in foal to Wilton, 2:19½. His next purchase was a grand two-year-old filly by Membrino Russell, dam by Thorndale, second dam by Mambrouella, third dam Heroine (dam of Shewmut, 2:26), by Hambletonian 10; fourth dam Lady Patriot (dam of Volunteer). For this filly he paid $1,425. His next purchase was a filly by Lord Russell, dam by Harold, second dam by American Clay, which brought $1,000. Other youngsters by Onward, Bismarck and other sires of note sold readily at prices ranging from $500 to $1,000.

The great day of the sale, and the one which attracted the greatest number of critical purchasers, was Tuesday, on which day the stock of the Wagner farm was offered. Black Cloud brought $1,575. Recorder, a magnificent young horse, by Alcantara, sold for $3,750. Kit Sanford sold for $860. Captain Wagner, a yearling, by Black Cloud, dam Naiad Queen, sold for $1,300. Sadie Wilkes, a grand mare by George Wilkes, brought $2,500, and the great Naiad Queen, 2:20¼, sold for $5,050. As the time approached for the distinguished mare to be led out there was a closing up of the ranks, and indications of special interest were manifested. The prominent breeders in attendance were scattered throughout the crowd, and it was amusing to one initiated to note the studied look of unconcern depicted on the face of man whom we knew had come a long distance to bid on the grand old mare. Men who had orders to bid $2,000 to $2,500 did not have an opportunity to speak. The first bid we heard was $3,000. Slowly and by hundreds it crept up to $4,000. Then men began to wonder, and the excitement increased. There was a little pause, and Colonel Edmonson gave the bidders time to think. Slowly the price crept up to $5,000. It was the last bid of one of the most enterprising young Western breeders. Five thousand and twenty-five was then bid for one of the most critical of the blue grass breeders. Five thousand and fifty came from his millionaire neighbor, and the great mare was sold to Mr. White, of Paris, Ky. His last competitor would have gone on, but a look at his neighbor convinced him that he was playing without a limit, and he had no desire to force a neighbor to pay more. We are informed that Mr. White had determined to pay $7,000, or more, if necessary. Many a novice looked on and wondered why this twelve-year-old mare so engaged the attention of the most critical breeders in the land. To the student of the science of breeding it is vastly simple. She has a record of 2:20¼, and is known to possess extreme speed. She was by a horse of some little note, whose produce from an ordinary mare might bring $500, but she was the only living daughter of the great Tacksy, a mare which stands near the head of the great Pilot Jr. class of brood-mares. Tackey had a record of 2:26, and every one of her six sons and daughters either trotted better than 2:30 or had produced one or more 2:30 trotters. This is the more remarkable from the fact that her six foals were from five different horses, and only two of them were by horses of particular note.

Thus does the blood of a great producing member of a great brood-mare family attract the close competition of intelligent breeders. Had Naiad Queen been by George Wilkes or any other great sire, he would not have stopped at ten thousand dollars.

One of the pleasant incidents of the sale was the arrival of a carload of gentlemen from Illinois under the leadership and guidance of that critical and enterprising breeder Mr. J. V. Stryker. They were forty in number, and they carried back to Illinois thirty-one head of colts, fillies and brood-mares. —*Chicago Horseman.*

Harry Harwood, the Jockey, Dead.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Harry Harwood, the well-known jockey, died at his home in this city this afternoon of injuries sustained in a fall. He was twenty-six years old, and was one of the best known jockeys in the country.

The accident which was the immediate cause of Mr. Harwood's death occurred at the Ivy City Course, near Washington, on the third day of the autumn meeting of the National Jockey Club, Oct. 27th. It was a handicap steeplechase over the full course, and he was riding the four-year-old chestnut gelding Whistler (King Ben—Susie Fuller), with which he had won the McKibbin Handicap Steeplechase on the first day of the meeting, riding at 140 pounds. A noticeable feature of the race on the day of the accident was that Mr. Harwood took the lead early in the race, his usual tactics being to wait and win. At the third jump Whistler—a horse that could not stand rushing early in a race—bolted the course and thereby lost so much ground that he was virtually out of the race. Mr. Harwood soon brought him back "between the flags" and began riding him with great vim, evidently with the intention of making up the lost ground. At the seventh jump Whistler got so tangled up that he blundered badly and fell, throwing Mr. Harwood in such a way that within a few minutes after being picked up he was reported dead. He rallied, however, and two days after the race he was said to be rapidly improving. The rumor was not true, and he never really recovered the use of his legs, although his father said that he would be out in a few days.

Mr. Harwood first became know as a crack rider with the Elkridge Hunt of Baltimore. To the followers of racing he made himself famous by winning the great Long Island Steeplechase over the old Bayswater Course at Rockaway with his horse Tonkaway (Dick Jackson—Utilla), when he beat a field of seventeen, with Pat Mahony finishing second on Rose and Mr. Belmont Purdy third on Charlemagne. The race, run as it was over one of the best steeplechase courses ever laid out in this country, will long be remembered by those who witnessed it, for no such number of starters had ever been seen in a jumping race in this country. Since that race Mr. Harwood has ridden at nearly all the prominent hunt meetings with considerable success. Last year, associated with Mr. H. J. Morris, he came north from Baltimore with a small stable, and at Cedarhurst, on the first day of the meeting (April 30th), Mr. Harwood began a wonderfully successful year by winning the Green Hurdle race with Brunova, which Mr. Morris supplemented by winning the Meadowbrook Heavy-Weight Steeplechase with Baronet, while during the meeting they won six other races between them with such horses as Whistler, Glenbar, Baronet and Brunova. They were also fairly successful at the Country Club's meeting at Boston. Mr. Harwood also rode in some of the hurdle races at Sheepshead Bay in June, but it was not until the meeting at Saratoga that the stable again showed its form, where with Wheatley Mr. Harwood won the Tronhle Handicap Steeplechase and also the heats at a mile and a furlong over hurdles.

In fact, so "fine" did Mr. Harwood get himself at Saratoga that he accepted several mounts "on the flat," and for the Grand Prize of Saratoga he rode Elkwood at 119½ pounds (including a pound and a half overweight) and was second to Kaloolah. At the Cedarhurst autumn meeting Mr. Harwood rode several winners, including Repartee, with which he beat Mr. Foxhall Keene in a match for $500 a side at three-quarters of a mile, but Mr. Keene squared the account by beating Mr. Harwood at Sheepshead Bay in the polo pony match for $1,000 a side, riding Mr. Gebhardt's Rossrium against Bar Sinister. Mr. Herwood also rode at the Jerome Park and Baltimore autumn meetings, but he did not have a win until the last day at Pimlico, when with Warrington he won the "Getaway" Steeplechase, having been beaten by a head on the first day of the meeting for the great Pimlico Handicap Steeplechase on Wheatley by Lakeland's Littlefellow. Afterwards came the meeting at Ivy City, with its brilliant success in the McGibbin Steeplechase, the subsequent accident and a long, lingering illness, to which death only brought release.

As a gentleman rider Mr. Harwood has had but few equals, especially in steeplechasing. He was a man that could ride both with his head and hands, and Billy Daly paid him one day a compliment by saying that instead of receiving seven pounds allowance as a gentleman rider, he could give that weight to a majority of the professionals.—*World.*

For the Protection of Breeders.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Stockman* gives this rigid idea of what he would like to see:

The question of protection to owners of stallions is now being discussed by the readers of your journal. I wish to add my views in regard to it. I not only favor any law that will protect the owners of stallions, but also a stringent imposing of a fine and imprisonment to anyone who misrepresents his stock in the way of spurious pedigrees, and thus misleads the public, or, expressing it in a few words—obtaining money under false pretenses.

In many parts of the United States will be found stallions whose owners say they are sired by such-and-such a horse, and the dam is so-and-so. Their pedigree is given in flaming colors on the posters, which are spread over the county where the horse is doing service. The horses are not recorded in any stud book, and neither could they be for they have no breeding, and are generally moved from one place to another, and one year or two is enough for them in one place. Often the pedigree is changed in order to take in a certain family which has won laurels either as trotters or in the show ring. The average farmer is not posted as to the breeding of horses, and therefore is easily deceived by the slick fellows who peddle this class of horses around through the country. As to the question whether a horse should stand for the season or to insure, I am in favor of the former, and the money to be paid at time of service. Then the mares are returned promptly, the owner will follow the instructions of the owner of the stallion as to the ears of the mare, and she will not be abused, and if she changes owners the stallion owner does not have to look her up when he wants his money, as he does on the insurance plan. I know of men who have bred mares to one horse, and in three weeks would breed to some other. They were no money out, and did not realize that the owner of the stallion had any interest.

We have a law in Ohio giving a stallion a lien on the foal. Said lien must be filed with the auditor of the county within ten months from time of service. This law does not amount to much, as often the mare is traded off and goes in bad hands, the colt comes dead, and the owner of the stallion is left. I would favor a law giving a lien on the mare as well as the foal, and to have the mare stand good for the service of the stallion, when the mares are insured to be in foal. Another law is needed if we would improve our horses. Every stallion should be inspected by a competent veterinarian, one who is a graduate of a regular veterinary college. He should be appointed by the governor of the State, and stallions that are sound and free from hereditary diseases should receive a certificate allowing them to stand for the use of mares, and all stallions that do not pass inspection should be barred from the stand, and anyone using a stallion that had not passed inspection and receiving a service fee should be fined and imprisoned. This would put a stop to the worthless mongrels that every neighborhood is infested with and on account of their unsoundness are allowed to cover mares at any price, and in nineteen times out of twenty these blemishes are transmitted to the colt. If it should not show them at foaling they show when it becomes a work horse. Mares often transmit unsoundness, and this is a point that can not be helped, for the owner has a right to breed her whenever he wants to, but the sire should be sound in every respect. No one will object to a law of this kind only those having unsound stallions.

The Art of Naming.

[Rapier, in Sporting and Dramatic News.]

When men who are interested in and acquainted with the turf are talking about their favorite subject, the naming of horses is sure to come up. There is so much opportunity for wit in the bestowing of really good names that discussion on this head is always amusing, and the constant supply of youngsters affords ample scope for the ingenuity of owners and their friends. The idea to be kept in mind in naming horses is to recall sire and dam; thus, taking a name at random, the mare Satanella at once reminded the person who mentioned it that she was a daughter of Robert the Devil and Nella. I do not notice many very happy examples of nomenclature among the present two-year-olds, but there are some. Probably a better name than Royal Oak has not been given this year, indeed it is peculiarly happy. Lord Bradford's Royal Oak is a son of Retreat and Adversity. Of course—need it be remarked?—this Royal Oak is the retreat which Charles II found in his adversity, and I think this is the champion name. It is easy to half name a horse well. Thus Volley is good as far as it goes for a daughter of Mitrailleuse; but then Volley's sire is Cerneus, and gunpowder smoke is not particularly blue. Jack Frost for a son of Dutch Skater and Winter Queen is fairly good, and Lord Hastings has three well-named fillies: a daughter of Bean Brummel and Toilette, which is called Foppery; a daughter of Bean Brummel and Rose of York called Roseabelle—Rosa for the dam, and belle, the feminine of Beau, to bring in the sire; and a daughter of Master Kildare and Goldeu West—Westmeath.

A daughter of Skylark and Midnight is a good subject; she is called Skylight, and this is not very good, for it might be, and often is, very dark at midnight. Lord Lescelles' Golden Bell, a daughter of Bend'Or and Carillon, is well named, and Mr. Gilbert's Libiamo (Revelller—Libation) is good, so is Swallow (Skylark—Restless), and Prince Soltykoff is very happy in the name of the son of New Holland, or Mask and Mslody—Duo. For a son of Cerulean and Syren Merman is suitable (it is, by the way, Syren, not Siren, the proper form, in the Stud Book, but it is a pity her owner could not spell). Hanthois, again, for M. Lefevre's son of Flageolet and Hauteur is capital, it is impossible to forget how he is bred. There is some merit in Chivalry for a son of Chippendale and Gallantry; the first three letters recall the sire, and there is much in common between chivalry and gallantry. Scottish Chieftain, the Duke of Hamilton's son of Lowlander—Music, enters the list of the well-named, and Master Slender (Forlorn Hope—Sweetheart) will commend itself to students of *The Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Garlic is capital for a son of Discord and Fragrance. Garlic is what may be called a discordant fragrance; and Charles's Wain for Mr. W. J. Legh's son of Sir Charles and Astrafiammante (the Queen of Night) is also a hit. A sister of Ormonde and Ossory (Bend'Or—Lily Agnes) is not very easy to name, but the Duke of Westminster could not well have bettered Fleur de Lys. The relationship between the *fleur de lys* and the lily is very close, and as the royalist symbol in France, the *fleur de lys* was very often represented "or." This name, indeed, is so happy that one naturally hopes it will distinguish a good animal. Prebend for a son of Bend'Or and Pretence is neat, for the old device of halving the names of sire and dam chances to be suitable.

Lord Alington has well named a couple of his. "Bermecide" is excellent for a son of Barcaldine and La Treppe. The severity of the Treppists' lives suggests Barmecide's feasts, and the sire's name supplies the first syllable. "Equanimity" is scarcely less to the purpose for a son of Isonomy and Vex. The Duke of Beaufort also has two remarkably well-named fillies, namely "Certamen" and "Hunt the Slipper." The first is a daughter of Ben Battle and Makesure, and Certamen means not only a battle but also a dispute or contention. "Pains, endeavor, zeal"—the fixed determination to "make sure," indeed—are also given in the Latin dictionaries, so here we have the perfection of naming, sire and dam being both considered. Hunt the Slipper is a daughter of Barefoot and Country Dance, and this is a name not easily beaten. The filly by Petronel—

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,130 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form he was handled for a short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Young Molly by Budd Doble. Second dam Molly Russell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, seven years old, and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, bone and substance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle (record 2:31¾ in fourth heat), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms.

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,
Or MERRITT LOVE,
Sargent's Station, Cal.

10mr

Oxford Mixture has bssn called "Dark Blns," which does not strike me as quits eo good a nsma as Wood Powder or soms othar that might have bssn chossn. I wse slmoat forgatting snothsr of the Dnks of Beaufort'a thst is qnite firstrate, snd that is "Beuhow," a sou ot Ben Battla and of a mare hy Toxophilite. Here we have not only ths "Ben" snd the "how," hut a combinstion—snd combiuation is the grsat thing which mskss up tha nsme of a gallant admirsl victorions in many hattles. Hia Grace therefore hsa three smong his half-dozen who could not hsve bsen hsttar namsd. "Davil'a Dsuca," Mr. Mauton'a son of Robert tha Davil snd Polouaiss, is fairly good, though so obvious that it cannot compsre with the thres jnst mentioned. Mr. E. W. Baird'a Lovelock, a son of Waulock snd Blushing Bride, is neat, and ths existsnce of ths sensitive plant, which closss if touched makes Sensitivs a very good nams for a daughter of Touchat and Foilags, alwaya, of course, anglicisiog Touchet, and mskiug it into Touch-it. Survivor, the survivor of twins and ths only living colt hy Hamako, I mantioned lsst waak. Clarinet is good for s daughter of Cymhal and Piognsnt, though Piccola, s still mora poignant instrument, would have bseu better, at lsast I think so, though ths clarinet is distressing enough. Sonhsam, too, (Highborn—Voyagauss), is dacidedly happy.

Soma owners have lamsntably little invsntion, hnt it would not hs interesting to give examples of ill-chosen names. It is a pity however, that invention should sometimes run so slack as to induca nwners to use names of more or less famous horses still living, or lataly dead. Tha result is obviously confnsing. For instance, there was a Polmaiss, a daughter of Sterling and Sham Fight, running a few years ago, and Mr. E. Wardour has been able to think of nothing better than Polmaise for his daughter of Sterling and Kathleen. Coriaande, again, is a name which an nnwritten hnt well-nnderatood law should have induced Mr. W. Burrell to leave alone. Tha Corisande that won the Naw Stakas at Ascot in 1870, the Chestarfield at Goodwood, and other races, stands in the Stud Book. Mr. Manton, too, hae actually callod ona of her two-year-olds Seclusion, notwithstanding the fact that Seclusion was the dam of Hermit, and is therafore immortal. Thia is a pity to say tha least of it.

When W. H. (Counsellor) Crawford wss laat in California he visited Santa Rosa and inspected Anteeo. He liked the horee much, snd last Monday telegrsphed from Kentncky to Mr. DeTurk an offer of $5,000 for the usa of Anteao for tha stud season, with tha privilega of three seasons (at the same figure), Mr. Crawford to pay sll expenses and assnme all risks. The offer was declined.

ATHLETICS.

The Olympic Clnh hsa never, since its organization, given so many public entertainments as during tha three years laat passed, and the incnmbency of the preseut board of directors hss been characterized hy an extraordinary number of auch eveninga. Jnat what the result of the policy will be it is not easy to divine, hut there seems to he a growing sentimant among members that the clnhrooms ahould not he thrown npen to ontsiders qnite so frequently. Members are always glad to entertain friends of the institution, hut it cannot be gainsaid that each public event disturhs those who desire to exercise or to nse the other facilities offered by the inatitution.

Two athletic events of more than ordinary interest are liated at the Olympic Clnb. The first heing the match st Græco-Roman and catch-as-catch-can wrestling on March 20th by Professor Faulkner and Peter Schumscher, and the second the tournament at Corniah wrsstling on Msrch 31st. Six Cornish wrsstlers from Graas Valley, all of them good at the game, will meet any six men who care to enter, or if noue auch enter the mountaineers will wrestle to a finish by themselves. The Coruish style is quite like catch-as-catch-can, and it appears likely that either Mr. Tibbatts, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Kolb or W. B. Short could hold their own in the match. Mr. Geo. Fletcher and Mr. Tilley, of Grass Valley, visited the city last week to arrange for the visit of their men, and reported that the wrestlers were showing a desl of intereet in the affair.

The action of the Board of Directors of the Olympic Clnh in refnsing to invite any but membera to the Faulkner-Schumacher match has been much discnssed in the clnb and meets almoat universal approval. The match will bring out most of the members, of whom there are about eleven hundred, a number which will tax the seating capacity. There really seems to be no good resson why the members should not enjoy the great matches brought off in the rooms in comfort, and without the presence of strangers.

The new men in the Olympic Clnb take hold with a vim that augurs well for its future in athletics. Professor Smythe'a classes are very large, as are those of Professor Faulkner and Mr. Corbett, while the Professor of fencing, Mr. Martin, haa qnite as much as he cares to do. The membership will soon reach two thousand, when larger rooms, more teachers, and greater facilities generally will be needed.

It is not improbable that the O. C. will, before long, be the owner of a plat of ground suitable for out-door nses. The out-door men are unceasing in their efforts to bring abont such a consummstion, and one of them, Mr. Walter A. Scott, has, with Mr. L. R. Fulda, given much time to inspecting suitable and available pieces of land. The report made hy the gentlemen named, at the last board meeting, was exhanstive, and most satisfactory. Several of the propositions made could be met hy the clnh, and the most favorable of them will prohshly be accepted.

The California Athletic Clnh hss authorized its directors to engage John E. Dempsey as msnager and instructor. From the tone of a recent communication received hy Mr. Fred Moody, Secretary of the O. C., from Dempaey, it is unlikely that the latter will engage with any clnb, hnt if he will Mr. Fulda, of the C. A. C., may he rslied upon to influence him in behalf of that institution.

We hear no reports of adversity from the Reliance and Aome Athlstic Clubs in Oakland, and conclude that they are prosparous. The Golden Gate Clnh is experiencing a "hoom," giving almoat as msny entertainments as the O. C., and taking in new members by dozens.

The Staten Island Athletic Club is sadly behind its brothers in reapect to athletsa. It has no champion in the ranks, and, with the exception of a very few, no athletes of even average ability. There was a time when the club was not so situated, for it had amongst its members such men as Anson Carroll and Chsrley Durand, both of whom were champion high jumpers; Rimmer, the eprinter; the two Jansen hoys, and eeveral others of less note. The Jansens are the best known of thess men, snd sbont nine ysars ago one of them held sevsral hurdla records, whils the other waa good at a tug-of-wsr, snd is now a good oarsman.

The Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, at a meeting held in New York, on Fsb. 25th, elected the following officers for tha ensuing year: Preaident, W. H. Seward, of Yale, Vice-President, R. K. Polk, of Lehig; Secretary, A. L. Dorsmna, of Colleg of New York; Treasurer, C. E. Ssitz, of Lafayette. It wss decided that the trophy cup now hald hy Yale should in 1889 bs awarded to the collega which had won it ths greatest number of times, and so ths ugly hut famous piece of silverware goss back to Harvard aftar two mora contests ara held. The usw constitution which has bean preparad was thsn discussad.

The important changes mads wsre intendad to bar out semi-profsssional athletes and to kaep men from taking light coursea in tha smaller collegas in order to contand in the athletic sports. Ths particular clause which provided for this, reads as follows:

No ons shall repressut sny college as a competitor who has not besn a mamber of that collega in good and ragular standing since the beginning of ths collegs ysar, and who is not taking courses which amount to at least five hours work a week. In cass a competitor's qualifications are questioned, he shall furniah to tha Executive Committss a certificate aigned hy three members of the faculty of the college he claims to represent, stating that he regularly attends lectures and recitations at such collage, and has done so for one college year prior to said meating.

The unusual spectacle of two brothers finishing first and second in one evant was witnessad at the Nautilus games in N. Y. recently. P. D. Skillman won and W. E. Skillman finished sscond. This is tha second time they have done this, the previous occasion being at the Williamsburg Athletic Club spring meeting in 1884.

It ia said ahont the O. C. that Judge Lawlor, Henry Whitely, Will Rix and J. J. Theobald, intend to seek sylvan ratirement for the summer, soon. Thair taking to the brush will materially lessen tha livaliness of William's boudoir, as well as the pool receipts. When the gentlemen named finish negotiations and are settled in their hut among the sighing hemlocks of Tamalpais, quite a little Olympio colony will exist there. Mr. Hoffman of the club already livas thare, and Mr. Fred Moody is a weekly visitor, while others will likely go over at intervals. Residants of San Rafael need not be alarmed if they see lightly clad forms going up all man of roads about there.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earnest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Visit.

Mr. T. J. Pinder's pointer Romp P., by Sensation—Seph G., to owner's Scout Croxteth, by Croxteth—Frank, on February 11th, 1888.

Death.

Mr. H. T. Payne, Los Angeles, lost by death, from distemper, March 2d, the English setter bitch Elsinore, A. K. R. 5274, by Jolly Planter—Iowa Queen.

Occidental Coursing Club.

The annual meeting of the clnh will be held on Tuesday next, March 13th, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the office of the Pacific Kennel Clnh, 624 Market street. Considerable business of importance will come before the meeting, and a full attendance is desirable.

Pacific Kennel Club.

The monthly meeting of the club was held in Parlor A, Palace Hotel, last Wednesday evening, President Taylor in the chair, and twelve members present. The Treasurer, Mr. Watson, reported $388.73 in the treasury, beside the guarantee funds, which was increasing fast. The Executive Committee reported having selected J. F. Carroll as superintendent of the dog show to he given by the club on April 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th next. It also reported that the Mechanics' Pavilion had been formally engaged for the show, and that a business office had heen opened at 624 Market Street, city.

The committee had decided that the show would he given under the rules of the American Kennel Clnb as amended at its last meeting, and all dogs shown would be registered in the A. K. Stud Book. The premium list was snhmitted. It designatee one hundred and one classes, in most of which the prizes are $10 to first, $5 to second, and a diploma to third. Beside the regular prizes, a large number of valuable specials had already heen offered and more had been promised. In addition to those already announced, Messrs. Will & Finck offered an alligator leathsr harness for the best pug; the Golden Rule Bazaar a valnable fancy collar for the best deer hound; the John Wiels nd Brewing Compsny $20 for the best dog in the largest class shown; M. J. Flavin a gold medal, valne $25, for the hest dog shown; A. Toll a dog collar for the hest dog exhibited hy a lady; Frank Maskey a large hox of fancy candy for the beat dog exhibited hy a lady.

The snpsrintendent reported that all of the railroads had agreed to transport free dogs accompsnied hy owners. The snparintendent was authorized to employ an asaistant. It waa ordered that $250 he forwarded to Jas. Watson, judge of nun-sporting classes, and $100 to John Davidson, judge of sporting classes. The snperintendant requested those who contemplated making entries to send them in as soon as possible, to avoid confnsion at a later time.

The death of Elsinore in the kennel of Mr. Payne, at Los Angeles, is notsble for aevsral reasons. Elsinore wsa a typical English setter, and in blood approsched very nasrly the proportions which first gave Mr. Llewellin's kennel notoriety, being very strong in the hlood of Dan. She showsd rare good nose, and strong hunting instinct.

The latest special prizes offered for the April dog ahow are by the Selby Smelting and Lead Company of thia city, which mannfactures shot-gun cartridges nnder the Chamberlin patents. The company offers a case of cartridges to the beat setter puppy shown, a case to the beat pointer, puppy and a case to the hst Irish water spaniel puppy. Owners of winners in all the classes mentioned will apprsciate the specials.

Mr. Elliott Smith, the delegate of the Pacific Kennel Club to the American Kennel Clnb, resident in New York, hae not attended either of the meetings of the A. K. C. since his appointmsnt, but, as was presumsble, thers were good and sufficient reasons for his shssnce. No fsncier in America has ths confidance of more "doggy" men, or of better ones than ths dslegats of ths P. K. C. Parfsctly sound, magnetic, and shova all, unbiassed either hy mercenary promptings or hy long standing prsconceptions, he may be raliad upon to exart himself to ths utmost in behslf of right and the club which he represents.

The last meating of ths A. K. C., raported elsewhers, was hsld on February 23d, snd Mr. Smith writes us, under dats of Fsbrnary 27th, as follows:

"I wss called to Dakota last fall, and was kept thers so much longer than I intended (about nina weeks), that I not only missed High Point but found my business so much behind that it has taken nearly sll my time since to get it in shsps again. On February 21st I did sll in my power to get an important matter closed, hnt *had* to come to my office on tha morning of tha 23d, and could not get out till the meeting of ths A. K. C. was over. I felt deeply mortified, for I felt tha honor that was done me in my appointment, and I appreciatsd the importsnce of the meeting. Had the business which detained me been my own, I should have sacrificed it, but it was my client's, and I had no choice but to do as I did when I found that the proceeding could not be postponed." Mr. Smith adds, "I am glad to say that I have received a note from the secretary of tha American Kennel Club informing me that 'Rola 2' was not tampered with at the meating."

If the Decemher meeting of the A. K. C. did nothing else it stirred up discnssion enough to bring the club into great prominence, and to make fanciers acquainted with its objects and methods. "Rnle 2" has been exhanstively written about, and is an accomplished fact. Further writing about it is nselsss. It is established, and has received the endorsement of ths leading fanciers of tha country, and the leading clnhs. There is no reasonable doubt of its beneficient operation.

One result of the energetic endeavors of the Pacific Kennel Clnb to give a large and good show has been to bring to this office many requests for specific information about how to condition dogs of various breeds for exhibition. General suggestions are all that can well be given through newspaper columns, and such suggestions have been offered several times by this paper. Generally, it may he said that a dog is best fit to show when it is in the best condition to meet the uses to which it is commonly put. The fancy breeds, such as poodles, lap dogs, and the like, may be a hit fat, always provided, with them, as with all other classes, that they are in good health, hard, and strong. The larger breeds, already too much run to size alone, should he sufficiently exercised to make them reasonably quick, and to enable them to be shown without giving evidence of slackness and weakness. Coat is always to he looked after, and for its improvement nothing is equal to a brush, not too stiff, nsed daily for two or three weeks before a show. A little care to prevent lying in bedding likely to stain the coat, will be worth taking. The sporting breeds should he shown a little bit over condition in which to hunt, conrse, rat, or trail. Plenty of work on the roads, abstinence from danger of cuts from brush or wire fences, and in general restraint from common uses will insure cleanness of form and clean and perfect coats, if the brush be used. As to food, no absolute rule can be laid down. Spratts' dog cakes, perhaps, meet the case more generally than any other food, hnt it may be said that table scraps, or especially cooked meases of oatmeal, meat, and vegetables will do nearly as well. Good food and plenty of it is essential, not forgetting that exercise in plenty must he given and the coats hrushed. Any attempt to cover structural defects hy the use of any of the "faking" methods is no better than any other thievery, and is never justifiahle. One thing should be remembered—and to thoughtful persons it embodies the whole srt of conditioning—every animal shown should be in perfect, rugged health.

Too much washing harshens the coat and makes it staring. What washing is done should be done with eggs instead of soap, or with a neutral soap of fine quality, taking care to rinse all soap out of the hair, and drying the dog either with cloths or clean straw, winding up with a good brushing. A very little care will keep any of the sporting breeds in good order, but the other sorts require much attention.

The remark is sometimes made by owners of sporting breeds: "I don't care for bench shows—give me the field." Such a spirit should not charactarize sportsmen. The field is good for field dogs, which form but the merest moiety of the whole number owned and fondly regarded, but tha field is not the only good place even for field dogs. The owner who may chance to win in a field competition with a bad looking dog may be pardoned for preferring not to show his own animal, but he should not be permitted, unrebuked, to decry those who own better looking ones and desire to show them. If any general rule can be made in such a matter, it is that a field dog fit to win in good company is equally fit to show in like company. The fact that a judge now and then is carried away by a "flat-catcher" does not affect the proposition. *A priori* the best-looking dog in form must be the best fielder, because high field quality depends upon and can only follow high form. And those who prefer the field should realize that the bench-show is the great school in which young sportsmen and the general public must learn hy comparison what experts have found to be typical animals.

Mr. Thomas Bennet's Sportsman—Sweetheart dog Sirius, which ran last fall in the field trials at High Point and Florence, has been at home for several weeks, hut has been very sick ever since arriving. He was poor, scurvied, and manifested symptoms of central nervous trouhle, hnt under tonics and generous feeding is coming around. A troublesome eczema has covered him within the two weeks last passed, but that is yielding to treatment. Sirius has not grown much during the months he has been in the hands of Tucker, in Tennessee. He is large now, and when he fills out will be a very heavy dog. Putting a dog of his peculiarities into severe training before he approaches maturity, is a questionable practice always, and in the case of Sirius went near to being disastrous. His vital powers, which should have been absorbed in growing and vivifying his great bulk, were diverted in training, and the dog will never ha near so good as he would have been if his training had not begun until he was eighteen or twenty months old.

While in the East and South recently Mr. Bennet saw several of the famous field-trial men—meeting those kingpins Colonel Arthur Merriman and Mr. Gates, at Memphis, and spending a week shooting with Major Murnan. It goes without saying that in such company Mr. Bennet was royally entertained, and, while we have no advices from the entertainers, we yet consider it a safe guess that the Southerners were pleased with their guest.

The Memphis and Avent Kennel announce[illegible]derigo

will not be matched under any circumstances, but will remain at stud. A wise decision, when it is considered that the dog is at the head of the race of English setters, and that no possible win could add either to his reputation or his producing value. The extraordinary successes of the kennel named distinguished it as the champion aggregation of setters of the English sort, and the position is not at all due to adventitious aids, but to solid work and thought. A statement of the methods in vogue at the kennel in raising, selecting and training the marvellous young dogs with which victory is snatched every year would be of much interest, and, as we know Colonel Merriman to be facile both in telling stories and with the pen, we hope he will send us something of the sort.

Volumes of delightful reminiscences are stored in the memories of the older field-trial men which should be put into readable form before they become dimmed by lapse of time. The inner life of a trial never appears in reports, because it is a thing by itself, and does not in the least affect results. But to those fond souls who endure the hardships of the days of work, the dream of bliss in the evenings when no man but the reporter can work, is rather the best part of trials except the bliss itself. Some trials do not afford much bliss, and others are blissful in full measure to but a few of the participants, but generally those who can read reports between the lines enjoy the unwritten quite as much as that which is put down, and it is that which has for so many years been left unwritten that we would like to see embalmed in print. Imagine Mr. Bergundthal or Mr. B. F. Wilson, or Washington Coster, or Colonel Merriman, or anyone of scores who might be mentioned, giving free rein to retrospection and jotting down the incidents recalled. No better reading could be had.

Nor would it be necessary to go so far as Memphis for matter of interest in the connection mentioned. Those who faced the eager airs at Bakersfield, and who remember the state of beatitude in which Mr. Nick White drove his spirited sorrels about, would like to know what he saw and experienced during those days, beside the actual pointing and backing by the dogs. There must have been an inward peace, if countenances are indices. And it would not be unprofitable to learn what the herculean Marshall Linville thinks of field trials as seen by a novice. His opportunities were favorable, and his opinions are always pronounced. He might write about many phases of the sport which were lost to the regular reporters. Mr. Clay Chipman seemed to be having a good deal of quiet fun without apparent cause, and he might add something. Suppose our field trial readers try their hands. The communications will be gladly received.

Entries to the bench show are being made in numbers, and the superintendent thinks that much more benching than was originally to be erected will be necessary. Secretary Watson is perfecting arrangements for special excursion trains from surrounding cities during the show—a feature that will be appreciated by suburban residents, and will also add greatly to the show receipts. Several generous specials have been added to the list since the last meeting, and everything points to a most successful outcome for the initial venture of the Pacific Kennel Club. Superintendent John F. Carroll's office at 624 Market street has become a popular resort and center for fanciers.

Death of Dr. Walsh (Stonehenge).

Perhaps the most widely known of sportsmen and sporting authors of all time was Dr. J. H. Walsh, editor of the London *Field*, who died on Sunday, Feb. 12th last, at his home near London. We take from the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the *Stock-Keeper and Fanciers' Chronicle*, the following notice of the famous man:

Sportsmen of all denominations must have experienced a rude shock when they learnt on Monday morning that Dr. J. H. Walsh was dead. For so many years had the deceased gentleman been regarded as one of the pillars of the sporting world, that the severity of its loss at such a time as the present can hardly be over-estimated. In his position as editor of our contemporary, the *Field*, a post that he filled with credit to himself and advantage to the proprietors of that journal for over thirty years, Stonehenge was granted the most ample facilities for becoming acquainted with the inner workings of sporting institutions of every sort and kind. He was remarkably well informed on all subjects connected with guns, and at one time was equally well versed in the mysteries of canine lore, though latterly he had rather fallen off in his allegiance to the dogs, the reason of this change of sentiment being, as he always bluntly affirmed, his dislike to be mixed up in dog-dealing transactions. In this opinion Dr. Walsh was so firmly convinced that he was fully justified, that he could rarely be persuaded into attending a dog show, although he freely admitted that the attractions of Birmingham were often well-nigh irresistible. Possibly this was due to the fact that the gunmakers of the town were great admirers of Stonehenge, and, honest man that he was, the late editor of the *Field* was not wholly unsusceptible of any little polite attentions. In spite, however, of being just a little open to the soft voice of flattery, Dr. Walsh possessed a spirit of independence and of personal rectitude which was quite refreshing to meet. Impetuous and crochetty he might be at times, but no man who knew Stonehenge could possibly believe him to be capable of lending himself to a dishonorable act. He hated a lie or a sham, and was merciless in his denunciations of such impostures on the public. Born at Worcester in 1810, he eventually entered the medical profession, and enjoyed for some time a very good practice in his native town, which even the loss of a thumb did not affect. Some forty years ago he commenced to dabble in journalism, and was for a time connected with *Bell's Life* as coursing editor, a position he subsequently resigned when the late Sergeant Cox offered him the direction of the *Field*. A list of his literary efforts would be a difficult matter to collect, as he wrote on several subjects, and each of his works went through many different editions. "Dogs of the British Islands," "Stonehenge on Horses," "The Modern Sportsman's Gun and Rifle," "The Coursing Calendar," "The Greyhound," and "A Book on Domestic Economy," are, however, among his best efforts. Dr. Walsh died on Sunday evening at his home at Putney, a locality where he had for years resided, after an illness of some duration. He had been subjected to an operation of a somewhat painful nature, but had sustained it bravely, and it was trusted by his large circle of friends that his splendid constitution would, in spite of his advanced age, enable him to rally once again. But this was not to be, and so it came about that on the 12th of February Stonehenge passed away, honored and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and leaving behind him a record for rectitude and business capacity which must afford a bright example for those who will henceforth succeed him in the editorial chair of the *Field*.

About Coursing.

The sport of coursing is one of the oldest known, and in ancient times was confined to the aristocracy, persons of royal blood indulging in it only. In the paintings of the last century where dogs are depicted the greyhound is always associated with royalty, its trim, elegant shape and many good traits making it a type of the aristocratic among dogs. According to the figures upon the monuments of Egypt the greyhound has an ancestry 3,000 years old. Two grades are recognized; the wire or coarse-haired and the smooth-haired. Of the former the Irish greyhound is a type.

Before the extinction of wolves and stags in Ireland, these magnificent animals were used to hunt them, but the lack of game in the country led to an almost complete extirpation of this breed. This dog was introduced into Scotland, and the staghound of to-day, larger and with wiry hair, is a result of breeding. In England the greyhound was used in following the red deer, especially in the time of Elizabeth, when it was used entirely by the nobility. This was not owing to the expense of keeping up packs, but was regulated by law. To kill a greyhound then was punishable by death, and some dog-owners of to-day would not object to have the old law revived and applied to dog poisoners.

The attributes of the greyhound are speed; and the English dog is said to outrun a race-horse. The animal is bred for speed alone, the pointed nozzle, small ears, powerful yet slender legs, all point to this end. The term "coursing" is applied to the sport, and it may be said to be the popular sport of California, though it is fast finding favor in the East, where a number of gentlemen's clubs have been formed, especially about New York. It is one of the most ancient of sports. If you happen to have Arian's "Cynegetious" in your library, you will find therein an account of coursing, written 150 A. D., showing how ancient is this fascinating sport.

Many of the Greek and Latin authors refer to it. In England it long ago was esteemed highly, and the first set of rules were drawn up by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in Elizabeth's time. In the time of Charles I it reached its greatest popularity, and to-day many noblemen possess fine packs from which many of the California dogs have sprung. During the years 1875–76 the prizes for coursing in England were at least $160,000, and now numerous clubs are kept up. There horses are not used, and level tracts are made for the purpose, but the Los Angelese County method commends itself. With dogs the sportsman takes to the slopes and mesas, and, well mounted, follows the hounds the best he may, giving the unhappy jack the best of chances for its life. It is in its own haunts and knows them well; can lead the dogs and rider into and across gulch and land, and when caught has made dogs, horse and rider put forth their best efforts.

Sport of this kind is to be commended, especially for ladies, who enjoy fox-hunting in England, or with the Long Island Clubs. True, it is far more dangerous, yet is perfectly safe, with proper care. There are no fences or hedges to take. In their place one has washes, crevices and embryo canons that often render discretion the better part of valor. —*Ex.*

Annual Meeting of the American Kennel Club.

The Annual Meeting of the American Kennel Club was held February 23d, at their room, 44 Broadway, New York. In the absence of the president Mr. Thomas H. Terry was elected chairman.

The following clubs were represented: American Field Trial Club, Fox Terrier Club, Cincinnati Sportsman's Club, Hartford Kennel Club, Michigan Kennel Club, Hornell Kennel Club, New England Kennel Club, New Jersey Kennel Club, St. Paul Kennel Club, Westminster Kennel Club, Wisconsin Kennel Club.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The treasurer's report, showing a balance of $151.18 to the credit of the club, was accepted.

The election for officers was then proceeded with. Mr. W. H. Child was re-elected president by acclamation, and Mr. Thomas H. Terry was elected vice-president by acclamation. Mr. A. P. Vredenburgh was re-elected secretary and treasurer unanimously.

Mr. James Watson appealed from the decision of the Philadelphia Kennel Club in declining an entry not accompanied by registration fee.

It was resolved "That it is the opinion and construction of the American Kennel Club that the rules are By-Laws and should be altered and amended in the same manner by the executive committee."

A meeting of the executive committee was now held.

It was resolved "That it is the sense of this meeting that the Hornell Kennel Club is not represented."

Mr. James Watson, the delegate of the Hornell Kennel Club, called for the ayes and nays, and the resolution was carried without a dissenting vote.

The minutes of the special meeting of December 6th were read and accepted.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and accepted.

Mr. T. J. Farley appealed in the matter of his disqualification by the Hornell Kennel Club, and it was resolved that the Chair appoint a committee to investigate. The Chair appointed Messrs. Peshall and Collins.

The following clubs were admitted to membership: The Stafford Springs Club, The Winsted Kennel Club, The Collie Club, The Beagle Club, The Augusta, Ga., Pet Stock and Poultry Association.

The applications of the Fort Schuyler Kennel Club and the Indiana Kennel Club were laid over until the next meeting.

The amendments to Rule 2 sent by the St. Paul Kennel Club were allowed to be withdrawn.

A communication from the Michigan Kennel Club giving notice of the expulsion of Charles Weil was read.

A communication from E. D. Hognenin, Macon, Ga., charging the Associated Fanciers with fraud, was submitted. The secretary was directed to reply to E. D. Hognenin and all others, and inform them of the proper mode of procedure to reach a decision from the American Kennel Club in this and similar cases.

It was resolved that the president appoint a committee on protests, to consist of three, and that all protests be referred to said committee.

The resignation of the New Haven Kennel Club was read and accepted.

The resignation of the New England Kennel Club was read, and, on motion, was withdrawn temporarily.

The amendments offered by Mr. Donner to rules, etc., were then considered. It was resolved that Section IV of By-Laws adopted December 6 (old Section Y) shall be stricken out.

It was resolved that Article XI shall be amended to read: "This constitution and by-laws may be revised or amended after thirty days' notice has been given to all members of such proposed amendment, by a two-thirds vote at any meeting of this association where at least two-thirds of the members are represented, or by obtaining a ratification within thirty days through the secretary of the club, of at least two-thirds of the members of this association of any enactment of any revision or amendment of the constitution, by-laws or rules duly proposed and carried by a two-thirds vote of any meeting of the association."

It was resolved that new Article XII, as proposed by Mr. Donner, shall be incorporated in the by-laws, to read: "The business management of the American Kennel Club Stud Book shall be subject to the direction of a committee of three, elected by a majority of the delegates present at the annual meeting of the club, and shall render account to the association annually at such meeting."

Messrs. Terry, Peshall, and Schellhass were elected as the stud book committee for the ensuing year.

The motion to exempt puppies under twelve months from registration was lost.

It was resolved that all dogs registered in the A. K. C. previous to January 1st, 1888, may be registered free of charge on demand of the owners of the dogs.

The resignation of the New England Kennel Club was taken up and accepted.

It was resolved that the office rent of the American Kennel Club and the American Kennel Club Stud Book shall be equally divided.

The meeting then adjourned.

ROD.

Salmon Disease.

As a contribution to current pisicultural literature, an article by J. J. Armistead, of the Solway Fishery, Scotland, is of great value as embodying the daily observations of a thoroughly practical man. The article is reprinted from the English *Fishing Gazette*, and is in these words:

"Why in some rivers do abraised or seal-cut fish never become fungused?"

This question is of such vital importance that although I am not at all sure that I can give an answer that will satisfy all enquirers, yet, as a correspondent says, by making known theories some fresh light may be given, I will state my views upon the subject. Theories are often dangerous to rest upon, and are sometimes easily propounded and appear extremely plausible, yet very often those of the cleverest men of science are superseded by other and newer theories, which completely break down the old ones. Yet they have their use; but if in place of them we can get facts, we have a firmer foundation upon which to build. Now, let us see what facts we have got before us. In one river hundreds of fish are attacked by fungus, while in another river, where they are apparently surrounded by pretty much the same circumstances, fungus does not put in an appearance at all.

Again, we have an epidemic of fungus occurring in a river which is practically unpolluted, whereas in another river which is polluted it does not appear. Therefore some of our theorists say pollution is not the cause; and so we might bring up cases of rivers into which artificial manures are said to escape, or of rivers which are largely affected by modern drainage, and say that, because in these rivers fungus in some cases does not occur, that, therefore, these things have nothing to do with it.

Fish culture has taught us a great deal in these matters. All fish culturists must have had more or less experience with Saprolegnia; we see it at our exhibitions, we find it in our aquaria, and, worst of all, we find it causing great havoc in our rivers.

Now, what is the practical outcome of piscicultural research with regard to Saprolegnia?

That in order to prevent its occurrence—

1. Fish must be kept as healthy as possible; and to ensure this—

2. Pure water (that is, naturally pure, not chemically) is a necessity, and plenty of it.

3. That fish-ponds must be kept free from pollution.

4. That fish must not be allowed to grow too old, but must previously be killed off.

5. That in the case of young salmonidæ especially, it is most desirable to cause artificial freshets and to put earth into the water.

6. That on a case of fungus occurring the affected fish be removed as speedily as possible.

I do not say that it necessarily follows that the converse would produce any positive results, nor does it either follow that such results would be negatived by a strict adherence to the foregoing rules, but it is found in practice that nothing is easier than to produce Saprolegnia on specimens of salmonidæ when the operator desires to do so.

1, 2. All that is needed is to put some trout either into an ordinary tub, or a newly made small concrete tank, and give them as little change of water (that is, as small a current) as possible, and I dare almost guarantee an outbreak of Saprolegnia. In either case the fish are practically poisoned, get out of health, they rub the skin off their noses in trying to get out, and bite each other's fins, and on the wounded places fungus is soon a natural consequence, and if left the fish will soon die. Take them out at once, however, and give them a sea dip, and afterwards plenty of water room, and, if taken in time, they will recover.

3. I have seen waters that might be described as very foul, and yet no fungus made its appearance on the fish. So also we can find human dwellings that are exceedingly filthy and yet apparently free from disease; but when disease breaks out in districts covered with such tenements it soon becomes highly epidemic in most cases, but not always. The same applies to our rivers.

4. The average life of a domesticated trout is about ten years, and long before reaching it the male fish at any rate are knocked on the head and marketed. It is found that these old males, if allowed to live too long, are more liable to be attacked by fungus especially at spawning time. There is a lesson here that some are very slow to learn with regard to "old kelts" in salmon rivers.

5. The fungussed fish need not necessarily be killed; if secured in an early stage of the disease a saline bath will in many cases cure it.

6. Freshets are most important factors in the case, and if the health of the fish can be maintained we shall have no serious epidemic of fungus. It is when the fish get out of health into a morbid, lethargic state that fungus is most liable to break out, and this may be brought about in many ways. Overcrowding will do it, when combined with scarcity of water supply and shortness of food. There is also danger in over-feeding, especially with some kinds of food. It is true that in my fish ponds I can, in a very small area, keep in a state of active health a large number of fish, but that is because other things are equal. It is well known that wild

animals require more room than teme onee, and just ee many will mope and die if suddenly placed in confinement; so when salmon thet have had the freedom of what is somewhat analagous, at any rate, to "a life on the ocean wave," ere impelled by instinct to enter a river and make for the upper weters, but are soon stopped by an impassable obstruction, and congregate in numbers, waiting for a more or lese lengthened period in a pool below it, it is evident to any pisciculturist that these fish require a given number of gallons of water per diem, and also that that water must be of good quality. Now, if the water be not given them they will certainly get out of health, and fungus is a very likely result.

When once attacked by fungus a fish does not speedily get rid of it, and in the case of a pool full of fish thus circumstanced being let loose up the river by a freshet, the possible consequences are apparent. I have, to a certain extent, proved the truth of this by experiment. It would, however, be exceedingly interesting to have the experience of other observers.

That in many cases the fish have not near the same chances of getting rapidly to their spawning grounds that they had in former days is a well-known fact, owing chiefly to the increase of bill drainage. Only to-day, while scanning the columns of a leading paper, during a railway journey along the valley of one of the finest salmon rivers in the south of Scotland, a report of another river caught my eye, in which it was stated that below a weir a great many salmon are now lying thickly packed, waiting for a chance to get over. Now I have myself seen large numbers of salmon thus congregated below a weir, in water polluted by mills, breweries, and town sewage, and yet when fungus has become epidemic in that river people have puzzled a great deal over it. When fish are pecked together in this way they fight and wound each other, and should they remain under such conditions for any length of time an attack of fungus is one of the most probable results. There is at present plenty of fungus in the Tweed, and yet in the same river may be seen, off Kelso Bridge, fish with wounds upon them but free from fungus. It does not at all necessarily follow that because a fish is wounded fungus will grow upon the wound, and my own experience is that in the case of a healthy fish being wounded from any cause, and being given a saline bath, that fungus will not grow, provided the fish has plenty of good water and room to move about in it. I have frequently seen fish badly wounded, and have watched their wounds heal up without any appearance of fungus. I have even placed such fish in a tank with diseased fish, and even in such a case only a small percentage were attacked.

Investigations which I have made tend to the conclusion, therefore, that when fish in full health and vigor get wounded there is not, as a rule, very much danger of their being attacked by fungus. Special conditions occurring in a river, however, might cause the health of a great number of fish temporarily to suffer, and fungus might become epidemic. Sometimes a small tuft of fungus will grow on a wounded fin, or even on the body of the fish, and remain there for a week or two without spreading, and without apparently causing inconvenience. In such a case proper treatment will effectually remove the fungus. It is immediately destroyed by salt water, and many salmon are freed from the pest which has laid hold of them in the rivers by being able to regain the sea. I have seen fish in various stages of recovery in our estuaries, and it is surprising how soon that recovery takes place. On entering the salt water the skin upon which the fungus has grown, if very bad, peals off and leaves a sore which soon heals up; if the fungus has not taken well hold it simply comes off, and the skin remains, showing the mark distinctly. I have frequently seen these fungus-marked fish taken on our coast.

ATHLETICS.

Olympic Juvenile Night.

A "Juvenile Night" at the Olympic Club is always looked forward to with more generally diffused interest than any other of the public entertainments of which the club gives so many, and that of Friday evening, March 2d, was in no wise an exception to the rule. Ladies by hundreds occupied the floor, and the crush was so great that the gallery was perforce utilized. President Harrison began the exercises by a speech of congratulation addressed to Professor Smythe, Assistant-Superintendent and Instructor in Gymnastics. The President said that to Professor Smythe more than to any other was due the interest shown by the juveniles and their extraordinary advancement. He characterized the Professor as a "patient man," and those who have seen him when surrounded by his youthful charges will willingly accord in the high compliment. But while the exercises on the programme were mainly due to Professor Smythe's care and skill, the efficiency of the instructor in wrestling, Professor J. H. Falkner, and in boxing Mr. J. J. Corbett should not be overlooked, because the wrestling and boxing were quite as spirited as any other numbers. The boys showed all the spirit of more matured athletes, and many of them manifested such excellence that they must soon become equal with their leader Mr. Hammersmith or his popular assistants, Messrs. Tibbatts, Kolb, Hammerley and Scott. The excellence of the entertainment was so uniform that it seems almost impossible to particularize, but it seemed to be the general opinion that the exercises on the horizontal bar, the wrestling and the pedestal club swinging were especially brilliant.

The first number was a dumb-bell exercise by Masters Chas. Burnette, Willie Ensburg, R. Ran, J. Salez, H. Ferrell, Willie Weaterfield, Robt. Bean, Otto Hasslinger, N. Knox, Louis Mead, Alex. Ensburg, Howard Rowley, W. Dorr and E. Wolff. The class followed Professor Smythe closely and accurately through a number of difficult evolutions.

The second event, on the horizontal bar by Masters H. Ruse, Willie Ensburg, W. Shufeldt, A. E. Conner, Alex. Ensburg, Allan Wright, C. Ensenberg, Eddie Stack and E. Winterburn drew forth much applause. Master Russ, a son of the Treasurer of the club, bids fair to eclipse his father, in his day a champion. Eddie Stack, despite his recent severe injury, was all courage. The class did giant swings, and many other difficult feats smoothly and with precision.

The boxing by Masters H. Gender vs. O. Ellinghouse, F. O'Kane vs. J. Monaghan and W. Weaterfield vs. W. Dorr was a little too much on the wind-mill style, but was pluckily done.

On the parallel bars Masters A. E. Conner, Ed. Winterburn, H. Rowley, E. Stack, Willie Wright, Willie Ensburg, C. Burnette, W. Westerfeld, C. Badt, Allan Wright, Alex. Ensburg, H. Rosenbaum and D. Conklin were very fine, showing a deal of practice.

Number five was wrestling by Masters G. Cagliere and F. W. Hoppa Jr., F. G. O'Kane and E. Wilson. It was all good, but the pair last-named did some particularly skillful work, Master Wilson finally winning.

The pedestal club swinging was quite the event of the evening. Five of the boys were placed on pedestals about Professor Smythe, while the sixth was perched upon the teacher's head. The Professor and all of the boys swung spangled clubs to music by Ballenberg's orchestra, and the movements, while in perfect time, were nevertheless involved and complicated. The exercise merited and received unstinted praise from experts at club swinging, and was participated in by Masters A. E. Conner, C. E. Wilson, Henry Russ, Eddie Winterburn, Louis Master and Willie Wright.

The closing event was a series of posturing by Messrs David Conklin, A. E. Conner, Willie Ensburg, Ed. Winterburn, H. Rosenbaum, C. B. Sloan, O. Schlessenger, Alex. Ensburg, W. Westerfield, Eddie Stack, E. Leventritt, Chas. Burnette and Howard Rowley.

The groupings were promptly done and were very graceful. An amusing incident of the evening was the interest shown by little Master Adams in the boxing. The little chap made the great hall ring with his laughter whenever either of the miniature boxers scored on his opponent, and his enjoyment was so thorough that it infected the whole audience. The evening was one to be remembered, and at another juvenile night standing room will be at a premium.

TRAP.

The California Wing Shooting Club was to have convened at San Bruno on Sunday last, and several of the hardier members did go down, but it rained all day and they were unable to do any shooting. They left the birds which were taken down in Mr. Cunningham's cotee, and Doctor Knowles informs us that the club will meet there at a future day at which time it is hoped that many friends of the club will be present.

Mr. A. L. Donaldson's Trap Tournament begins this morning at Fairfield, Solano County, and continues through to-morrow. Plenty of good birds and Blue Rock targets will be furnished, and the entrance money in all matches is to be divided into 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. A good time will certainly be had by all who can attend.

The recent exhibitions by Doctor Carver have exerted an influence which will be noticeable during the coming trap season. The Doctor's perfect command of himself and his weapon could not but impress all who ever shoot over traps, and he will have many imitators.

The Alameda County Sportsman's Club meets this afternoon at Birds' Point, for the first time this season.

Cincinnati Trap Notes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The fourth shoot for the Expert and Amateur Tri-State individual championship medals, open to all shooters in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, the former donated by J. C. Baudle & Son, and Powell & Clements, two local gun firms of this city, and the latter by the Sportsmen's Shot Worke of this city, took place Feb. 21, on the grounds of the Price's Hill Gun Club. American clay birds were the targets, and were thrown to make the shooting as difficult as possible. Al. Baudle, the winner in the expert class, again showed up in his excellent form, while A. C. Dick ("Richard"), who captured the amateur medal for the second time, broke his birds cleanly, leaving no chance for dispute. There were fifty-five shooters, and, taken as a whole, the shooting was above the average. The cloudy weather interfered somewhat, especially on the lower set of traps, where the birds were thrown too low to give the shooter a fair view. The judging as a whole was good, but in a few instances against the shooter. Those who suffered most being Baudle and Cole, the latter losing at least four birds by erroneous decisions, as evidenced by the judgment of other shooters who were watching the work closely. Murphy and Mason, who were selected as the two best men in the amateur class, and one or the other a sure winner, were not in the race at all. At the opening of the shoot Richard, Wick, Cole, Mason, Murphy, Girton, Goldrick, Burt, Dixon, Powell, Merrick and George in the amateur class sold even in the pools. Baudle and Wineton were the two wherein the interest centered, both selling even for first place. For some reason, though, Winston did not shoot in his usual good form and as will be seen by the scores was handily defeated by six birds. About two hundred outsiders witnessed the shooting. Baudle the winner in the Expert class, shot an L. C. Smith hammerless, 9¼-pounds, 10-gauge, 30-inch barrels, loaded with 4 drams L. & R. powder, and 1⅛ ozs. No. 8 chilled shot. Richards, the winner of the amateur medal, shot a 9-pounds Parker, 10-gauge, 30-inch barrels, loaded with 4 drams L. & R. powder, and 1¼ ozs. of No. 8 chilled shot. Harvey McMurchy ("McDuff") the orator whose theories L. C. Smith advocates and believes in, made things pleasant by his witticisms, but as he was "dressed" refused to officiate and lend a "helping hand." To not consume too much of your space I send you totals only of scores made.

	Shot at.	Killed
Burt	50	34
Dennis	50	24
Girton	50	38
Goldrick	50	41
*E. Taylor	50	36
Werrick	50	35
*J. L. Winston	50	40
Bing	50	*33
S. Harris	50	36
Greener	50	18
H. F. Robinson	50	24
Chick	15	7
*Al Baudle	50	46
Georgs	50	38
Wick	50	29
Jessup	50	34
Parson	50	38
B. Smith	50	30
A. Duffer	35	30
Parsons	40	21
Weil	50	27
Ed. Reeder	50	44
Duvall	50	39
*Mack	50	40
Lull	35	18
*Haines	50	40
Sommers	40	39
Marshall	50	21
Dixon	45	27
*W. H Jackson	50	33
Jack	50	25
Powell	50	21
Murphy	50	32
Richards	50	44
Kessler	40	14
Sneider	50	31
Warwick	50	33
J. E. Miller	45	31
Cole	50	41
Judge	15	7
Mason	50	35
Frank	45	20
Tiffeny	25	19
Guy	50	27
Maglee	50	37
Wagner	50	32
McGrew	50	36
Bennel	50	30
Blue Dick	50	40
A. R. Basson	50	7
Allie	50	30
Williams	40	25
E. Wagner	45	28
Bower	40	38
F. Macke	35	19

*Denotes Expert Class.

Judges—Griffith and Alf. Dunlap. Referee—Jno. Kuhlke, of Chicago, Ill. Official Scorer—Chas. Weil, of Detroit, Michigan. Time of match, 5½ hours. Trapper—Kelly.

Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, the rifle range of the Cincinnati Rifle Association, at Four Mile House, Reading Road, Avondale, was the scene of unusual activity, the occasion being the shoot-off of the tie between Capt. Matt. Gindele, of this city, and Lieut. A. Z. Chantler, of St. Paul, Minn., for the grand Bullard 200-yard Individual Medal. Gindele won it the first time it was shot for, but was tied the second by the Lieutenant.

The match shot the 22d was a telegraph one, both contestants shooting over their own ranges, and the result telegraphed to the Bullard Arms Co., at Springfield, Mass, immediately at the close of the match. Captain Gindele is considered by many here the finest 200-yards rifle shot in America to-day. The attendance was good, fully 250 spectators being crowded in the clubhouse and about the shooters' score. H. McMurchy, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Al. Baudle and E. Taylor, of this city, acted as judges. Among the prominent riflemen present were such men as Q. Poole, H. Ottinger, B. J. Robertson, champion pistol shot of Kentucky, T. Smiley, and others. Mr. Al. Baudle shot along with Gindele, being, as it were, a sort of running mate, and made the remarkable score of 442, using globe and peep sights with rifle on dead rest. Captain Gindele's fifty shots were 200 yards off-hand on Hinman target. Scores:

Capt. M. Gindele	10	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	10	9	7	8	9	9	9	—139			
	8	9	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	7	5	9	8	9	8	8	10	—146			
	8	7	8	8	9	9	10	8	9	8	10	8	9	7	9	10		—137			
Total																		422			
Al. Baudle	10	10	10	7	9	5	10	10	8	8	8	9	9	8	10	10	9	—152			
	10	10	10	8	10	10	8	7	5	10	10	8	10	10	9	10		—155			
	8	7	7	10	8	5	9	11	8	9	10	9	8	8	10	9		—135			
Total																		442			

Lieutenant A. Z. Chantler's score, as per by special from St. Paul, Minn., was 365, including five of the 25 points allowed him under the conditions for using a military rifle. Chantler had to, I understand, contend against a snow-storm and other unfavorable weather conditions. However, he was beaten, and the riflemen here feel jubilant.

H. McMurchy and E. Taylor (Old Reliable), of this city, Saturday Feb. 25, went to Dayton, O., and met Rolla B. Heikes (who has twice defeated Al. Baudle in individual matches for stakes), and Wm. Pratchett, of that city, in a two-team race for $50, at 50 single and 25 pairs larks per man, under National rules. The day proved an exceedingly bad one, the wind blowing almost a hurricane, and the cold enough almost to freeze the shot as it left the guns. The lark, which is considered by shooters here the hardest flying artificial bird yet invented, under favorable circumstances, with the gale of wind in its favor in this particular match, kept the four more than guessing for the right place to hold. The match before it opened was a foregone conclusion, McMurchy and Taylor having the call, though the former, previous to this match, had not fired a gun for over two months. I send the scores in detail. All four contestants used Smith 10-gauge guns.

	SINGLES.										DOUBLES.										
H. McMurchy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	11	11	11	11	11	11—	10					
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—	8	11	11	11	11	11—	10				
	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—	8	11	11	00	11	10—	7				
	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—	7	11	11	01	11	11—	9				
	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1—	7	11	11	11	00	00—	5				
Totals											40										42—82
E. Taylor	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	9	11	11	00	10	11—	7				
	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—	7	00	11	11	11	10—	8				
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	11	11	11	11	00—	7				
	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—	7	11	11	11	01	00—	7				
	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—	8	11	11	11	11	11—	9				
Totals											41										38—79
Team Total																					161
Rolla B. Heikes	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—	7	11	10	11	11	11—	9				
	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—	9	00	10	11	11	01—	5				
	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—	8	10	11	11	11	01—	8				
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—	8	11	11	10	11	01—	8				
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—	8	11	10	11	11	01—	8				
Totals											40										39—79
Wm. Pratchett	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—	6	00	11	11	10	01—	6				
	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—	8	11	11	00	11	11—	8				
	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1—	7	11	10	10	11	11—	8				
	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1—	7	00	11	01	10	10—	5				
	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1—	6	10	11	01	11	10	7				
Totals											34										31—68
Team Total																					147

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1888. TECUMSEH.

Fay vs. Eddy.

Mr. Ed. Fay, President of the California State Sportsman's Association, is persistent in well-doing, if incessant use of the shotgun be well-doing. On every holiday he is either in attendance upon some stated shooting event, or else participating in some match arranged by himself. The location of his place of business in the Grand Hotel naturally brings him into contact with the travelling sportsmen, of whom so many frequent the Palace and Grand Hotels, and many are the little shooting trips managed for the pleasure of the visitors.

On Tuesday last Mr. Fay shot a match with such an one at Birds' Point, his competitor being Mr. R. A. Eddy, a Montana expert. The match was at 36 birds each, ground traps, thirty yards rise, Eddy using a 10-bore, and Fay a 12-bore used by Dr. Carver in the matches with Mr. Kerrigan. Mr. Eddy fairly out-scored his lively opponent, killing 33 to Fay's 28. The score was:

Eddy	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1				
	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—33			
Fay	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1				
	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	2—28			

Blue Rock Club.

Most of the other trap clubs have claimed shooting days, and announced their prizes and conditions for the season just opening, but the Blue Rock Club has yet to give signs of animation. It numbers many good shots and good sportsmen, and President Will Golcher should resuscitate it. Adams' Point, formerly used, is too hard of access, and if some place more easily reached could be found, the meetings of the club would soon become popular, since they afford good practice at little more than nominal expenditure.

The Annual Meeting of the club was held on Wednesday evening last at 329 Pine Street, President W. J. Golcher in the chair. Officers elected for the ensuing year were, President, W. J. Golcher; vice-President, C. P. Harris; Secretary, Sheldon I. Kellogg; Treasurer, Chas. D. Laing; Captain, W. G. Crandall; Directors, W. S. Kittle and T. Schwerin.

A vote of thanks to Mr Crandall for his services as secretary during the year just closing was ordered. The first Saturday in each month was selected as the club's shooting day.

Messrs. Kittle, Laing, and Fox were chosen a committee to select three prizes for the season's competition.

The treasurer reported the club solvent and the membership roll large.

A committee was appointed to select grounds for use during the summer.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, or *beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. **Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.**

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, March 10, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Marlner (imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Creseo, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvio, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Lester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Little Black Jug, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Masabrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

The National Trotting Stallion Stake.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE.
SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 3d, 1888.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have received the following entries:

L. J. Rose's Stamboul.	William Corbitt's Guy Wilkes.
Palo Alto's Palo Alto.	Mr. Salisbury's Director.
Palo Alto's Rexford.	Jos. Cairn Simpson's Antevolo
F. A. Jones's Jim Mulvenna.	A. S. Whitney's Dawn.
B. C. Holly's Woodnut.	

The stake is a success, thanks to your energy.

N. T. SMITH.

When the note containing the above intelligence was brought from the office, we felt as much exhilaration as several magnums of the best "dry" would impart. There was nearly an uncontrollable desire to rush out and cheer so lustily that the whole neighborhood would imagine that all of the big prizes of all the big lotteries had been dumped at 2111 Adeline street. We don't if the biggest kind of a windfall of dollars would bring any greater satisfaction, although fully impressed with the advantages which follow a full sack. Those who have had their share of monetary ups-and-downs, that is, a knoll on the ascent and very many deep ravines on the down-grade, can appreciate the rise of spirits when there was a reasonable prospect of sitting on the top of even a small hill, financially speaking, without fear of gulches and canyons if even the mountain tops were reserved for someone else; and though we never once doubted the filling of the stake, to have the satisfaction of pointing at a list like the above when so many prophesied failure, quickens the beatings of the heart and enlivens every nerve fibre. And to start right we must asseverate that the prospect of mere money-winning has nothing to do in the feeling of exultation. That is a distant feature which is too indistinct now to present a pleasing lineament. But it conveys to people who are not acquainted with the men and horses of California a better understanding of spirit in owners and merit in their steeds, than volumes of writings or days of talk.

We felt quite positive that we did not overestimate the pluck of owners of California stallions when asserting that there was no necessity for bars or classification. "Open to the world," and with money enough in prospect to warrant eastern men in making entries were the mottoes, and whatever the future may show regarding nominations from the other side of the mountains, our folk have performed according to expectation. Still more jubilant we will feel if in "due course of mail" several eastern nominations come. Should there be one of the recognized cracks of the Orient, there will be an increase of attractive force; should three participate, when joined to the home magnet the unison will rival a mountain of loadstone in drawing power.

Without eastern help there are favorable auguries for the greatest trotting race ever witnessed. We cannot recall an instance when so many stallions were entered in one race. It is an absolute certainty that the whole history of trotting does not show so gallant a gathering of entire horses. It is so nearly a certainty that it may be termed absolutely sure that there will not be a suspicion of not wanting to win on the part of a single individual, as drivers will be so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of emulation that they will be fully as anxious to secure the honor of being first as any of the owners. Though the temptation will be of the strongest kind, the magnitude of the impending interests will be so great as to insure the closest guard against unfairness, and realizing that a wrong move will not be tolerated, there will be an observance of law by the knights of the sulky which will make it a model race in that respect.

A grand tournament! He who would enter into a mercenary calculation in a contest of this kind would be composed of clay so sordid that the remembrance would choke him. Had thoughts so base entered his mind, had he contemplated a course so dastardly, when the bell rang its summons to the lists there would be a wavering of purpose. When his eye ran over the assemblage of fair women and brave men ready to applaud or denounce, as demanded by his conduct, his resolution of wrong-doing would be shelved, a straw hand which the twisted steel of honor will tear into fragments. "Forty centuries are observing you," was the remark of the great general who marshalled his forces near the pyramids. Forty thousand people may witness this grand battle and this is greater incentive to honorable action than all the piles of masonry in the world. It is entirely supererogatory to present this view of the great race, although permissible from the opinion prevailing with some that nearly all trotting races are more or less tinctured with fraud.

There are other features, however, which, while prominent, may be overlooked. At least seven of the nominees have progeny. It may be asserted with safety that hundreds of people own their get. Every owner is interested. There is not only a pecuniary interest, but also a feeling of pride in the blood which adds to the desire to witness the contest. The sires represent a wide stretch of country, their progeny disseminated all along the Coast. It may be termed a battle of dynasties, or rather a friendly competition of royal lines for supremacy. Not, however, to be settled entirely in favor of one sept, for though the first place is the grand prize, it may be, and, in fact, likely to result in honors being won of nearly equal import by all which are engaged.

There will be a marked change in the speculative aspect from what races usually show. As a rule bettors are swayed by convictions of superiority in the animals supported. The mainspring of their investments is a belief that the risk will be overbalanced by chances in their favor, and in place of being guided by what may be termed partizanship, it is a matter of dollars and cents. Should all the horses do well (and we fervently hope that each will be in the best possible condition, and the full nine come to the starting post) there will be enthusiastic admirers from Los Angeles, Gilroy, the country about Palo Alto, San Mateo, Pleasanton, Oakland, Petaluma and Vallejo who would regard it as an act of treachery to wager against the "home horse," and will stake their money irrespective of what others think. In the old days of racing when sectional matches were made and run there was no wavering support. If the overly cautious thought their horse had the worst of it, they were careful not to make their opinion public, least of all in wagering on the opposing champion. Had a Kentuckian betted against Grey Eagle in the memorable race with Wagner he would have lost caste, ostracized from society, a recreant who had no part or lot with the people of his home.

We shall have a good deal to say about the horses engaged between now and the decision of the race. It has been substantially proved that our position was correct when stating that there were many who were not the least bit scared at meeting cracks, however highly extolled, and that there were at least a dozen stallions in California well worthy of being classed with the best. More than the entries show, as to our positive knowledge two others would have been named had their owners felt that their pecuniary standing justified the outlay.

Hip! Hip!! Hurrah!!! Three-times-three and three-times over again for the National Trotting Stallion Stakes! May every horse in it have the best kind of luck from now on, with just a shade the best of it for *one*, which it is unnecessary to name, at the close of the last heat, is our sincere prayer.

Before closing we want to make another prophesy, that being the lowering of the stallion record in this race, provided the track and day be favorable. Furthermore, that every horse which starts in the race will knock the black out of 2:20.

The Grand Stallion Stake.

At the time of writing, Wednesday, we have only seen the entries in the Grand Stallion Race that were made on March 1st. In all probability there are the same horses named as those in the National, with the exception of Director and Antevolo, and not unlikely that others have preferred it to that which comes later in the season.

We learn that Mr. Salisbury was induced to stay out, foreseeing that Director would not get through his season's work until too late to have him in order by the date of the State Fair. This was also the main motive for not naming Antevolo. Having made engagements to take mares which will not foal until after the first of May, to give them a fair chance it will be necessary to extend the closing to the first of July, and that would not give time enough, especially as the intention is to restrict his work to slow exercise until he completes the season.

Then, again, one risk was all that we felt like taking at present. Should he get through sooner than anticipated, and other things are favorable, there will be a chance to name him in other classes of the circuit, which will not close until August first, if the practice of former years be followed.

But with those which are in the "Grand" it is sure to result in one of the great races of the year. Shorn of only a small part of its attractions by the absence of the two mentioned, that will increase the interest of the race which comes off later.

Having ten days in which to run and trot, the managers of the State Fair can arrange the programme so as to give participants in the stallion race an opportunity to trot in other classes. It was certainly a liberal proposition to add $500 for each starter up to four, and it is peculiarly appropriate for an agricultural society to give procreative animals encouragement. There is little doubt that stallion stakes will hereafter be a feature in California trotting. With such inducements as the National and Grand offer, repeated from year to year, there will be an additional incitement to keep them in training. Then there will be no chance for claiming that it will not pay to train, and unless there are other reasons for non-appearance in public, will not be accepted as a valid excuse. Some weeks ago a paragraph appeared in this paper recommending giving purses for brood-mares, and inasmuch as the editorial "we" was used it would be taken as having our sanction. It would be rather awkward, to say the least, to trot brood-mares, and anyone who could manage that and raise colts, too, are worthy of reward. But as mares can be placed in the stud after their trotting days are over, and as they are held competent to take a part with all classes, there is no necessity for especial provisions in their favor. But it is different with stallions. Apart from the breaks in training caused by their duties in the stud, there are notions in their heads which do not comport with the trials of the curriculum, and hence owners are loth to pit them against those which are not subjected to the same drawbacks.

The managers of the California State Fair are worthy of great credit for their attention to the horse interests of the coast. While it is true that the money expended is not only fully returned from the same source but in addition thereto leaves a "surplus" to apply to other departments, there are plenty of men who, in the same situation, would be so narrow-minded as to be swayed by the bigotry and fanaticism of a small portion of the people. Already a great interest, it does not require prophetic powers to see that horse-breeding in California is destined to be one of the most important.

Recognizing the benefits which result from the labors of the gentlemen now connected with the State Society to all the interests which are placed in their keeping, we regret that there should have been anything in the way of showing our full appreciation of the "Grand Stallion Stake."

Colt Stakes Again.

Too much importance cannot be awarded stakes for young trotters. The future of trotting sports depends, in a great measure, on the encouragement and support, given by breeders and others interested in the welfare of the sports of the track, to this part of the programme. There cannot be too many. Some like the Stanford and Occident closing on the day when the animals first rank as two-year-olds; others with an earlier date of closing; still others at the time when the fairs fix, as at Stockton and Sacramento, February and March of the year of decision, and in addition to all of these we now propose another series. As a rule the fairs run from the latter part of August into the first of October. Other interests compel the holding of Agricultural Fairs at a fixed period of the year, and after the close of that time it will certainly be advantageous to give the colts a further chance. We have a great deal of confidence that the Grand and National Trotting Stallion Stakes will hereafter be "fixed events." Should those of this year prove what it is reasonable to expect them to be it can be rated as an assured fact, and once established there is little danger of it being abandoned.

The Grand has the Occident and the three other colt stakes to accompany it.

As a fitting associate for the National there can be appropriately added stakes for three and two-year-old stallion colts. Following the suggestions of a correspondent who advocated the getting up of a stake for three-year-olds to be trotted on the same day as the National, we wrote a short article, delaying further consideration until the result of the National was known. Now that the entries are so favorable, a practical demonstration of being on the right track, that we enter upon the advocacy of colt stakes in connection with it with most sanguine expectations of a successful result.

The plan then will be, first a stake of $200 each, $50 at the time fixed for closing, say, 1st of May; $50 on the 1st of September, and $100 on the 16th of October; free for all stallion colts, foals of 1885, heats of a mile, best 3 in 5 in harness, to be trotted on the 19th day of October, 1888, if good day and good track; if not good on that day the day following the decision of the National. The same rules to apply as those adopted for the National, in all other respects. Second, a stake of like character and same conditions, with the exception that it is restricted to stallion colts, foals of 1886, and heats of a mile, best 2 in 3 in harness. This is sufficient for an outline, and if Captain Smith will kindly consent to take charge of these, steps can be taken to complete the project. Our correspondent will understand that there would be difficulties in the way of trotting one stake even on the same afternoon as that fixed for the stallions, the twentieth of October. While there are good prospects for lovely weather in this country, the days are short. In a race of so much importance there must be nothing in the way of a rigid enforcement of rules. Should the hour of starting be fixed at 2 o'clock the track must be entirely given up to the contestants an hour before, and not a horse permitted upon it until after the last heat has been decided and declared.

No necessity for prelude or afterpiece. The assemblage will be there to witness the performers in that one play, and when the curtain rings down on that will be ready to disperse. Sandwiching would be emphatically out of place; to trot a race before the main one of the day would not answer. Then there would be no way to determine what proportion of the receipts should be given the colts. It is not likely that fifty additional purchasers of tickets would be there on account of the colt race, but on the day before the two colt races will attract a large number. Then the division of profits is easily adjusted. Three-fifths of the gate receipts to the three-year-olds, two-fifths to the two-year-olds, percentage on pools in accordance with the sales. Perhaps it would be better to make the stakes $100 each. There is very little chance of securing entries from the East, and the smaller amount unquestionably be the preference of a majority of owners. In that case $25 would be the only risk taken until the colts had shown their ability, and the aggregate may be greater with the smaller stake. Either sum will do, though after carefully scanning the situation our opinion is that the smaller stake and forfeit will be the better policy. We will hear from Captain Smith in time to take the subject up again next week.

The Santa Anita stable has scratched most of the horses in the Brooklyn and Coney Island handicaps, and it looks as though Mr. Baldwin would operate mostly in the west this year.

Quadruple Misfortune.

P. J. Matthews, of Alameda County, Cal., bred two mares to Antevolo. One was a bay somewhat advanced in years, but a great favorite with her owner, the other a chestnut by Venture. The first is No. 42 on the list, and the dates of service April 21st and June 1st. The Venture mare is No. 75, and the dates June 7th and June 25th. Both were in apparent good health and both had dead twins. The bay mare had been kept in a box-stall, and after the loss of her foals The Venture was put in the same box. The Venture foals were both fillies, one a good deal the largest and more fully developed. Not thinking of publishing the case at the time when we saw Mr. Matthews, and being quite busy, full particulars were not obtained, but the case being so remarkable it is given now, and we will hereafter learn more about it These were the only mares bred by Mr. Matthews to Antevolo, and the first twins reported of his get.

It is rare that twins live even when carried the full time, though the tendency is to premature births as in the above cases. The only occasion when both lived of all that we have known was that of a mare by Elmo, their sire Albert W., and as only a short time ago an account of them was published, there is no necessity for repetition.

Knowing that there were some cases of twins in the Palo Alto catalogue it was gone over, though in a great hurry, and the following instances were found: In 1887 Claremont, by Arthurton, twins, premature, by Le Grande; 1884 Elaine, by Messenger Duroc, twins, premature, by Piedmont; 1884 Florida, by Robert E. Lee, twins, premature, by General Benton; 1886 Lady Beecher, by Reserve, twins, premature, by Clay; 1884 Mayflower Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief, twins, premature, by General Benton. These are the only instances of double birth records in the catalogue, there being 285 mares, and covering a period of several years. As some of these mares had not produced, the proportion is a trifle reduced, though without being anything like exact it is safe to say that less than one per cent. of mares bred is the ratio of twin conception, and that premature births largely predominate. If Mr. Matthew's mares had single births, then analagous circumstances might have been the cause, but with the above data the loss can only be laid to duality of conception. From both having been served twice, and the further evidence of disparity in size, it is a just inference that conception occurred at both dates. We had further proof that such may be the case.

A mare we brought here, now owned by B. C. Wright, of Mendocino County, was bred to a son of Elmo, there being two services, a month between. She had twins with so much disparity in development that it was nearly positive testimony that each service resulted in conception. She carried nearer the full time than Mr. Matthew's mares, one being nearly perfect. We would be pleased to learn if there were repeated services in the Palo Alto instances, and will be obliged to Mr. Ferguson for the information.

State Fair Colt Stakes.

Thursday next, March 15th, the colt stakes of the California State Agricultural for the Fair of 1888 will close. There are three of them, viz., for four-year-olds and under, three-year-olds and under, and for two-year-olds.

The advertisement gives particulars, and in order that owners may not overlook the closing, call attention on this page. Were it not that so many lapses of memory in relation to closing of stakes and dates of entry have occurred in years past, it might be thought that there was no necessity for reiteration, and yet it is not altogether improbable that some reader of this, and who, after turning to the ad. and making up his mind to enter, will put it off and forget all about it until he sees a list of the nominations.

To these we would say, write the entry at once, and should anything happen in the interim to incapacitate the colt, it can be withheld from mailing. The safest plan, however, is to write at once and mail the letter before it gets cold.

Sale of Thavol.

E. H. Miller Jr., sold to his brother, who lives in New York, the black colt Thavol, foaled April 13th, 1887, by Antevolo, his dam Thalia by Berlin; price $1,500. This is the first of the get of Antevolo we have known to be sold, and though a remarkably fine-looking colt, the price paid is an indication that a great deal is expected of him. We shall be greatly disappointed if the future does not prove him to have been "well worth the money." His dam is a sister to Thapsin and Pansy, giving him a double strain of "old" Blackbird, which, in our opinion, is emphatically the right sort. We are gratified to learn that he will be left in the hands of Dustin, probably long enough to fulfil his California engagements, after which he will be sent East.

Auction Sale—Trotters from Ontare Ranch.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., Killip & Co. will offer for sale, on the Bay District Course, the entire stock belonging to Francis T. Underhill which were kept on the Ontare Ranch, Santa Barbara Co., Cal. Again we have no hesitation in endorsing the claim that the sale will be just as represented, and, from assurances which we place the utmost confidence in, have not the least doubt that everything in relation thereto will be conducted as promised. We cannot write of the form of the horses further than to state that those which we saw at the State Fair of 1886 were all right on that score, but their breeding is certainly meritorious. There are five stallions in the catalogue, four of them trotting-bred, the other a French coacher. As we understand the term the coach-horse of France is a combination of thoroughbred and French blood, and the only one we ever saw, Mr. Haggin's Admirable, is a horse of very high type.

The trotting stallions are descendants of the greatest of all the patriarchs of the trotting tribes, Hambletonian, and tracing to him through more than one line. Saxton has it on both sides, combined with Bashaw; Hesperion has triple strains, with Kentucky Whip, etc.; Herodian has Hambletonian, Pilot Jr, American Star, etc., and Sachem, through his sire, dam, and second dam, obtains the blood of the "Hero of Chester." There are twenty-five brood-mares in the catalogue, only one of which that has not a Hambletonian strain, and with other lines of blood of proved quality. Catalogues will be sent, on application, by C. F. Swan, Los Alamos, Santa Barbara Co., or Killip & Co., 22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Lady Del Sur.

As will be learned from an advertisement in another column, this mare and her foal are offered for sale. Her owner, B. C. Wright, of Hopland, Mendocino County, is not within convenient reach of horses suitable to breed her to, and he is not in a situation to have her colts developed. We have a yearling filly from her which is certainly the greatest "lot-trotter" we ever owned.

Being by Del Sur, a "full" brother to the dam of Sable Wilkes, her dam by Clark Chief, and her grandam a thoroughbred mare by Captain Beard, the blood lines are all right.

Arrow Sold Again.

Budd Doble made one of his frequent happy speculations when he bought the Richmond pacer Arrow. It was at first reported that Doble had made an arrangement to campaign Arrow through the East, but it transpires that he bought the horse for $10,000. Last week Mr. J. H. Shultz, the wealthy Brooklyn baker, made his appearance at Los Angeles, and Budd introduced him to Arrow, and the result was that the pacer was transferred to Mr. Shultz' ownership for $15,000, a clear profit of $5,000. Messrs. C. A. Durfee and N. A. Covarrubias, the former owners of Arrow, bought him from Alphonse Den of Santa Barbara for $1,200, and won very well with him last season.

Closing of Stakes.

The open races for the Spring Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association close next Thursday, the 15th inst. The programme appears in our advertising department, and has before this been duly digested by owners and trainers. The prospect for a brilliant meeting was never better. There will be goodly delegations from the San Joaquin Valley and Los Angeles, and good reports are heard from every direction of the number of horses in training and the progress made in condition. The fixed events will be more valuable than any yet run for under the auspices of the association; the smallest not less than $2,000 to the winner. The meeting will be held at the Bay District Track, and special provision has been made to ensure abundant and good stabling, and a first-class track.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

C. N., Alameda, Cal.

Will you please give me the pedigree of Altoona? I think he was by Almont.

Answer—Altoona by Almont, dam Theresa B. by Prophet Jr, son of Prophet by Vermont Black Hawk; second dam Molly Floyd by Mohawk; third dam by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a road mare imported from Canada.

A. J. W., Sacramento, Cal.

1. Is McCord's Tom Benton the only stallion bred at Palo Alto that has a son in the 30 list? 2. Is his son Ned Winslow, with record 2:29½, eligible to the 2:30 class of pacers?

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. Yes.

W. H. H., Woodland, Cal.

I would like very much to have the pedigree of the trotting stallion Brigadier, that is or was owned by McDonald, of Marysville.

Answer.—Brigadier by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner by Frank Pierce, Jr., son of Frank Pierce by Benpo, by St. Joseph. Frank Pierce was bred in Canada, and this is all that is known of the family.

We have received from Mr. A. J. Meston, of St. Louis, Mo, a beautifully engrossed tabulated pedigree of Sable Wilkes, the champion three-year-old. Mr. Meston makes a specialty of tabulated pedigrees in this style, and sends us this one as a sample of his work. It is complete in detail and very handsome in execution.

A Continental Trotting Stable.

I just went to Germany to visit my good friend Mills, inspect all the improvements relating to trotters he has lately caused to spring around him, visit his stables and talk horse. You know Mills is Mr. Wallace's smart Irishman, encountered years ago by him in Hamburg. He is also the one who found out Kozyr, the best and fastest stallion ever brought from Russia to France, trained him, drove him, and dropped him only when the owner wanted him to pull in a race. This last trait describes the man. He is no hippodromer but a genuine horseman, believing in the honest handling of horse matters, and, therefore, like myself, he would make but a poor politician. We managed to retain him amongst us for one year, but he saw his way to a greater liberty of action and the accomplishing of better deeds by going over the border, and so he is located once more near Hamburg, and, after taking into consideration what I have seen during my visit over there, I can but approve of what he has done. A new club has been formed, and over their track and stables he reigns supreme. Indeed, they have built for him a fine house, from the windows of which everything can be seen that enters or leaves the race-course or the stables.

The Norddeutscher Renn and Traber Club (running and trotting), is the name of this, the principal racing association of North Germany. Their offices are located at Altona, and the race-course itself is situated at Bahrenfield, a very pretty village 35 minutes from Hamburg. The track is entirely enclosed with a board fence, and would measure, close to it, about three miles in circumference. All around are planted handsome shade trees, which gives the course a delightful appearance. The trotting track proper is of turf, 1,300 metres (a little over three-quarters of a mile) in length, with stretches of 350 metres and two turns of 300 metres, each nicely thrown up. This track is for racing. The training track is on the inside, and measures 1,200 metres. On the extreme outside, close to the board fence, is a track for flat and hurdle racing, and there is also constructed a very neat steeplechase course, with a water jump opposite the grand stand that makes the jockeys blink when they near it. The grand stand consists of two wings, divided by a round wooden building, the ground floor of which is occupied by the totalisator (Paris mutuels) or betting machine, and the upper one by a harmonious brass band. Under the grand stand, on one side, is the restaurant and cafe, on the other side four separate stables containing ample boxes.

Mr. Mills has at present twelve horses in his charge, two of which belong to His Excellence Graff Cassine, the Russian Ambassador one of them a very handsome chestnut mare, four years old, that has not yet made her debut. I was amused to hear Mills give the Count one of his characteristic answers. The first day he came to see the mare he said to Mills:

"She is good looking. Can you put some speed into her?"

"Oh, no," says Mills; "but if there is any already I can, with time and patience (a good mixture) try and coax it out of her."

He expects daily the arrival of three more of the Count's trotters from his stud in Russia to add to his string.—*Corr. N. Y. Spirit.*

The first real bet on the Suburban was made last week when a Kansas city firm of bookmakers laid the odds of $12,000 to $300 against Raceland. Dick Roche, a partner of Raceland's former owner, Joe Ullman, being the taker.

HERD AND SWINE.

American Devon Cattle Club—Transfers.

Prince of Promise 3438; Troublesome 6537; Eva 6894; Bright Promise 7th 7244, Banker Bros. to G. M. Shoop, Danville, Pa.
Moses 4407, J. & E. Batchelder to D. S. Waterman, Johnson, Vt.
William O. 4390, Jacob Blakeslee to Clifford L. Cowdry, East Hartland, Ct.
Luetta 6661; Barbara Bird 5652, Mrs. L. E. Cox to Roscoe R. Wooden, Waterloo, N. Y.
Maple Emma 4th 7093; Nemona Fancy 7094, W. L. Durand to Clifford L. Cowdry, East Hartland, Ct.
Majal 8321; Positive 6446, H. S. Eldredge to Ben R. Eldredge, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Security 3865; Bond 3866, J. L. Harris to Robert Hancock, New Orleans, La.
Poser 3863, J. L. Harris to Jno. F. Irvine, Bayou Sara, La.
Beryl 3910, L. B. Harris to H. H. French, The Cove, Oregon.
Bill's Hero 3213; Lulu 2948; Maud Brown 2952, Estate of W. M. Healy to H. S. & J. W. Stockwell, Sutton, Mass.
Pension 4066, Mrs. A. C. Howard to A. Smith Stevens, Newark, O.
Walnut Boy 4271, R. L. Ives to E. P. Skinner, Andover, Ct.
Dare 7296, Estate of T. F. Judson to Joseph W. Atwood, Watertown, Ct.
Hark 6920, Estate of T. F. Judson to Frank O. Peck, Watertown, Ct.
Boreal 4807; Dolly Dexter 6818, Estate of T. F. Judson to James G. Skilton, Watertown, Ct.
Ohio Duke 2591, C. W. Mills to E. P. Andrews, Clinton, La.
Betsy Bobbett 6199, Henry Minor to Albert E. Norton, Berlin, Ct.
Allen 7560, R. K. Payne to C. W. Hainline, Chase, Ks.
Maggie Mitchell 6574, N. B. Reed to J. A. Pomeroy & Son, Sidney Center, N. Y.
Bass 4323; Phillis 7635; Lendor 7638, E. D. Richards to J. A. P. Campbell, Jackson, Miss.
Wayside 4286; Rose of the Valley 6786, Rumsey Bros. to James Russel, Polk, Pa.
Catch Me 2517, J. B. Sims to J. B. McGehee, Bayou Sara, La.
Betsy Baz 6916; Called 6776, F. C. Spaulding to E. P. Skinner, Andover, Ct.
Lady Florence 7203, A. Smith Stevens to Mrs. A. O. Howard & Son, Zanesville, O.
Blaze 4195, O. W. Whicher to Ward Parker, Reed's Ferry, N. H.

F. W. Reed, Sec.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
Pleasanton, Cal.

7ja

A correspondent of the *Rural World* says: "The secret of the superiority of California horses is in the food. Barley was ages ago discovered to be a great natural horse food. Sonini, of the Emperor Napoleon's staff, during the Egyptian expedition confirmed it." It would be but little trouble or expense for some of our breeders to try the food suggested in an experimental way, and perhaps through its agency be enabled to produce a two-minute trotter.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

Spring Meeting 1888.

April 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards; maidens, if three years old, allowed 7 pounds, if four years old or upwards allowed 12 pounds. ONE MILE.

2.—CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. HALF A MILE Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

3.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second, for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three-year-olds allowed 5 pounds; if four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

4.—THE TIDAL STAKES for three-year olds. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER. Closed Aug. 15, 1888.

SECOND DAY.

5.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 pounds; of four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. MILE HEATS.

6.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds and upwards. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; 2 pounds allowed for each $100 less down to $1,000; then 1 pound for each $100 less down to $300. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at 8 P. M. the day before the race. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

7.—THE VERNAL STAKES, for two-year-olds, $10 each, p p, with $300 added, second to receive $50. Winner of the California Stake on the first day to carry 3 pounds extra; horses starting in that race and not placed allowed 3 pounds. FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

8.—THE PACIFIC DERBY, for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A HALF. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

THIRD DAY.

9.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. Conditions as in No. 6. ONE MILE.

10.—THE OANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

11.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winners of any race at this meeting, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 pounds extra. THREE-QUARTER MILE HEATS.

12.—PURSE $500, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winner of the Tidal Stakes at the meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of the Pacific Derby 7 pounds extra; of both 10 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

FOURTH DAY.

13.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-old fillies. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of two, 8 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND A SIXTEENTH.

14.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to third; a handicap for two-year-olds. Declaration $5, to go to the racing fund. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M. Declarations due at 6 P. M. the same day. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

15.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second. Owners' handicap for horses that have started and not won at this meeting. Entries close with the Secretary, or through the entry box at the track at 6 P. M. the day before the race. Weights to be carried must be given with the entry. Winners of Nos. 14 and 15, if entered in this race, may be withdrawn without penalty. ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

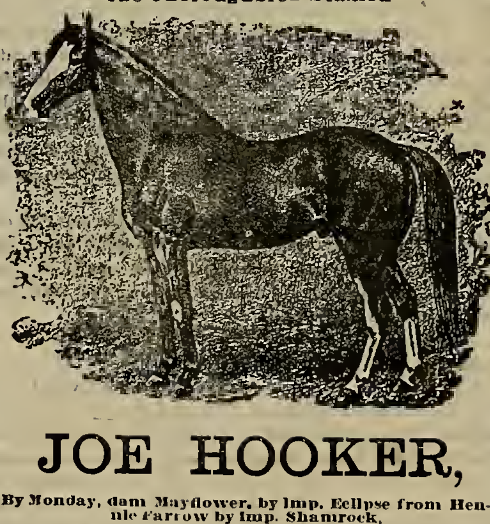
16.—PURSE $750, for all ages; entrance, $25 each from starters. Starting money divided 70 per cent to the second, and 30 per cent. to the third horse. Declarations $15, to go to the racing fund. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds 108 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards 114 pounds. Sex allowances. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Entries close Thursday, March 15, 1888.

D. McCLURE, President.
E. S. CULVER, Secretary, 313 Bush Street, San Francisco. 25fe

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by Imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
8ids Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 3, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23¼; Durango, 2:23¼; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha, Happy Thought, 2:22¼; Mambrino Boy, 2:26¼; J. B. Richardson, 2:26¼; Lottie K., 2:26¼; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19¼; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $100 the season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands, weight about 1,250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler; second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO
Whipple's Hambletonian, Sire of 14 in 2:30 list — Guy Miller 881 — Hambletonian 10. / Sharpless' Abdallah.
Martha Washington — Burr's Washington. / dam by Abdallah.
Emblem — Tattler 300 — Pilot Jr. 12. / Telltale.
Young Portia — Mambrino Chief 11. / Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc; second dam Nellie McDonold, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5676.
Almont, Sire of 33 in 2:30 list — Alexander's Abdallah — Hambletonian 10. / Katy Darling.
dam by — Mambrino Chief 11. / By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
Hortense — Messenger Duroc / Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31¼ as a yearling.
Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of Imp. Sovereign.

Jester D. has never been regularly trained, but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accomodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address. **WM. O'NEIL, Agent.**
18fe **Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.**

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 420 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 15, 1880, 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1065 lbs. He is a very highly formed horse, good bone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days track work, trotted his mile in 2:30, proving that he has the speed as well as the beauty of his sire.

Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam bay mare Gillespie, by Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Young Columbus; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:19½; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr., 2:19½, and he has also a large number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for the short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. Conde, the only one of Abbotsford's get that was ever systematically trained, made a record last season of 2:20 and 2:18½ to pole. That this is not the limit of his speed is well known to all horsemen.

The dam of Abbotsford Jr. was a beautiful bay mare, 15¾ hands high, sired by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. are combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fe12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:13. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35½. Dennie Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Orandee in 2:32, 2:31½.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57½, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,600; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lembert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN. Prop.
31de **Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.**

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed.

Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja28 **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE WILKES STALLION.

MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26½, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:36 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 18 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Chrietman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:16.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
11fe **Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Sky-light-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29¾ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½:

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 18·1. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302.

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,436 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868, recorded in Vol. 1. A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thorough-bred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19½, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high, weight 1 160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood, Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

21ds26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec 1886.

By Candidate 61; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326 g g g sire Omar Pacha 321.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,3 0 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 141; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active, a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported August 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, Imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 1 [illegible] high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KILLIP & CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track, City.

14ja

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley, 2:20½; Homestake (pacer), 2:18½; Flora B., 2:33½; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a low mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle and flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 18 hands or over, and all bay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26½; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18½; Nerea, 2:23½; Bickford, 2:29½; Lady Blanchard, 2:26½) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 1888 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at stables, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular to

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,
10mr **Or H FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma**

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

ALCONA stands 16 hands and 3 inches, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. He is a bright chestnut in color, has a square trotting gait, and fine stylish bearing. The most exacting critics cannot find fault with his limbs, joints and general conformation. He is very intelligent, kind and gentle.

Pedigree.

Alcona, 730, foaled April, 1877. Bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky. Sired by Almont 33. First dam Queen Mary by Mambrino Chief 11. Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, son of imported Messenger. Almont by Alexander's Abdallah 16, first dam by Mambrino Chief; second dam Kate by Pilot Jr.; third dam Thoroughbred. Alexander's Abdallah by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Katy Darling by Bay Roman. Rysdyk's Hambletonian by Abdallah, son of Mambrino, son of imported Messenger. Pilot Jr. by Pacing Pilot.

That Almont, the sire of Alcona, was the greatest sire of his age that ever lived, all impartial horsemen will admit. The records show that only two sires excel him in the number of their 2:30 performers. In his list of forty-one 2:30 trotters is Fanny Witherspoon, record 2:16¾, with her two miles in 4:43, the best performance for that distance on record. Westmont's mile in 2:06¾, with running mate, is the fastest record ever made by any trotter or pacer. Aldine and Early Rose, both by Almont trotted in 2:16½, the fastest time ever made by double team to date of performance.

Almont's power of imparting speed is not confined to his direct descendants, but the records show that his sons and daughters, and his grandsons and granddaughters are making great names as sires and dams of fast and game trotters. There are thirty different sons of Almont that have sired colts with records ranging from 2:14¾ to 2:30. The daughters of Almont have produced Catch Fly, 2:18¼; Durango, 2:23¾; McMahon, 2:27, and Tempest, 2:30¼.

Mambrino Chief sired Lady Thorn, 2:18¼, and five others with records below 2:30. He was the sire of the dams of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Director, 2:17, and fourteen others with records of 2:30 and better. He has eighty-one grandsons and granddaughters in the 2:30 list.

Alexander's Abdallah has sired Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and six others with records below 2:30, besides producing many of the great trotting sires of the country.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian stands prominent as a trotting sire, having thirty-five in the 2:30 list, besides being the sire of George Wilkes, Volunteer, Harold, Edward Everett, Happy Medium and scores of other heads of great trotting families.

Pilot Jr., deservedly ranks high among royal trotting sires. He has produced ten with records below 2:30, and is the sire of the dams of Maud S., 2:08¾; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Noon Tide, 2:20; Naiad Queen, 2:20¾; Mambrino Gift, 2:20; Nutwood, 2:18¾; and fifteen others with records below 2:30.

It will be noted that in Alcona is the combined blood of Almont, Abdallah, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Pilot Jr. With such a combination and concentration of trotting blood it might be reasonably expected that he would be a trotter himself, and a sire of trotters. It only remains for time and the development of his produce by training and proper handling to prove him worthy of his royal lineage. Alcona, though having had less than a month's track work, trotted a trial in 2:44. Having been kept in the mountain districts of Oregon until recently, neither he nor his colts had the advantage of track work. One of his colts, Alcona Jr., the property of James McLaferty, of Butler County, Oregon, was placed in the hands of Mr. Goldsmith, at Oakland. After six weeks' handling he can now show a half mile at a 2:30 gait. Clay Duke, another of his colts, owned by Jno. W. Martin, of Yolo, with a few weeks' training made a record of 2:64½, jogging the last half and demonstrating his ability to trot in 2:40 or better. I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they show speed and gameness of a high order.

Alcona will make the season of 1888, Fridays and Saturdays of each week, at McGraw's Stables, Napa City, balance of time at Vinaland Stables (one mile south of St. Helena).

For further information send for circular to

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena.**

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. Standard, No. 7868.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbina, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkay.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silveraya.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fa4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 16th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½. Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.
11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:18¼ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**

First dam Columbina by A. W. Richmond
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 16 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:10¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at $5 per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfilerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26½; Antonia, 2:28½, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31½); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27½; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33½; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34½; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34½, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19½) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31½) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20½ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20½ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:21½, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Vaaison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp. Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21½.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Damirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam Imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in Young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hambul, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16½ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

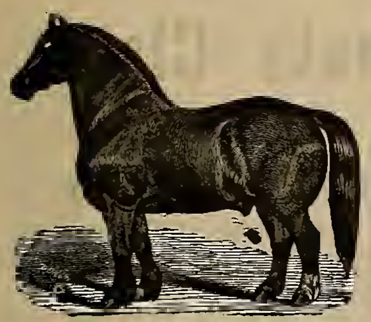
KYRON O'GRADY,
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, in its report on the stock of the country, estimates the number of horses in Kentucky at 390,0:0, valued at over $28,000,000. The average valuation in Kentucky is over $72 per head, against an average of $107 per head in Massachusetts. The report also says that in nearly all parts of Kentucky farmers are devoting more attention than ever before to the improvement of the quality of their live stock of all kinds, but particularly the horse. The great boom in blooded stock which has been rising and culminating in central Kentucky during the past decade is now rapidly extending to all other parts of the State, even to the mountains.

Match races between the pacers Aryle, 2:24¾, and Gossip Jr., 2:14, and the trotters Favonia, 2:19, and Rosalind Wilkes, 2:18½, are likely to be arranged.

During the past two weeks seven hundred and twenty-seven head of horses were sold in Lexington for the sum of $276,100, an average of $379.

Percherons.



For sale, twelve head of thoroughbred Percheron stallions and mares. Four are imported from France. These horses are registered in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and are believed to be the best lot of animals for sale in California. Address

E. J. TURNER,
25fe3mo **Hollister, San Benito Co.**

Isaac Murphy has a handsome residence at Lexington, so close to the race-track that, says the correspondent of the *Commercial Gazette*, that part of the land may be purchased by the management of the track in order to widen the course at the five-furlong post.

Nearly 900 trotters have made records of better than 2:25. Seventy-six have just equaled that time.

Belle Meade will offer fifty-four yearlings this spring. They are said to be a good lot.

Ontare Ranch Sale

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK,

Tuesday, March 20, '88.

By permission of MR. C. F. SWAN, manager, will be offered, the

Standard Trotting Stallion

Wilkes Pasha 2618.

The Most Fashionable Combination of Blood Available.

Dark bay, 16½ hands, with white hind feet, foaled in 1883, bred by R. P. Pepper, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

A magnificent horse, thoroughly quiet, sound, and a sure getter.

Sired by Onward 1411. Record 2:25 1-4. Trial, 2:17.

He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20.

First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, (sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24¾; Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30).

Grandam by Wilson's Snow-Storm (sire of Jim Irving, 2:23).

Great grandam by Paddy Burns (thoroughbred).

Onward, the sire of Wilkes Pasha, is at the head of Col. R. P. Pepper's great breeding establishment at Frankfort, Ky., and is considered the best of the great sons of the great George Wilkes

Also standard bred filly **CLARA E.**, three years by Rufus O. 2819, dam Taps by Duke of Brunswick, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

For further particulars apply to

KILLIP & CO.

10mr **22 Montgomery St., S. F.**

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock and General Auctioneers, 22 Montgomery Street, S. F.

GRAND AUCTION SALE

—OF—

STANDARD-BRED

Trotting Stallions and Brood-Mares,

Being the Entire Stud of FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL, Esq.,

ONTARE RANCH, Santa Barbara County.,

—AT 11 A. M., ON—

TUESDAY - - - - - - MARCH 20, 1888

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, San Francisco.

On account of sale of the above-mentioned Ranch, Mr. Underhill has determined to dispose of all his Stallions and Brood-mares. They are of the choicest and most fashionable strains, comprising Rysdyk's Hambletonian, American Star, Volunteer, Clay, Mambrino Chief, Pilot Jr., Alexander, Belmont, Gold Dust, and other famous Trotting blood, combined with judicious thoroughbred strains. Horses will be at Bay District Track March 13th.

☞ Catalogues are being prepared, and may be had upon application to

mr3 KILLIP & CO, 22 Montgomery Street.

For Sale.

Lady Del Sur.

Standard and Registered.

I offer the above mare and her horse foal, dropped February 10th, by Antevolo, for sale. **Price for the two $1,500.**

LADY DEL SUR, chestnut mare, bred by L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., by Del Sur, foaled 1881.

First dam Cecilia Clark by Clark Chief; second dam by Captain Beard; third dam by imported Envoy; fourth dam by imported Trauby; fifth dam Lucilla by Trumpeter; sixth dam Lucy by Orphan, etc.

Her foal is bay, of good size and high form.

For further information address me, or **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, 2111 Adeline Street, Oakland.

B. C. WRIGHT,
10mr **Hopland, Mendocino Co., Cal.**

LELA S.,

THE PACER,

FOR SALE.

Record 2:31¾ as a trotter. Can pace in 2:20 easy. Has no record as a pacer.

For particulars address

W. O. HATCH, 141 S Hill Street,
10mr **Los Angeles, Cal.**

Outing

The Gentleman's Magazine of Sport, Travel and Physical Recreation.

—:o:—

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED

OUR FIELD IS THE

OUT-DOOR WORLD.

—:o:—

DURING THE YEAR THERE WILL BE ARTICLES UPON

Exploration, Travel and Adventure, Mountain Climbing, Camping, Popular Forestry, Hunting and Fishing, Walking, Yachting, Ice Yachting, Rowing, Canoeing, Bicycling, Tricycling, Amateur Photography, Court and Lawn Tennis, Archery, Cricket, Lacrosse, Snow-shoeing, Tobogganing and Skating.

CONDUCTED BY - - - - **POULTNEY BIGELOW**

—:o:—

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Single numbers twenty-five cents.

140 Nassau Street, New York.

29ja12

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

GRAND

Auction Sale

—OF—

FIRST-CLASS

Short-Horn Cattle,

—AT 1 P. M., AT—

Agricultural Park,

SACRAMENTO,

—ON—

Wednesday, March 28th.

By direction of Mr. Joseph Combs, of Combs & Wilkerson, Bankers, Linneus, Missouri, we will offer, on the above date, his entire herd of **Pure-bred Durham Cattle**, consisting of **50** head **Bulls, Cows** and **Heifers** of the following well-known families: **Young Marys, Belinas, Veunses** and **Adelides**.

These cattle have been bred by Mr. Combs, and for quality and individual merit have no superior. Their progenitors were carefully selected from the very best herds in Kentucky and Missouri. Mr. Combs will be prepared to give full guarantee as to soundness and freedom from disease, and certified pedigrees will be furnished with each animal, showing its breeding.

Catalogues will be ready March 20th. Terms at sale.

KILLIP & CO.
25fe **Auctioneers.**

FOR SALE.

M'lis, four years old, by Nephew, 15.1 hands high, bay with black points. First dam Bell McClellan, 2:32, by General McClellan. Second dam by Belshazzar. Third dam by Chieftan. Fourth dam said to be thoroughbred.

M'lis has been driven 33 times and is very speedy. Has a filly now ten months old by Anteros, which is fine and large and very fast to halter, which shows M'lis to be a grand brood-mare; she is kind and gentle.

My only reason for selling is because I have not the time to develop her speed, and cannot continue breeding.

Price $600, which is one-third her value. Address,

W. A. PARKHURST,
Real Estate Agent.
Room 2, Knox Block.
11fe8 **San Jose, Cal.**

First Annual Bench Show of Dogs

—OF THE—

PACIFIC KENNEL CLUB,

MECHANICS' PAVILION, SAN FRANCISCO,

April 4th, 5th 6th, and 7th, 1888.

Fourteen Hundred Dollars in cash prizes, beside many valuable specials. **Entry fee $3.00** in each class. Open to all. Dogs sent by express to the show returned to owners free of charge. Dogs accompanied by owners carried to and from the show free by all railroads. For entry blanks, premium lists, etc., address

J. F. CARROLL, Superintendent.

Entries close March 27th. 10mr4 **624 MARKET STREET, S. F., Cal.**

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co.'s Stallions.

Director. Little Black Jug. Richmond.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR.

Director was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13¼, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met, Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

LITTLE BLACK JUG.

LITTLE BLACK JUG was sired by Director, dam the dam of Little Brown Jug, record three heats in 2:11, and Brown Hal, record 2:13, rial in 2:08. This colt is three years old, has no record, but can trot fast, is improving rapidly, and must surely produce fast, game trotters as he has more near extreme fast relatives on both the sire's and dam's side than any colt in the world, having J. I. C., Phallas and Dexter on the sire's side and Little Brown Jug and Brown Hal on the dam's.

This colt will be allowed to serve ten (10) mares at $50 for the season

RICHMOND.

Richmond is by A. W. Richmond, first dam by Sultan, second dam by Crichton. This is a grand young trotter and we expect him to equal his half-brother Arrow, as his breeding is nearly the same, and with six week's work he showed quarters in 35 seconds; his development of speed was so phenomenal it is thought that he will beat all of his sire's get.

This horse will stand for 20 mares at $50 for the season.

We think the service fees for these different stallions within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fees for any stallions ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed and there will be no charges for pasture, unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing mares do not change ownership, and stallions are alive. In case either stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other horse equally as good, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid cash or a good approved note given, payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent.
1fe **Pleasanton.**

1888. 1888.

Los Angeles.

THIRD

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

—OF THE—

Los Angeles Turf Club.

FIVE DAYS RACING!

—AT—

Agricultural Park

April 10th to 14th Inclusive.

Entries Close March 15th, Midnight.

First Day—April 10th.

1.—RUNNING—Nadean House Stake, for two-year-olds. Closed December, 1886, with 22 entries. Three-quarter mile.

2.—RUNNING—Mile dash, all ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

3.—TROTTING—2:27 class. Purse, $400.

Second Day—April 11th.

4.—RUNNING—One-half mile and repeat. All ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second.

5.—RUNNING—Park Handicap. Free for all; one and one-quarter miles. $25 entrance; $15 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second; weights announced March 24th.

6. TROTTING—Three-year-old stake; closed December, 1886; 11 entries.

Third Day—April 12th.

7.—RUNNING—For two-year-olds; winner of Nadean House Stakes carries 7 lbs. penalty; $20 entrance, half forfeit; $75 added; $30 to second. Five-eighths mile dash.

8.—TROTTING—2:35 class. Purse $300.

9.—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-olds; mile and repeat; closed December, 1886, with 9 entries.

Fourth Day—April 13th.

10.—RUNNING—Los Angeles Derby. Stake closed December, 1886, with 9 entries. One and one-half miles.

11.—RUNNING—Three quarters and repeat; all ages; $25 entrance; half forfeit; $125 added; $50 to second.

12.—TROTTING—2:25 class. Purse $400.

13.—TROTTING—For horses owned on or before January 15th, owners to drive, that have never started in a race. Mile heats two in three. Purse, $100.

14.—PACING—Three minute class. Purse, $100. Lela S. barre .

15.—RUNNING—Thirty-mile challenge, long distance race; six horses to each rider; change each mile. $50 entrance; $250 added, of which second receives $100; 3 or more to enter and 3 to start.

CONDITIONS.

P. C. B. H. A. Rules to govern running. Weights of 1887. American Association Rules to govern trotting and pacing. 10 per cent. entrance to purses to accompany nominations; five to enter, three to start. If less number enter proportionate amount of purse deducted. All pacing and trotting to be best 3 in five, unless otherwise stated. Money divided 60 per cent., 30 per cent., and 10 per cent. No added money for walk-over; running or trotting or pacing. The animal walking over to receive entrances actually paid in. Also

STAKES FOR SPRING MEETING, 1889.

1.—RUNNING—Nadean House Stakes, for two-year-olds, foals of 1887; $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomination; $15 January 1, 1889, $25 day of race, $200 added. Five-eighths miles. To be run first day of meeting.

2.—RUNNING—Los Angeles Derby Stake, for three-year-olds, foals of 1886. Same terms as No. 1, $300 added. To be run fourth day of meeting. One and one-half miles.

3.—TROTTING STAKE—For two-year-olds, foals of 1887. Same terms as No. 1, $200 added. Mile and repeat. Second day of meeting.

4.—TROTTING STAKES—For three-year-olds, or under Same terms as No. 1, $300 added. Third day of meeting.

Same conditions as above, except that stakes and added money will be competed and divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Failure to make subsequent payments forfeits money already paid.

All entries close with **E. A. DECAMP, Secretary, March 15, 1888, Midnight.**

N. A. COVARRUBIAS, President.

At the same time the

SIXTH DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Offer the following Trotting Stakes for

Fall Meeting Aug. 6 to 11, '88.

1.—Three-year-old Stake, or under, $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomination; $15 June 1st, and balance, $25, July 31. 1888; $250 added. Mile heats; three in five.

2.—Four-Year-Old Stake, or under. Same terms as No. 1.

CONDITIONS.

American Trotting Association Rules to govern. Five or more to enter; three to start.

Stakes to be divided: seven-tenths to first, two-tenths to second, one-tenth to third horse.

Added money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.; if three only start fourth money reverts to society; if two only start, third and fourth money reverts to society.

No added money for a walk-over; a horse making it only entitled to entrances actually paid in. A failure to make subsequent payments forfeits all money paid .

For entry blank and information see or write

Box 210. **E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary.**

Entries close March 15th, midnight.

11feb **J. W. ROBINSON, President.**

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast

P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.

☞Send for Circular oct d

DIXON

Driving Park

ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING COLT STAKES,

FREE FOR ALL!

TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,

—IN THE—

LAST WEEK IN AUGUST,

1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Association has opened the following Colt Stakes for trotters and pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 must be paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $10 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $40, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be paid by 6 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $15 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olds and under. Entrance $50, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to be paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock M. on the day of the race. $20 added for each starer. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacers. Conditions same as for three-year-old trotters.

In all stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake to be divided as follows: 60 per cent. to winning colt, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If but two start they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to second. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entries close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McFADYEN, President.

J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. fe25

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES

(By permission).

ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ., SETH COOK, ESQ.,
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,
R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,

and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.

20 Leidesdorff Street,

19martf **San Francisco.**

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Race Goods.

Largest and Best Stock on the Coast

J. O'KANE,

767 Market St., S. F.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

AGENTS FOR

FENNELL'S CYNTHIANA HORSE BOOTS,
J. H. FENTON'S CHICAGO SPECIALTIES,
DR. DIXON'S CONDITION POWDERS,
se24 GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

DUPONT'S

New Brand Sporting Powder.

"SUMMER SHOOTING"

SUPERB IN QUALITY,

SHOOTS MOIST and CLEAN.

This powder has just been made specially by Dupont & Co. to suit the Pacific Coast Climate.

It shoots **Moist**, is high grade, and of superior excellence as to quality.

For sale by all dealers and by the Agent,

JOHN SKINKER,

258 Market Street S. F.

Price $7.00 per keg. Smaller packages in proportion. ootl

STATE

Agricutural

Society

Trotting Sweepstakes

—FOR THE—

STATE FAIR OF 1888.

TROTTING STAKE FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

$50 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 payable July 1st, and the remaining $25 payable August 10th. $300 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS OR UNDER.

$100 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1st, and remaining $50 payable August 10th. $400 added by the Society.

TROTTING STAKE FOR FOUR-YEAR-OLDS OR UNDER.

(Conditions same as for three-year-olds).

In all the stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry, and all money paid in. In the colt stakes five to enter, three or more to start. Money divided as follows: To winning colt all the stakes, and 50 per cent. of the added money; second colt, 33⅓ per cent.; third colt, 16⅔ per cent. of added money. Two-year-old stake, mile beats; three and four-year-olds, three in five to harness. No added money for a walk-over. If only two start they must contest for the stakes paid in, and divide two-thirds, and one-third. Otherwise, in all stakes the National Rules to govern.

Entries in the above colt stakes to close with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento, on Thursday, March 15, 1888.

L. U. SHIPPEE. President.

4fetd **EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.**

FOR SALE

ORION.

Chestnut stallion, full brother to Overman, 2:19½, by Elmo, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.

ORION is 7 years old, 16½ hands high, very handsome and stylish, sound, well broken and gentle. He has never been trained. Apply to

DR. E. L. MILLER.

fe18tf **355 Eleventh Street, S. F.**

KILLIP & CO.,

IVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

HON. C. GREEN, Sacramento. HON. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
J. P. SARGENT, ESQ., Sargents. HON. JOHN BOGGS Colusa.
HON. L. J. ROSE, Los Angeles. HON. A. WALRATH, Nevada.
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street

ond

Notice.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

STOCK AND STATION AGENT,

Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

C. BRUCE LOWE.

Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
3de New South Wales.

Montana

AND

Washington

Racing Circuit,

1888.

$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmes and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22.

Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6.

18fe

Santa Clara

VALLEY

Agricultural Society,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

Garden City Trotting Stake, for three-year-olds or younger; $60 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $25 on July 1st, and $25 on September 1st; $250 added. Colts having a record of 2:30 or better barred.

Vendome Trotting Stake, for two-year-olds or younger; $50 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $15 on July 1st, and $25 on September 1st; $200 added. Colts having a yearling record of 2:40 or better barred.

Santa Clara County Trotting Stake, for District two-year-olds without a yearling record. $30 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $10 on July 1st, and $10 on September 1st; $150 added. Parties must have owned these colts on or before Feb. 25th, 1888, to be eligible in this stake. Palo Alto Stock Farm barred.

Conditions.

In all the above stakes failure to make payment when due forfeits all previous payments. Stake and added money divided 50 per cent., 25 per cent. 15 per cent. and 10 per cent.

Three-year-old stakes three in five, two-year-old stakes mile heats.

Five or more entries required to fill, three or more to start. If only two colts start they must contest for the entrance money only, divided 66⅔ and 33⅓. A colt making a walk-over gets the entire stake, but no added money.

Entries to the above stakes will close with the Secretary April 1st, 1888.

E. TOPHAM, President.

G. H. BRAGG, Secretary 3mr

FOR SALE!

Harebell, dark chestnut mare, no marks, 5 years old, sound and gentle, 15½ hands, weighs 1000 pounds. Is as handsome a mare as there is in the State. Very fine haired, with fine mane and tail. Nice road mare, been driven but six months; can trot in 3:08 or 3:10. She was sired by David Hill 857, (sire of Geo. Treat, 2:25¼, and Black Swan, 2:28½), dam by Echo, 462, 2:37½, (sire of Gibraltar, 2:22½, Belle Echo. 2:20; Echora, 2:23½, El Monte, 2:29, Annie Laurie, three-year-old record, 2:30.)

Price $300 which the mare is well worth for either road-horse or brood-mare. Address

fe18 **H. W. PECK, Healdsburg, Cal.**

FOR SALE,

BY GUY WILKES,

Chestnut filly, foaled March 18, 1887, by Ony Wilkes, dam by Nutwood, 2d dam by St. Clare. She is handsome, sprightly, and a born trotter, as she has a right to be. **G. W. HANCOCK,**

3mr3 **Sacramento.**

TRADE MARK H U C B B

CHUBB,

The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, rod trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address.

THOS. H. CHUBB,

14ja **Post Mills, Vt.**

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Feb. 5, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " "	6:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Colfax.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	.....Galt via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
10:30 A M	.....Haywards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*4:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	6:45 P M
3:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*1:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*8:45 A M
5:30 P M	.....Los Angelee, Deming, El.....	
	..... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	6 15 P M
†4.00 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	8:15 A M
4:30 P M	...Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
9:30 A M	.....Red Bluff via Maryeville.....	5:15 P M
7.00 A M	.....Redding via Willowe.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	...Sacramento, via Benicia	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	5:15 A M
9.00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:45 A M
8:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose.....	*12:45 P M
9.00 A M	..... "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
6:00 P M	..... "	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
4.0 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyon & Portland.....	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 8:00 P. M., inclusive, also at 7:00—8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:00—10:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*2:00—6:30—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:35—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—6:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO WEST BERKELEY—Same as "TO BERKELEY."

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—6:50—7:20—7:50—8:20—8:50—9:20—*10:19—2:49—4:20—4:50—5:20—6:00—6:20—6:50—8:50—10:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:21—5:51—†9:15—*2:38—*3:15.

FROM 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—10:53.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00 10:57

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—8:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—Same as "FROM BERKELEY."

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdaye excepted; ‡Sundaye only

Standard Time furnished by LICK OBSERVATORY.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

CHILD'S CARBOLCRYSTAL SHEEP DIP

"Patented in Europe and America."

SHEEP DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is absolutely non-poisonous.

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash. **Price, $1.25 per gallon.**

Special discounts and terms to agents and large consumers. For samplee and other information apply to

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116 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
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FOR SALE.

—:o:—

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881. by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information address

W. M. WILLIAMSON,
San Jose, Cal.

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'88 FAIRLAWN '88

—:o:—

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

Consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED,** and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters,** or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied at **Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving,** can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and **the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

THE STALLIONS IN USE AT FAIRLAWN ARE

Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

Aberdeen (27).

Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hallie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19½; Modoc, 2:19½, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Al eto (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Ryedyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Paichen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

Lock Box 320. **WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.**

28jan52

HORSES and CATTLE

NEED LOTS OF WATER AND

THE "CYCLONE" MILL

Pumps more water than any other style.

BEST OF ALL MILLS

—AND—

REQUIRES LEAST ATTENTION.

Send For Catalogue.

PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO.,

934 and 936 Mission St., San Francisco.

109 and 111 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oregon. | **211 to 215, J. Street, Sacramento.**

BULL & GRANT, FARM IMPLEMENT CO.,

233 LOS ANGELES STREET, LOS ANGELES,

SAN DIEGO IMPORTING CO. & STORAGE CO.,

FIFTH STREET, SAN DIEGO. 28ja8

CHOICE OLD WHISKIES!

PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

We offer for sale on favorable terms to the Trade.

CATHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED FINE OLD WHISKIES

of the following brands, namely:

Cranston's Cabinet, Century, A. A. A., Old Stock, Henry Bull, Double B. and Monogram, Very Old and Choice.

Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

Brunswick Club (Pure Old Rye) and **Upper Ten** (Very Old and Choice).

☞ For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported the only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

DICKSON, DeWOLF & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, - - - - - - - - - - - - **SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

se24

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect March 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo.....	7:01
†7:00 A		9 A
8:30 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P	.....Menlo Park	†3:30 P
*6:10 P		4:38 P
8:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A		9:03 A
10:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....Principal Way Stations.....	4:38 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:38 P
8:30 A	..... Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†8:40 P
8:30 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	8:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundaye only ‡Theatre train Saturdaye only.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M Train.

Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours. Through rate $8.50.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates—to Gilroy and Paraiso Springs.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Round-trip tickets to the famous Lick Observatory (Mt. Hamilton) can be had at any of the Company's Ticket Offices in San Francisco Rate, $5.5:.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING; for return same day.

or Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	.....
Millbrae	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	$4 00
Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	.....	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	.....	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	.....	5 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey	.....	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent — H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing,

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Bocaccia, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge)

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel

C. BASSETT, Superintendent, — A. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass and Tkt Agt.

Fine Harness

HORSE BOOTS,

Horse Clothing.

RACING MATERIAL

IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT

J. A. McKERRON'S,

228, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, - - - - San Francisco.

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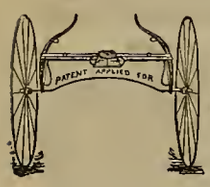

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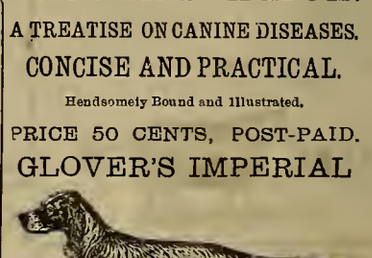

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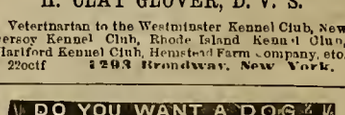

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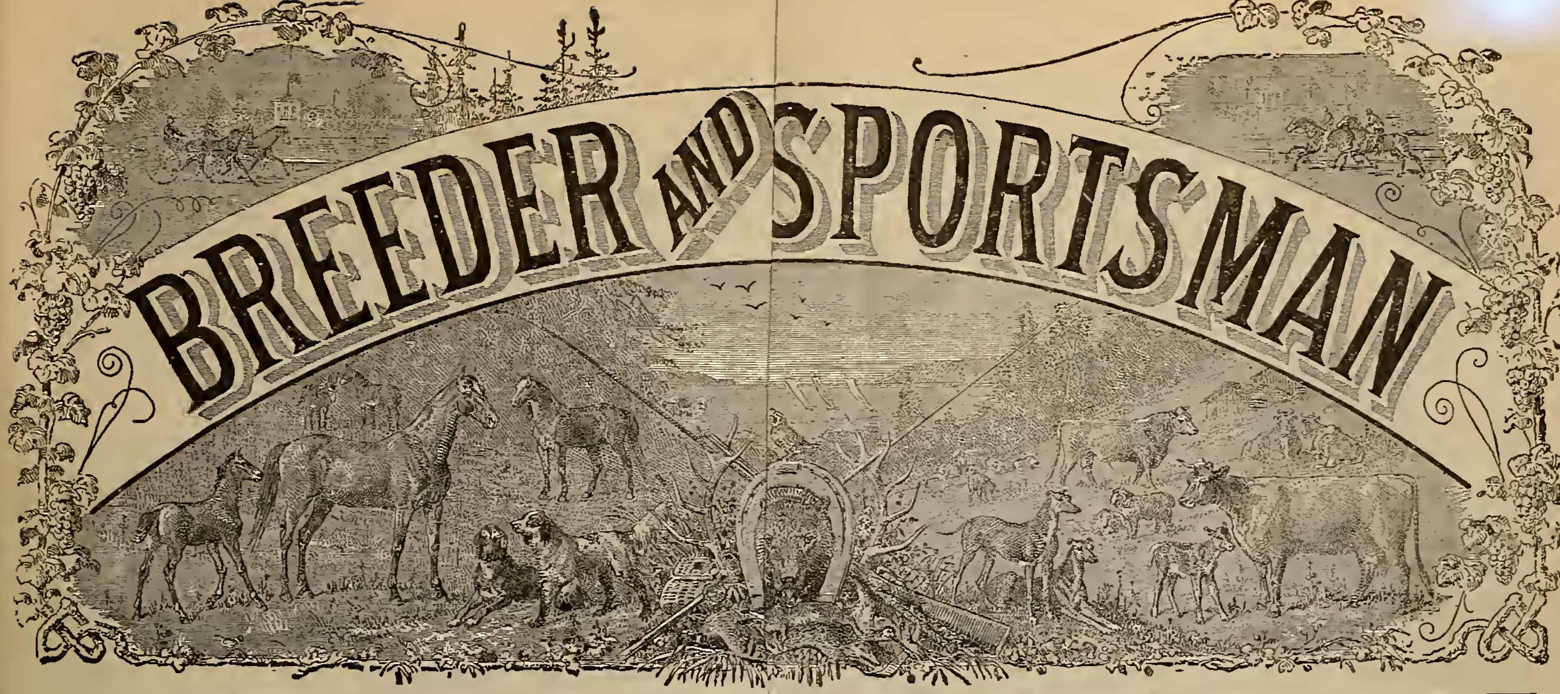

Vol. XII, No 11.
No 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888.,

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEA

General Topics.

The *Kentucky Stock Farm* received a great many answers to their queries regarding stallion service, and it was assuredly a very heppy thought which prompted the search for information ou this intereeting topic. Not alone to keepers of stellions, as all hreedeis are more or less interested. But as I have steted previonsly there appears to have heen a generel overlooking of an important point, thet heing thet the number of meres is not a criterion pcsitive in all of its hearings. The question relating to the number of services comes nearer covering the gronud, and from the auswers to tbis it will he seen how difficult to foretell the exact number. If four are required, in accordance with the estimate of Gen. Jeckson, then in a seeson extending from February 1st to July 1st 6fty would certainly be the limit; but in California, taking the ratio shown hy my hooks for four years, double thet nnmber is not a more severe task on the procreative faculties. The letters heretofore copied show a veriety of opinions, though there is greater nnanimity in what should the deily cells. With this in view the number mnst he governed hy fecility of conception, and the rule followed that which is regulated hy circumstances. Mine is not to specify he "limit" in nnmbers of mares hut rigidly enforced in regard to services. For the first month one per day is all that is permitted, after that occasionally two when absolutely necessary. No trial nntil eighteen daye have elapsed, and should there he two ready, preference given to one which has already heen served. Towards the close of the season, should there be a difficnlt cese, twice during the seme period are tried, as then there is a falling off in the business to be done. So far as cen be determined at this writing there will he less than ten failures in 83, and tbis is certainly proof that the plan is a good one. One more letter is copied, as there are new points made, and Mr. Wilson's testimony worthy of attention.

ABDALLAH PARK,
CYNTHIANA, Ky., Nov. 19, 1887.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your questions, asking how meny mares a stallion ought to he permitted to serve from February 1st to July 1st, as well as the greatest service thet can be prudently performed in any one month and in any one day; also the proper trial and breeding day for mares after foaling and after the first services. I find that there is a difference in stallions, which vary so much that there can he no time rule laid down. Also there ia a difference in the same stallion, hecause a horse may he a very sure foal getter one year, and the next may not do near so well, and then again in the next he may do much better than ever. But alt that hea come under my observation, say commencing with George Wilkes and Honest Atlen, in 1873, up to the present time, ending up with Sultan, Simmona and Kaiser, I believe that 6fty mares is a good full season for any horse between aix and twenty years old; while thirty marea for a four-year-old and for a horse over twenty is, I think, within the safe limit. Were your questions not so pointed I might say a horse (of good constitution) can serve two per day; but you ask how maoy mares a horse may "prudently" serve in any one month and in any one day. The stallion should have hut one service per day, and that in the evening. Yet no matter how careful a man may start in to be of his horse, or how close he may stick to his rule, the deys will come that he will hreak over them to accommodate friends. I think that if a horse haa skipped a day without service he may successfnlly make two on the day following—one as early aa possible and the other late in the evening—and I believe that hreeders will he obliged to make this a rnle for all high-priced stalliona; and I believe the foals will he stronger and hetter.

You also ask ehout the number of days a mare should have to herself after having a colt hefore she is hred again to a atallion. This question is, I think, one of the hardest of the lot, though I know the common custom ia to breed the mare to a stallion when the foal by her aide is from aeven to ten days old; a majority of my patrona breed on the ninth day; hut without here going into details, and without citing circumstences, end I will ssy my experience has taught me to think the longer a mare may rest after having a foal hefore again seeing a stallion, the more certain she is to carry her next foal to the regular time for ita hirth. While at the some time I feel that to let her wait leesene the chances to get in foel, yet with all those things in view I should prefer to wait until the second time she comes in after having her foal. Your other question, as to the most proper day to try the mare after she hes taken the horse, I will not answer, because I have not yet made np my mind that I know. I have tried different ways and sill trying to learn.

Before closing allow me to say that in my opinion the trotting-horse hreeders of America have before them one of the very best paying husiness in the whole country, end so far as I can see the husiness is yet in its infancy.

Very truly, W. H. WILSON.

There is another thing in conoection with stallion service which is more difficult to get at, that heing what effect it has on the speed capacity of the horse. The prevailing idea is that it is detrimental to speed. It is of greet importance to these owners of stallions, who desire to use them in the stud and on the track, to have this ventileted, though the data is so limited that practical demonstration is nearly out of the question. All that I have positive knowledge of is what hes occurred in my own prectice, and that is so limited that it scarcely affords grounds to hese an opinion npon. Although Blackbird was pleced in the stnd in 1857, he had so few mares until 1859 as to he no test. In 1859 there were less than twenty, end that year he won a ten-mile race in St. Louis, but so easily as not to efford a test. In 1860 there were over seventy, the season extending into September, and thet year he heat Prairie Boy on November 9th, heats of five miles; time, 14:21, 14:33, 15:11. The next yeer there were eighty-three meres, and though his races were nnimportant, winning all, among them heats of three miles, his improvement wes more rapid then ever hefore. Intending to take him East the following year to trot a twenty-mile race against time—the object heing to heet the best record—he was given fifteen miles in 14:21 on a track of five-ninths of a mile, and accomplished so eesily that I was saugnine he could make twenty miles a good way inside of the hour. A strain of the stifle prevented training him, and he died the fall of 1862.

Auteeo went into the stud in 1883, then four years old. He served fifty-four mares the season running into August. After that he also improved more rapidly than ever hefore, although he won as a yearling and two-year-old. After work enough to get him in some condition, the increase in speed was very remarkable, every week such a gain that from 2:26 he dropped to 2:20¼ in a short time, and that made under conditions which led me to helieve he could *beat* 2:17½ while still rating as a four-year-old. I sold him that year, and the next season, 1884, after a season of forty odd mares, he trotted in 2:24, though there were reasons for his not coming up to expectations apart from stud service. In 1885, with quite a full book—thirty-eight I think, though it may have heen larger—he trotted his last race in 2:16¾, 2:20, 2:19. Having shown so lately how well Antevolo trotted after seasons in the stud, 2:19½ as a four-year-old, and showing 2:16¼ (not a record) aa a five-year-old, after a season of sixty-five mares, there is no necessity for repetitions, though it must he admitted that these illustrations are not without weight.

Now to theorize. In all probability the opinion condemning stud service aa heing so very inimical to speed came from comparison with pugilists and pedestrians, though there is little analogy hetween them. One is regulated, the other runa riot. There are nsually accompanying evils in the hipedal delinquent. Byron'a couplet, the last line of which is "sermona and aoda water the day after," expressea the condition forcihly, and if a horse were turned loose it would not he necessary to fill him with wine and whiskey to put him hack. But kept under proper control, fed and exercised so aa to secure rohust health, there are no good reasons why service should he at all hurtful or interfere with physical powers. There are good reasons, however, for claiming that it ie a hindrance to trotting education. In the first place two drafte on physical energy at the eame time cannot he otherwise than weakening to alt the functions engeged, and debility follow, though one can he sustained with positive advantage to health and strength. A small ehstraction of hlood diurnally would not result in exhaustion if the exercise was such as to increase the volume of the life-fluid, but if thet were coupled with another drain to meke good the loss of muscular fibre, the joint pull woult he injurious. Now the call upon the stallion is the same, the blood having to meke good what has heen taken, and the draft is duly honored. If in addition to this requirement were added the losses occasioned hy heevy sweats, the wasting of muscular tissue due to the heavy strain of rapid motion, the increased labor of heert and lungs, and the nervous prostretion which is sure to result from extreme exertion, it is not surprising that there is a unanimity of opinion in considering service inimical to speed.

Especialty when it was thought necessary to depend on other stimulants beside good hay, oats and other greins to keep a stallion in order, injurious es the adjuncts were, they were doubty so when exercise was curtailed to a degree which was in vogue, and is still followed hy some who edhere with pertinacity to old customs. With plenty of exercise, and hy plenty I mean thet a trotting stallion shall he driven for neerly two hours each day, part of the time going at a rate of speed which will induce moderate perspiration, and with a proper amount of the hest of hay and oats, with occasionally a hite of grass, even one hundred and fifty services from first of February to first of July will not he seriously detrimental to speed when time enough is occupied to hring him into condition. He should, at the close of the season, he not overloaded with flesh, and then at leest three months given to prepare him before called upon for repeated efforts of speed. The degree of speed must also he teken into consideration, and the limit mentioned is scercely sufficient to order a horse which is expected to trot three or more heate ctose to or inside of 2:20. To ensure e favorable result after the lapse of three months, the last month, or six weeks previons to going out of the stud, the work should he shortened as to time with an increese of speed, so that when entirely through faat hrushes would he admisaihle. It is well-known that atud service entaila a great strain on the hind legs, especially hocks and ankles, and as fast trotting is also trying on that portion of the anatomy, it would he well not to take the riak of both at the eame time.

Mr. L. J. Rose has had a great deal of experience hearing on thia phase of the stallion question. He has practiced puttiog his stallions into the stud when quite young, and trotted them the same year, and, it may he added, with great success. Having no idea of the number they were limited to, or the length of the season, I cannot say what hearing it would have on the aubjeot, but aa Stamboul last year commenced with a victory at San Jose, August 18th, and that in auch good time aa 2:19¾, 2:22½, 2:23¼, it may he inferred that his home work had not heen seriously detrimental. He "kept on" trotting at Stockton in 2:17½, though as his racea of last year will he given in the review of the entries in the hig Stallion Stakes, it is not necessary to anticipate in connection with thia. I shall he much pleased to hear from Mr. Rose in relation to hia experience in standing and trotting stallions during the same season and those of our readera who are at all interested in hreeding fast trotters will also he gratified. There ia one point in which there will be little difference of opinion, that heing that a horse which can make a "good season" and trot fast, too, is hetter than one which stud duties incapacitate for fast work.

The Dixon Driving Park Association will give their Spring Meeting on May 1st and 2d, entries closing April 14th. The details are all given in our advertising department. The Dixon Association have a fine track in a prosperoua community, and they never fail to have a good meeting and no end of eport.

Armitage Arguments.

We like to present opinions which vary from ours on breeding, rearing and training horses when of a nature to throw light on the opposite side of the question. To a majority of newspaper readers there is no necessity for stating that an editor is not responsible for the views of correspondents, even when not commented upon, though it is not so well understood that a copied article is not necessarily endorsed if even it is printed without other accompaniment than the usual credit marks.

"Well written," the views of Mr. Armitage are plausibly presented, and there is little question that very many will accept them as being sound Years ago we prophesied that the opponents of thoroughbred blood in fast trotters would be driven from one position to another, and that one of the last, before utterly discomfitted, would be that on which the following article stands. That will also prove untenable. Boston got race-horses, his daughter is grandam of Maud S. Lexington, the most successful of native sires of turf performers, got a mare which is the grandam of Jay-Eye-See. The blood of Bonnie Scotland has been so prominent in racing history that he stood at the head of the list of winning sires, and no one will dispute that he has done service in the production of fast trotters.

Diomed might have come nearer to Messenger, and, in all probability would had his location been in the vicinity of New York in place of Virginia, and his importation been at an earlier age than that of 22 years. The blood of Messenger was mixed with strains of various imported thoroughbreds, and by long odds his best son was from a daughter of imported Sour Crout, and the next best a daughter of imported Shark.

In connection with this subject, the so-called "foundiug" and development of our trotting families from running sources will also be found an interesting study. The greatest of these reach back in the male line to the imported horses Messenger and Bashaw, the former an English-bred horse commonly accepted as thoroughbred, but so short in several of his lines as strictly to be but a part bred horse; while Bashaw was a reputed Barb, and therefore technically a thoroughbred (although his breeding is unknown), simply because a nation composed of the greatest thieves and liars upon the face of the earth is widely credited by the civilized and gullible portion of humanity with being one of the originators of the true thoroughbred horse, and the possessors of nothing but thoroughbreds; hence the inference that every horse coming from Barbary or Arabia must possess all the equine virtues that were ever known, and trace back through every source to the mares of the Prophet.

Regarding Messenger, not only were several of his lines short, as stated, but in addition his performances proved him to be lacking in the high qualities that a purely-bred race-horse should possess. The most prominent investigator and worshipper of this horse candidly admits his shortcomings in the following language: "The shorter the distance the better he seemed to like it. He never started in any great event, and his running was more in the nature of match races. He started fourteen times and won eight of them Two of these were a little less than a mile, five a little over a mile and a quarter, and one two miles and one hundred and nineteen yards. He never was able to win where there was more than one competitor against him. In running heats of two miles and a quarter he won the first heat and then fell back to the last place at the finish. His last race at five years old was a three-mile dash, and he finished sixth and last horse. It may seem like an approximation to sacrilege to speak in this way of our 'ideal horse,' but there is neither honesty nor progress in concealing any part of the truth." Thus Messenger failed to prove himself, as a performer, to be any better than his questionable breeding. But the breeding of a race-horse and the breeding of a trotting horse are very different affairs. What might be too poorly bred for successful running might be the least objectionable cross to combine with trotting strains or trotting tendencies, and thus it proved in Messenger's case. Through several sources (the short lines before mentioned) influences that were probably more or less opposed to the run, and more or less favorable to harness uses, had probably crept in, and, while they had not completely changed the character of his running inheritance, still they had modified, or neutralized, or weakened it sufficiently to lessen its force and affect his power of transmitting running instincts exclusively. This tainted his value as a runner, and completely unfitted him to be the founder of a great running family; and this opinion appears to be warranted by the hitherto unnoticed fact that to-day the Messenger male line, among reputed thoroughbreds, is totally extinct. As he lacked an overwhelmingly strong, positive, unalloyed running inheritance, he could not, in his own right and by his own power, transmit what he did not possess. It is barely possible that a successive number of rarely-bred and truly really great running mares might have ingrafted the run back on the Messenger line, and thus have kept it alive till now, but it was not accomplished. On the other hand, the fact that his running inheritance had been considerably neutralized or weakened made him more available as a cross for trotting purposes than would have been the purely and more intensely bred Diomed, whose running inheritance was so strong and uncontaminated that his male line of descent is yet the best known in the history of American thoroughbreds.

As to Bashaw, the technical thoroughbred, we may safely assume that he could not have had much development as a racer, and that his ancestors were not much account as racers, because racing, as we understand and practice it, was not a custom in Barbary. Careful selection in breeding, good keeping and scrub racing may have given him an inheritance of robust constitution, beauty, clean limbs, and some speed at the run, but at best he had less ability to transmit positive racing qualities than ever Messenger had, and certainly he was much inferior to Diomed, or any other registered thoroughbred from known racing ancestry. As to trotting inheritance or trotting disposition, he probably had little or none. For these reasons he strongly resembled Messenger in being a horse of negative quality, and especially as a so-called "founder" of a trotting family. Like Messenger, he had "quality" to transmit, but neither a strong running nor strong trotting inheritance to hand down. Both horses, figuratively speaking, were on the fence, between run and trot, and through their produce were ready to jump either way, as the mares with which they were tied might dictate. From running mares Messenger especially would produce runners; from working or road-mares he could produce working or road horses. Probably the most positive traits or inheritence of both these "founders" of trotting families were superior constitutions, legs and feet, and considerable determination, but not the hot-headed recklessness of the full developed thoroughbred. Particularly in Messenger "cold blood" had probably somewhere crept in to spoil the brain.

We thus see that two very questionable thoroughbreds "founded" *trotting* families, not, however, because they could trot, for they could not, nor because they had any known trotting inheritance, for they did none that was known clearly, but because they were pe runners, with their inheritance to run either slight or weeded, and were therefore neutral or negative as sires, entirely dependent upon the mares mated with them as to the tendencies of their produce—whether strongly toward run or trot. In fact they were the strong, hardy representatives that would produce just such fruit as might be ingrafted on them by the mares bred to them. This question of thoroughbred blood in the trotter will receive more consideration in the succeeding chapter than I can here give to it. It is a large and important a question as has yet arisen in the science of breeding the American trotting horse, and deserves the fullest, most careful, most patient, and most unprejudiced consideration. To my mind it resembles electricity, gunpowder and dynamite in its power for both good and ha Either of these agents is potent for good when intelligently handled, and I unhesitatingly say the same of thoroughbred blood in the trotting horse. It can only be utilized in certain limited directions and channels; otherwise it destroys.

With the foregoing explanation of the true merits and demerits of Messenger and Bashaw before us we need only to remember that the strongest parent controls sex, and generally controls the majority of traits as a consequence, and that the parent with the stronger traits controls traits invariably, and the seeming mystery of "founding" a *trotting* family with an alleged thoroughbred *running* horse becomes as clear as the noonday sun.

Given, a sire of neutral or negative inheritance as to gait, producing runners from running mares and roadsters, or workers from road or working mares, ever ready to respond to the call of the mare.

Given, a road or working mare of sufficient vitality to control sex, and to bring forth a son, such mare to know nothing but to trot or pace, it only in four minutes, and consequently very positive as to gait, and thus able to rule in respect to gait in the son, and what is the result? A son that is, in trotting respects, the reproduction of the mother rather than the father. Let this son mate with another mare possessing the vitality and trotting tendencies of his mother, or with a mare that has a deep-seated trotting inheritance, and he, in turn, gets a son that in the average nature of things will possess more trotting instinct and more ability to trot than any of his ancestors. It was through substantially this process of ingrafting that the Messenger and Bashaw families were created. Follow the list of *mares* down one line, Amazonia, Kent Mare, Katy Darling, to Alexander's Abdallah; Amazonia, Kent Mare, Princess, to Happy Medium; Amazonia, Kent Mare, Widow Machree, to Aberdeen; Amazonia, Kent Mare, Dolly Spanker, to George Wilkes; Amazonia, Kent Mare, Green Mountain Maid, to Electioneer.

This emphasizes the opening of this chapter, that the highest form of civilization is found where woman is in the highest state of development; and also the statement that great sons nearly always have great mothers (or, mothers noted for the qualities that make the sons famous) rather than great fathers.

The development of great trotting families, from thoroughbred sources, is much like the formation of great rivers, which usually commence as tiny brooks, receiving many contributions as they flow along, and never growing larger without such contributions, gradually broadening and deepening with the aggregation of such contributions till finally they become a Hudson or Mississippi, or Amazon. Are we to attribute the magnitude and grandeur of these rivers to their insignificant direct courses, or to the combined influence of their tributaries? Are we to credit alleged thoroughbred horses that could not trot, and that are not known to have any deep-seated, positive trotting inheritance, with having given qualities to certain families which they never had to give, or shall we give credit to the tributary mares for the trotting or road qualities which we know they possessed, and for which such families may be distinguished? It will thus be seen that in the formative process the trotting instinct is gradually ingrafted upon that line of thoroughbred blood which offers the least resistance, and the less pure, or less positive, the running inheritance and instinct the less must necessarily be the resistance against the ingrafting of the trotting habit or instinct. Diomed, with his marked, deep-seated, uncompromising and unalloyed running inheritance, never allowed any trot to be ingrafted upon his family. Messenger and Bashaw, however, had no such deep-seated, positive, running inheritance antagonistic to the trot. It would, therefore, appear to be a fundamental breeding law, governing the introduction of new qualities, that such introduction must be through those lines or channels which are so weak in antagonistic or obstructive forces or qualities as to offer the least resistance.

Among parental influences what is called prepotency is one of the most remarkable, and if the breeder can, to any appreciable extent (as I think he can) anticipate historical records by approximately selecting prepotent sires in advance, he will be the more successful as a breeder than though he is forced to wait for the verdict of history, in which latter case such sires are too often beyond reach through death or other causes.

Prepotent sires may be properly graded into two classes—the greater or first class, comprising such sires as found distinctive families, not only producing numerous and great performers of both sexes, but whose sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, also have uniform ability to do the same. Such prepotent sires of the first class are almost independent of the aid of the mares mated with them, and nearly always show their possession of positive, unyielding representative qualities through that sex which they control, and, therefore, their daughters are usually very superior to their sons as performers. Illustrative of this I refer to Diomed and daughters, Hulse's Maria, the greatest racer of her time regardless of age or sex; to Mambrino Chief and Lady Thorn; to Geo. M. Patchen and Lucy; to Hambletonian and Nettie; to Alexander's Abdallah and Goldsmith Maid; to Gen. Knox and Lady Maud; to Almont and Fanny Witherspoon, and the list might thus be enlarged indefinitely with similar instances. The daughters of such sires are usually very successful as brood-mares. Prepotent sires of the second (or lesser) class comprise such sires as also produce numerous speedy foals, but whose sons are far superior in speed to their daughters. Such sires show the possession of much quality, but are considerably dependent upon the mares mated with them, hence the superiority of the sons over the daughters as performers, although such daughters are generally liable to prove good average producers. To this second class of prepotent sires belong such horses as Abdallah and Edward Everett, all of whose fastest performers are males, and even now contains but one female representative. It is said that "exceptions prove the rule," and, if it is true, we thus see this rule proved in the case of Abdallah, who owes all of his fame to one great mare, no other son than Hambletonian ever having even moderately honored him, and we know that this Kent Mare was incomparably greater as a trotter than Abdallah.

This argument is simple. The stallion that is so fully possessed of certain qualities as to be practically independent of the mare's aid in transmitting these same qualities to their female progeny, must, necessarily, give more valuable aid to the mare when she controls sex and produces a son, than would any stallion who was dependent upon the mare to give certain qualities to their son which he could not give to their daughter when he controlled sex. An excellent test of a stallion's power to transmit trot is found in mating him with running bred mares. If from such mares he can produce trotting sons, against the dam's efforts to neutralize such gait when she controls that son's sex, then no further test is required. To produce trotting daughters from the same running mares would be a meritorious performance, but an easier task, and here I will say that this test proves how great a horse is Electioneer in thus producing the Dame Winnie colt from a running-bred mare, and I will predict that whatever his speed his full sister will be a better actor and performer. We thus see that the best stallion to breed to is one which produces speed in abundance, not occasionally, and whose daughters are faster than the sons. Judged by this rule, I would unhesitatingly select as probable founders of families imported Billet, because of Miss Woodford; imported Mortemer because of Wanda; among running horses, and among trotters, Electioneer, George Wilkes, Cuyler, and Harold. As a broad rule the sire should receive the more credit for the daughters, and the mother receive the more credit for the sons.

In closing I will ask the reader to compare man's general estimate of the relative importance of the male and female sexes, with nature's apparent estimate of their relative values. Man commonly assumes that the male is of supreme importance, and the female of secondary value, and almost unworthy of serious consideration. Nature decrees that the male shall be polygamous, and values his life lightly in consequence, by making him the fighter and protector of his kind. He is made polygamous so that the male death by war shall not cause the species to die out, any of the few males that might be left being sufficient for seed purposes. On the other hand, nature shows her estimate of the female's value by making her monogamous in her capacity to reproduce, and of a timid and retiring nature, so that she shall flee from danger to preserve the species. As she carries the young, her influence must generally be the greater from longer contact with it. In view of all these facts it is difficult to see wherein the female is in any respect inferior to the male in nature's economy, and it is possible that she may be of greater value than the male.

Treating Horses Rationally.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:

I have had some experience in driving horses and breaking colts, and though the whip has its uses and is valuable in the hands of the man who knows when and how to use it, I have never considered it of much value as a means of punishment or of compelling obedience. In fact punishment should seldom be resorted to, and when it does become necessary the indiscriminate use of the whip is almost certain to rouse the horse's animosity and make him worse. This is especially the case with colts, which are often whipped for stubbornness when the real difficulty lies in their not clearly understanding what is required of them. In such a case whipping is ruinous; it does not call the attention of the colt to the point we are trying to teach him, and it is of no use in controlling him should he become desperate and reckless as he often will under such treatment.

To insure the best results in training, the horse or colt should be taught to love as well as fear his master. These two points gained, he will try to do almost anything you require of him, if he only understands what it is. And although firmness is necessary, and implicit obedience must be exacted, rewards will be found more efficient aids than punishments. Then show the horse your approbation when he does what you want, and he will both understand and appreciate it.

One of my colts, a three-year mare, half thoroughbred, when taken to be shod for the first time, stood pretty well until nearly done, when she suddenly pulled away her foot from the blacksmith. The blacksmith losing his temper, gave her a violent jerk by the head. This excited her, and roused her resentment, and it was with difficulty that the shoeing was completed. Shortly afterwards the mare was to be clipped, and the blacksmith told the man who was to clip her that he would have a sweet time clipping that mare, as she would not allow any of her feet to be handled. He came with his clippers, nevertheless, and I told him I thought there would be no trouble. When it was necessary to take up her feet I took my stand at her head, having a few oats in my pocket. She resisted a little at first, but as soon as she yielded her foot readily, I would give her a handful of oats, and continued foudling her, and occasionally giving a few oats as long as she was quiet. She "caught on" at once, and though the rewards were gradually discontinued, there was no further trouble in handling her feet.

Two other colts, which, for amusement, I taught to play see-saw on a "teeter" or plank, I invariably rewarded after each performance by a caress and a handful of oats; and so eager were they for their reward that sometimes when they saw me coming they would scramble on the plank without waiting to be told to do so. In training them they were never struck with anything more severe than a little twig or switch, and seldom with that.

That the horse possesses reasoning faculties of high order is beyond dispute. And when we consider that it is his reason to which we must appeal in training him, the folly of whipping is apparent, for when excited by this or any other cause he is not in a fit condition to be reasoned with. If properly handled from the first, there will seldom be any difficulty, but if from any cause he becomes unruly, and is disposed to find out who is master, some simple devise, such as the foot-strap, which convinces him of his own helplessness and your superiority, but at the same time does not hurt or excite, will be found far better and more certain means of control than the best whip that ever was made.

Alma Mater.

The following account of one of the great brood-mares of the country wes cut from the *American Cultivator* At first we thought of only giving a portion, but came to the conclusion that the whole was well worthy to be republished. It is an important question for breaders of trotting horses to study how great excellence has been obtained. The first stege of the inquiry is, What lines of blood enter into the combination of those which have gained the highest renown on the track? This should include grades approaching the highest, as the very top notch might not be a true test without support. Thus Maud S., from the backing of neer relatives furnishes a better lesson than her own performences. Jay-Eye-See has Noontide to intensify his claims, and both are further upheld by the produce of Alma Mater. That the fastest "mare, horse or gelding" and the fastest gelding have sprung from a thoroughbred grandam is no longer a surprise when the discovery is made that other animals of extraordinary powers have also had thoroughbred grandams. The article, however, does not require elucidation, as it "speaks for itself," further than to add that California examples have been overlooked in calling attention to the potency of "hot-blood" in fast trotters. Inasmuch as we shall give a sketch of performances of some of our California-bred trotters which are as near or nearer to the thoroughbred as the exemples cited by our contemporary, there is no necessity to do more than allude to them here.

The value of a first-class thoroughbred foundation in a trotting pedigree is well illustrated in many of the celebrated brood-mares, like Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S. (2:08¾), Nutwood (2:18¾), and Cora Belmont (2:24½); Midnight, tha dam of Jay-Eye-See (2:10), and Noontide (2:20½); Ned, the dam of Clemmie G. (2:15½), Post Boy (2:23), Alice Stoner (2:24½) and Mystery (2:25¼); Dolly, the dam of Director (2:17), Thorndale (2:22½) and Onward (2:25¼); Woodbine, dam of Wedgewood (2:19), and Woodford Mambrino (2:21½); Mag Ferguson, dam of Piedmont (2:17¼) and Almont Eagle (2:27); Mary Membrino, dam of Elvira (four-year-old, 2:18½), and Beatrice, which brought Patron (2:14¼). Many other similar instances might be mentioned, prominent among which, and one of the youngest of tha lot, is Alma Mater.

Alma Mater wae got by Dr. Herr's celebrated Mambrino Patchen, he by Mambrino Chief son of Mambrino Paymaster, from the dam of the renowned Lady Thorne (2:18¼).

The dam of Alme Mater was Estella, a thoroughbred daughter of imported Australian. Her second dam was Fannia G., by imported Margreve. Fannie G. was also the third dam of Senator Stanford's famous stallion Palo Alto (four-year-old record 2:20½). Imported Margrave appears to have been one of the plastic sort of thoroughbreds. A daughter of his, bred to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, brought Edward Everett, sira of Judge Fullerton (2:18), and some twelve others with recorda of 2:30 or better. Another daughter of Margrave, bred to Mambrino Chief, produced Ashland, sire of Highland Win (2:26) and Joe Pettit (2:30). A daughter of Ashlend, bred to Thorndale (2:22½), produced the noted campaigner Edward Thorne (2:16½), winner of 112 heats in 2:30 or better.

The third dam of Alma Mater was Miss Lancess by Lence, son of American Eclipse, by Duroc, by imported Diomed. The dam of Lance was by Financier, son of Tippoo Saib, by imported Messenger, and Financier's dam was also a daughter of imported Messenger. The dam of American Eclipse was Miller's Damsel, by imported Messenger, and the most distinguished race mare that this noted trotting progenitor ever produced. Alma Mater's fourth dam was by Aratus, son of Director, by Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed. Aratus aleo sired Phare's Aratus, and the latter bred to a mare got by a son of Saxe Weimer, by Sir Archy produced Pugh's Aratus, eire of Tom Rolfe, which in turn got the speedy trotting stallion Young Rolfe (2:21¼), sire of Nelson (2:21¼).

The dam of Mambrino Patchen, it will be remembered, was by the thoroughbred race-horse Gano, and he was by American Eclipse, out of Betsy Richards by Sir Archy. The second dam was by a son of Sir William of Transport, whose sire was Sir Archy and whose dam was Transport by imported Diomed.

It will be seen from the abova that the pedigree of Alma Mater is deep in thoroughbred lines, but many of them are those in which the running instinct, or habit of action at least, is easily converted to the trotting gait. The following interesting account of this wonderful mare is from her present owner, Mr. P. S. Talbert, proprietor of Inwood Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.:

"*Editor of the American Cultivator*:—It affords me pleasure to give you tha information requested in your favor of the 16th. Alma Mater is a chestnut mare, 15½ hands high, foaled 1872, bred by O. P. Beard. She is marked with a small star, and her right hind foot is white to the ankle. Her feet and legs are excellent, the bone being flat and of the ivory-like texture of the thoroughbred. She has a long, rangy neck, clean cut head, and clear, soft eye, She is remarkably good in tha back and loin, a point which she transmits to her decendants. The cut, as produced in the *Horseman*, was made from a photograph from life, and is a very good one indeed, excepting that it makes her head appear very much coarser than it really is, a common fault with all photographs of animals.

"Alma Mater was bred as a threa year-old, and was never hooked to a sulky in her life. She was driven on the road by my father, after weaning her foals, and was a delightful road mare, although ehe could not trot faster than about 3:30.

"My father, as you perhaps know, was a professional man, and bred horses more as an amusement and recreation than for any other reason. He wae one of the first men to advocate the use of the thoroughbred as a foundation for tha trotter, and when he purchased Alma Mater to test his theory, paying for her $300, at that tima a large price for a yearling, he was laughed at by the knowing ones. As his estate is richer by about $75,000 through that purchase, you will not be surprised that we differ with them. Her foals are as follows:

"1876. Alcantara (2:23) by George Wilkes. Mike Bowerman drove Alcantara a half in 1:06 as a four-year-old, and thinks he could hava gone in 2:15 that year but for an accident caused by getting his leg caught under a door while lying in his stall.

"1877. Alcyone (2:27) by George Wilkes, won six races out of seven starts as a three-year-old, and could show 2:20.

"1878. Arbiter (2:30), by Administrator.

"1879. Almeta (record 2:31¼, officially timed in races 2:23¼), got by Almont.

"1880. Alline (public trial 2:26½, trial in May of last year to road-cart 2:25), got by Belmont; injured.

"1881. Alicia (three-year-old breeders' record 2:29, could beat 2:25), by George Wilkes.

"1882. Slipped foal to George Wilkes.

"1883. Allendorf, which will go into the 2:30 list this year, by Onward.

"1884. Alhambra, could beat 2:40 in 1887, will give him a record this year, by Hambrino.

"1885. Missed to Dictator.

"1886 and 1887. Colt foal by Baron Wilkes, owned at Highlawn.

"1888. Will produce a foal by Sultan.

"Alma Mater and Silverone are leased to Bowerman Brothers for the coming season at $4,500, with the proviso that if Alma has a colt foal it is my property. Astral (2:18) and Montana Maid (the latter by George Wilkes, dam by Almont) are farmed to Wilson & Handy the coming season at $3,000 for the pair.

"Jessie Pepper is still alive. She is heavy in foal by Duquesne (2:17¾), and due to-day (Feb. 22). Her colt foal by Quartermaster, now a two-year-old, is the most promising one she has ever had, and in fact, the best one we have had on the place since Silverone was a yearling. He will make a race-horse sure. I have an Alcantara mare and a Hambrino colt, out of Wenoneh, daughter of Jessie Pepper, both of which are fast. I expect to trot them this year. The Alcantara mare, with only six weeks breaking, dropped from about 3:30 to a mile and repeat in 2:43, 2:39½ in October; while tha colt, a three-year-old, showed a quarter in thirty-six seconds with sixty deys handling.

P. S. TALBERT.

"Inwood Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., Feb. 22, 1888."

Alma Mater has brought more money to the pockets of her owners then any other dam of trotters has yet done at her time of life. It appears that the first six of her produce, by four different sires, have all trotted in 2:30 or better. Her first born lowared the four-year-old reeord to 2:23, and eccomplished the feat when suffering from serious injury to one hind leg. He sterted in seven races, in which thirty-three heats were trotted, and never mede but four breaks, which show conclusively that the running foolishness, against which breeders have been so frequently warned of late years, was effectually overcone by the concentrated trotting instincts of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Henry Clay centered in George Wilkes. In his last race Alcantara met Deck Wright (2:19¾), Belle Brasfield (2:20), Lumps (2:21) and Leontine (2:23½). His trainer and driver, Mike Bowerman, seys that he was then just coming down with tha pinkeye. The first heat was teken by Lumps in 2:26, Alcantara second. Tha next heat was captured by Deck Wright in 2:21¾, with Lumps at his wheel. In the third heat Leontine drove Deck Wright out in 2:21, Alcantara finishing third. In the fourth heat Alcantara finished second, driving Deck Wright out, as stated by Mike Bowerman, in 2:19. The time hung out, however, wes 2:21.

Barring accidents, Alma Mater bids fair, ten years hence, to outrank all the other great brood-mares of the world, so far as numbers in the 2:30 list are concerned. No other mare at her time of lifa has yet produced four 2:30 performers, two of which were themselvea sires of 2:30 performers. One of these, Alcyone, was the sire of Silverone, the first two-year-old outside of California to trot a full mile in 2:26½. Her present record is 2:19¾. The other, Alcantara, is the sira of Whitesocks (2:20½), one of tha most courageous trotters that ever took tha word, and of Alcagetta, the first New England-bred two-year-old to get a record of 2:31¾. She came home from the half-mile post in the previous heat without a skip in 1:13½, shooting under the wire close to a 2:30 clip. Her dam, Lady Daggett, also had several crosses of warm blood close up.

Had Dr. Talbert been guided by the advice of theorists, who claim that a cart-horse foundation is superior to a thoroughbred upon which to rear a trotting structure, there would have been no Alma Mater, and no Patron to place the five-year stallion mark at 2:14¼. Probably no breeder of equal experience ever succeeded in producing so large a percentage of 2:30 performers as Dr. Talbert. If memory serves me right the first animal he ever bred was Mary Mambrino, whose dam, Belle Wagner, was one of the warm-blooded sort, being a daughter of Embry's Wagner, by the famous old four-mile racer Wagner, an inbred Diomed. Her dam was by Bellfounder Jr., second dam by Monmouth Eclipse, son of American Eclipse, and third dam by Kosciusko, by Sir Archy. Kosciusko, it will be remembered, wae the sire of Woodford, which got Woodbine, whose sons, Wedgewood (2:19) and Woodford Mambrino (2:21½), with their progeny, will always keep her memory green.

Mary Mambrino was by Mambrino Patchen. She was bred several times to Cuyler. Among her produce by him were Beatrice and Elvira. The latter was the first four-year-old to get a record of 2:18½. Beatrice was bred to Pancoast, and the result was the trotting wonder Patron, the first three-year-old to get a record of 2:19½ in the third heat of a race, and in this heat he was escorted by Silverone, above mentioned. Last season Patron broke the five-year-old stallion record, which he lowered to 2:14¼.

It is a remarkable fact that in the great three-year-old race at St. Louis, Mo., where Patron beat Manzanita in the fall of 1885, trotting the third, fifth and sixth heats in 2:23½, 2:24¾, 2:26½, two of the contestants and their sire, as well as the dam of the winner, were bred by Dr. Talbert. These were Patron, Silverone (which won the fourth heat in 2:24½) and Iona. The latter as well as Silverone was by Alcyone (2:27), and was separately timed the third heat in the raca in 2:24½.

Iona's dam, Jessie Pepper, now twenty-sevan years old, is another remarkable example of vitality and speed-producing capacity, resulting from a trotting cross laid upon a solid thoroughbred foundation. Her sire was Mambrino Chief; her dam was by Sidi Hamet, and her second dam, the Wyckliffe Mare, was by Darnaby's Diomed. Sadi Hamet was by Virginian, by Sir Archy, out of Lady Burton, also by Sir Archy. The dam of Lady Burton was Sultana, a pure Barb, being by the Barb Horse, and out of the Barb mara presented by the Dey of Tunis to President Thomes Jefferson. Jessie Pepper has already produced eighteen living foals, and the nineteenth was due the 22d ult.

All of her foals, says the Inwood catalogue, were natural trotters, but the earlier ones were never trained. The following four are credited with trotting fast miles, viz.: Alpha, by Alcantra, (record 2:25½); Le Grand, by Almont (trial 2:24); Iona, by Alcyone, timed third heat in a race as a three-year-old (2:24½); Iola, by Administrator, (trial 2:27¾): Omega, by Quartermaster, (four-year-old record 2:31 on a half-mile track) an elegant son of Alcyone, now owned by Messrs. Rundle & White of Danbury, Ct., bids fair to be the fastest of the lot He was foaled in 1876 when Jessie Pepper was twenty-five years of age. Quartermaster, by the way, was also bred by Dr. Talbert, and it will be a great credit to him if Omega proves the best of Jessie Pepper's get, as he now bids fair to do, as it will tend to show that he is an improvement on his celebrated sire as a stock horse.

This, no doubt, appears to be a direct digression from the subject under consideration, but the above examples have been mentioned to show young beginners that this distinguished daughter of Mambrino Patchen and Estelle, whose produce enterprising breeders are ready to engage at $2,500 each, paying for stallion service and assuming all risks, was not a matter of accident, but wes one of several noted animals produced by an amateur breeder, who grounded his faith in a solid thoroughbred foundation, and possessed the courage to carry out his convictions, as well as the good judgment to select the very best combination of thoroughbred strains for this purpose. Daughters of Mambrino Patchen have produced a larger number, both of 2:30 and 2:20 performers, than the daughters of any other stallion living or dead at twenty-five years from birth. His dam was a very highly-bred animal, in which the Messenger was united with several Diomed strains, interwoven with a pacing cross. Alma Mater, whose dam was strictly thoroughbred, and also possessed the Diomed-Messenger combination, has so far proved the greatest of Mambrino Patchen's daughters. These are significant facts, from which those who are desirous of breeding turf performers with sufficient pluck and stamina to win in fest company can learn a valuable lesson.

The Derby Investigation.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—The investigation of the Derby of 1882 scandal began at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the offices of the Louisville Jockey Club and lasted seven hours. There was a great batch of affidavits to prove that there could have been no such crookedness as Capt. Brown had been quoted as charging, and Capt. Brown himself repudiated all the statements which had heretofore been attributed to him. The directors of the club are to-night preparing their report, but it will not be made public for some days. Of course, there is nothing to do but report that the charges are entirely without foundation. There will be no effort mede to rule Capt. Brown off the track. Those present at the investigation were: M. Lewis Clark, William Gaulbert, Col. Churchhill, Col. John R. Barber, Lee Bloom and Mr. McCullough, directors and members of the executive board of the Jockey Club. Mej. Ed. Hughes, J. P. Watts and Fred Bishop wera present as witnesses.

Capt. Brown was not there, having arrived at Pittsburg on Friday. However, he had sent in a written statement in response to the inquiries addressed him by Col. M. Lewis Clark, the president of the Louisvilla Jockey Club. He denies as false the reported interviews with him in the *Louisville Times*, of Feb. 15th and the *Louisville Commercial* of Feb. 16, and seys the only published article authorized by him was in the *Spirit of the Times* of Feb. 11. He denies several interviews in the Pittsburg papers, and urges his card of Feb. 15th in the *Chronicle-Telegraph* is a sufficient refutation of them. The most of Capt. Brown's communication is made up of hitherto published cards of his, including the celebrated manifesto of Feb. 2d, in which he denies making any charge against the Louisville Derby. Capt. Brown's statement was not sworn to. He closes as follows: "Nothing has been further from my thoughts or intentions than to reflect in any way upon the Louisville Jockey Club or its management, and my whole aim is and has been to aid in purifying the turf of what has been considered its evils."

Capt. Brown's refutation of all charges attributed to him left the club without anything to investigate, but a number of affidavits wera read. Mr. Phil J. Dwyer denied in the most positiva manner that there was anything wrong with the race. He explained at length the circumstances attending the training of Runnymede, and showed that the trouble with tha colt was that he had no work before the race to get him into condition. The weather in the East, where he wintered, was bad, and rained here before the race for a number of days so that the track could not be used. On the other hand Apollo had ample work and was in eplendid form. Mr. Dwyer thought Runnymede wae the better horse, but not on thet day, and that Apollo won fairly. He also went on to show in the affivadit that instead of there being any possibla chance for him to profit by the defeat of his colt, he had lost heavily on the result, and would have won a large sum had Runnymede come first under the wire.

Jimmy McLaughlin, the jockey who rode Runnymede in the race, also sent an affidavit which was read. His opinion as to the reason of the colt's defeat was the same as Mr. Dwyer's. He said that Runnymede could not possibly have won that day. The colt ran all right for the first mile and then failed, being green, and elthough urged all the way down the stretch with whip and spur could not respond sufficiently to be victorious. The affidavit of James Rowe, trainer for the Dwyers, was next read. He stated that the colt wsa in very bad form and could not have beaten Apollo on that day. Joe Burt's affidavit was then given. It will be remembered that he was cited by Capt. Brown as being authority for the etatement that the Derby was crooked. He denied flat-footed that he had ever a conversation with Brown about that particular Derby or any other. He had never even intimated to anyone, directly or indirectly, that the race was not a fair one. The affidavit of Fred Bishop, cashier for Watts, Hughes & Cathcart was read. He gave a complete statement about the book made on the Derby that year by the firm he workad for, and filed a copy of the book. It showed that the book was a $500,000 one, and would have lost not mora than $2,000 in case Runnymede had been victorious, and that it had lost an equal amount on the race as it resulted.

Tha affidavits of Ed. Hughes and J. R. Watts were in the same line as Bishop's, and substantiated all his statements. Both denied that they had ever even heard there was anything wrong with the race until the charges of Brown were made public. Capt. Brown, during his stay this week, has steadily refused to talk to reportere.

Mr. T. J. Knight, of Table Bluff, has been anxious to get on a match for his stallion Idaho Patchen with Poscora Hayward, but without success. In the last issue of the Eureka *Mail* he publishes this sweeping *defi*: "I notice by your paper that W. H. E. Smith will not match my horse. Now if Poscora Hayward is as fest as the *Mail* made him out a few weeks ago, he needs no training to down Patchen; but I think he is overrated about ten seconds, and I base my opinion on the ground that he has been defeated in a raca in 2:33 and 2:32½ in the last eight months. I will not trot my horse at the District Fair; that honorable board gave ma all I want of that last fall. I will match my horse Idaho Patchen against Poscora Hayward to trot any race that W. H. E. Smith wants, and I will deposit five hundred dollars ($500) with the president of the Humboldt Jockey Club, of Eureka, as a forfeit."

The Nephew mare M'lis, offered for sale in our advertising columns by Mr. W. A. Parkhurst, of San Jose, is well-bred, of solid color, a fast trotter, and has a yearling colt to show what she can do as a producer. The price asked is ver[illegible] for a mare of her breeding and quality.

Racing Dates for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Spring ..April 10 to 14	Oakland Fair....Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
P. C. B. H. A., S. F...April 21 to 28	Marysville Fair..Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
Eureka Jockey Club, Eu.July 4 to 7	Sacramento State Fair Sept 3 to 15
Los Angeles Fair.....Aug. 6 to 11	Stockton Fair..... Sept. 18 to 22
Ione Fair .....Aug. 7 to 10	San Jose Fair .....Sept. 24 to 29
Santa Rosa Fair.....Aug. 13 to 18	Quincy(District No.11) Sept. 24 to 29
Petaluma Fair. .....Aug. 20 to 25	Salinas Fair . .....Oct. 1 to 6
Eldorado Fair.....Aug.20 to 25	National Trotting Stallion Stake Oct 20th.
Chico Fair.....Aug. 29 to 25	

NEVADA.

Reno State Fair..... Sept. 17 to 22.

NORTHWESTERN.

Salt Lake, Utah.....June 2 to 7	Spokane, W. T..... Sept. 4 to 8
Helena, Mont., Spring..July 4 to 7	Eugene City, Oregon...Sept 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont ..July 18 to 22	Colfax, W. T..... Sept. 10 to 15
Butte City, Mont.....Aug. 6 to 11	Hillsboro, Oregon....Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair..Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or., State Fair..Sept. 17 to 22
Missoulla, Mont..Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	Walla Walla, W. T..... Oct. 1 to 6

EASTERN.

New Orleans La.....April 2 to 7	Jerome Park....May 29 to June 12
Memphis, Tenn .....April 14 to 21	Cedarhurst..... May 30
Washington, D. C..Apr. 26 to May 5	Kansas City, Mo.....June 12 to 21
Nashville, Tenn..Apr. 28 to May 5	Sheepshead Bay .June 14 to July 4
Lexington, Ky .....May 7 to 12	Chicago, Ill .....June 23 to July 1
Baltimore, Md .....May 8 to 12	Monmouth Park..July 4 to Aug. 0
Louisville, Ky..... ..May 14 to 24	Chicago, Ill ..... Sept 1 to 8
Brooklyn L. I .....May 15 to 30	Jerome Park .....Oct. 2 to 15
Latonia, Ky .....May 26 to June 9	Kansas City, Mo . Oct. 27 to Nov. 8
St. Louis, Mo .....May 26 to June 9	

Trotting Prospects in 1888.

[New York World.]

If the followers of the "hang tails" think they are to have all the racing to themselves during the coming summer they are much mistaken. The trotters will be in the field with more attractive programmes than ever before announced. That the admirers of trotting are not above learning something from the running associations is becoming more apparent each year. The great regret is, however, that the running associations cannot agree among themselves to organize a national association similar in character to the National, or American Trotting Association, which, without interfering in any degree with club or association rights, shall legislate for the general good of the turf. One of the running features that the trotting associations have taken up with rapidly increasing enthusiasm is stakes and purses of such value that the contests for them are lifted above ordinary races, become events to be talked about and commented upon from one end of the country to the other. For several years the Guarantee Stakes of $10,000 at Hartford has been the event of the Grand Circuit meetings. This year Rochester wheels into line with the Flower City Guarantee Stakes of $10,000, which example will no doubt be followed at Buffalo and Cleveland, notwithstanding that both associations have already announced a large increase in the amount to be given in purses for the season of 1888. Here in New York the Driving Club has opened two stakes of $5,000 each, one for horses eligible for the 2:25 class, and the other for the three-minute class, both to be trotted at the club's autumn meeting in September.

In the west the interest in trotting is on the increase, if that were possible, and almost every city and town announces meetings at which the purses are of annually increasing value. Among other important announcements—and they are comparatively secondary to the great fair meetings at St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Louis—is the Northwestern Association of Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Meeting at Washington Park, Chicago, in August, and the annual meeting of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, which this year will be held in connection with the Michigan Association at Detroit early in September. While in the announcement for stakes to be trotted in 1890 and 1891, which will close on the 10th inst., it is stipulated that the annual meetings for those years will be held east of Buffalo, provided a majority of all the payments due January 1, 1890 and 1891, in stakes maturing at these meetings be made by nominators residing west of Buffalo. The increased interest taken each year in the annual meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has also stirred up that body to increased activity. At the annual meeting held at Lexington on Saturday it was decided that all purses should average not less than a thousand dollars, and a meeting of stockholders is ordered for April 21, at which it will be proposed to lease the Fair Association's track for ten years, and to erect new stands and make other improvements. The increased interest in trotting is being shown in another way—one of great advantage to breeders—in the average prices they are now getting for stock. This was conspicuously seen at the Brasfield and the Woodard & Harbison sales at Lexington in February. At the Brasfield sale 236 head of horses sold for $91,190, and at the Woodard sale 451 head sold for $175,430, a total of $266,620 paid for horses mostly bred in the west at two sales alone. Nor is it unlikely that the same excellent average of prices will be obtained at the Peter C. Kellogg & Co. sale to be held at the American Institute Building, in this city, beginning March 20th and ending March 24th, at which the celebrated Thorndale establishment, belonging to Mr. Edwin Thorne, will be sold, with consignments from California, and many of the most prominent breeders in the country. There will also be a series of weekly sales inaugurated on Wednesday at the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Streets, at which domestic horses, especially trotters, will be sold.

A Son of Herod.

Geo. H. Seitner, of Rosun, Wabash County, Indiana, has bought of M. T. Grattan, Isnours, Minn., the chestnut colt Heenan by Herod, dam Nancy by Seth Warner II, grandam Kitty by Deacon, g g d Robin by Simond's Messenger. Belle, the dam of Seth Warner II was by Telegraph Black Hawk, sire of Strideaway, her dam was Gray Fan, dam of Star of the West and grandam of Silas Wright. Seth Warner, the sire of Seth Warner II, was got by Hale's Green Mountain Morgan, dam by The Walker Horse, son of Woodbury Morgan, grand dam The Savage Mare, by Royalton Morgan, g g d by Justin Morgan.

Deacon, sire of Hoensn's grandam, was by Messonger Black Hawk, by Naugatuck, by Hill's Black Hawk. The dam of Messenger Black Hawk was also the dam of Gray Fan mentioned above. Heenan traces to Justin Morgan thirteen times. He imported Messenger, not counting Simond's Messenger whose pedigree has not yet been traced, five times. He has a Clay cross through the best line and three thoroughbred crosses independent of Messenger. His dam belongs to Mr. A. E. Wheelor of this place, who found that although she could show a three-minute clip to a catcher's cart. He traced her to her breeder, Mr. Amos Parks, of Rochester, Minnesota, who also bred her dam and grandam. This is only another instance to show that when you find natural speed and abundant nerve force you will find good breeding back of it when the facts are reached. In addition to being one of the bestred Morgans living, Heenan is thought by very good judges to be as good-looking a son of Herod as was ever shipped on this section.—*Preston Republican.*

The Morrisey Sale.

The Morrissey sale of stock was held at the city stock yards. It was attended by hundreds of orsemen. There were only a fair number of foreign buyers, but Colorado was largely represented. The sale on the whole was very successful, the total receipts reaching nearly 34,000. Although some of the thoroughbred animals did not realize as much as Colonel Morrissey had hoped for, yet he expressed himself as quite satisfied with the results of the sale. The prices obtained on the low grade stock were such as to make the average first class. The sale was conducted by Mr. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, Kansas, a most experienced auctioneer. He worked faithfully for the interests of Mr. Morrissey, and with deserved success.

The highest price realized was $10,000 for L. C. Lee, purchased by James Healey, of Ledville. Bidding on the big black was spirited, and when the $10,000 was reached a cheer of enthusiasm arose. The crowd seemed especially gratified that this famous horse was not sold out of Colorado.

An hour after the sale Mr. Page was negotiating for the purchase of L. C. Lee. He offred him $1,000 bonus, but the Leadville man held out for $2,000. Finally a compromise was effected, whereby Mr. Healey received $11,250, an advance of $1,250 over the purchase price. It is asserted that Mr. Page will take both Lee and Superior east and put them on the circuit, and perhaps sell them later. Mr. Page has been very successful with blooded horses. It was he who found that Maxey Cobb was a great horse. After using him for his own benefit he sold him to Isaac Rosenfeld, of New York City. Under his management both Lee and Superior are destined to become even more famous than they already are.

The sale of Superior was in marked contrast with that of Lee. Why was not apparent, as a handsomer animal than Superior never was sold under the hammer. He seemed to realize that he was an object of admiration, and walked round the ring in a proudly conscious manner. Mr. Sawyer gave a detailed account of Superior's breeding, and declared him one of the best animals in the country, and urged his hearers not to neglect the opportunity of purchasing. Yet the bidding on the chestnut stallion was tedious. Five thousand dollars was the first bid offered. Slowly this sum was increased, competition existing between but two bidders, Brad Du Bois, of Denver, and J. W. Page, of Brooklyn, New York. The former quit at $7,175, and the Brooklyn man won the prize by an extra $25, the grand representative of Egmont selling for only $7,200. The price was generally regarded as but a portion of Superior's actual value. Superior will be taken east, and probably will be auctioned where blooded horses are appreciated.

The old campaigner, Black Diamond, has at last passed from the hands of his old trainer, Ham Hitchcock. He was rash in bidding for him, until he finally ran up to a figure beyond Hitchcock's purse, J. B. McGill, of Denver, purchasing for $2,600.

Of the other horses with which Californians are acquainted, Billy Bunker, the pacer, was sold to D. B. Ayres, Hastings, Nebraska, for $900, and Lister to Luke DuBois, of Denver, for $1,450. Billy Lyle, the stallion by McCracken's Black Hawk, fell to W. J. Kendrick, of Denver, for $510.

Of the running stock offered perhaps Boomerang was the pick of the lot, as the price paid for him, $1,135, would indicate.

Sense in Shoeing.

[G. S. Quimby in Mirror and Farmer.]

I am one of those ignorant country horse-shoers, and run a shop in Lyndonville, Vt. I have always tried to inform myself on the subject by observation and reading. I keep in my shop a number of horses' feet cut in different ways, showing the sensible and insensible parts, the structure, circulation, etc. I have visited shops in some of the largest cities of the New England and Middle States, and it has been my privilege to see horses that were shod in different cities of the former States and also Canada. Now, from what little experience I have had, I have settled down on a few simple rules in regard to shoeing a horse with sound feet.

First, if he is shod, take off his shoes carefully so as not to break out pieces of the hoof, as some careless apprentices do—and some who are not apprentices—for no matter how nicely the shoe is set on the break in the hoof will be an eyesore.

Second, pare the feet in a proper manner. And what is the proper manner? It is not to leave the heel so long that the horse looks as though he was just ready to fall on to his knees, or to cut the heels away and leave the toe so long that the horse looks as though he had on snowshoes, but to pare the feet level and so that they will have an angle with the ground like a colt's feet two or three months old, or as the Creator intended they should have. And do not allow yourself to be influenced by the owner when he says, "Can't you pare a little more?" or by your previous education, and so pare the foot so thin that the horse will cripple when he is driven on hard or stony roads. The Creator made the hoof strong enough to travel on any road if it is not worn or cut away too much.

Third, fit the shoes so that they will cover the whole of the wall and project back from the heel, according to the taste of the owner, or your own. Never place a hot shoe on a horse's foot; cool it down before bringing it near the hoof. You can tell whether it fits by holding it one-half or three-fourths of an inch away; and do not allow the owner to persuade you to set the shoe back from the toe one-fourth or one-half of an inch, as many of the farmers try to do, thinking that the horse will not have to be shod quite so often if the feet are cut well back, for by so doing you are liable to drive some of the nails nearest the toe into the circulation and lame the horse, as I have often seen done; in fact, I know of a shoer who practices this kind of shoeing, and his patrons wonder why their horses are tender on their feet.

Fourth, use small nails. The best shoers throughout the land have found out that small nails will hold the shoes best because they do not break the hoof. In finishing the feet do not rasp under the nails with the corner of the rasp, but hammer the clinch down carefully, so that it makes about a square turn from the hoof; then rasp the clinches down flush with the hoof, taking care not to rasp the hoof. The old idea of leaving the clinches out life size on the hoof is all nonsense. Some of your patrons will say that the shoes will not stay on a proper length of time because most of the clinches are rasped away, but let them try it. Do not rasp the hoof above the nails for any reason whatever, and below the nails only to get rid of some irregularity of form in the hoof. Some shoers may say that my method takes longer than the price will pay for, but I answer that a horse that is worth shoeing at all is worth shoeing well. Some ask how long before the shoes should be reset. I have two rules, one is, as soon as the feet are grown so as to look unnatural, whether it is three or six weeks; the other, as soon as the shoes become loosened on account of weak feet or any other cause. I once shod a colt whose owner let the shoes stay on without being reset seven months and a half; the result was the feet grew to an unnatural length, and the heels broke down, bringing so undue strain on the back tendons and laming the colt. I suppose I got the credit of laming him; as most of the bad management in regard to keeping horses on dry floors without any moisture from one year's end to another, and leaving the shoes on too long, resulting in lameness, is all charged to the poor, ignorant shoer.

In conclusion, let me say that these remarks are not made to men who know how to shoe horses well, and also that they refer only to sound feet. If anyone wants to know how I shoe unsound and ill-shaped feet, interfering and overreaching horses, and how to handle colts to be shod, and vicious horses, I will respond as readily as weeds grow in June.

The Great Horse State.

The year 1887 was a most prosperous year among Kentucky trotting horsemen, writes a Lexington, Ky., correspondent of the N. Y. *Sportsman*. The price received for stock of this character has averaged much higher the past year than was ever before known, this especially being the case with young, fashionably-bred colts and fillies, which at all times have brought lucrative prices, and in some instances have sold for exceedingly fancy figures. During the year 1,245 head of trotting horses were sold at public auction in Kentucky for $395,078, while private sales will foot up at least that much more, one breeding establishment alone having realized over $50,000 on the sales of trotting colts and fillies in 1887. Those sold range in age from the produce not yet foaled to the old stallions or brood-mares which have almost served out their days. The price received for these horses varies from $70 up to a sum in the thousands, which the non-credulous refuse to believe any sane man would pay for a piece of horseflesh. In this connection it is well enough to add that no standard-bred animal sold for anything like the first mentioned price, the sum received for stock of that class always amounting to good, healthy figures. The strides made in the breeding of the trotter in Kentucky have been most wonderful, as it is only about thirty-eight years since Membrino Chief was introduced into this State. He was really the progenitor of the trotting stock of Kentucky. Previous to Membrino Chief's arrival, it is true that Abdallah was brought here, but he only made one season, after which he returned to the North. On a splendid estate in the southern suburbs of this city to-day lives a man, fast nearing his sixty-fifth milestone, to whom the breeding interests of Kentucky owe a debt of gratitude that they will never be able to pay. To him belongs the credit of introducing into this State the trotting horse. Your correspondent alludes to Dr. L. Herr. Previous to this gentleman's arrival in this section from Pennsylvania there had been several stallions of trotting strains from the north introduced into Kentucky, but there was no training stable for schooling trotters for track purposes established until Dr. Herr came upon the scene sometime in the early part of the forties. The richness of the lands, the fineness of the grasses, together with the limestone water and the genial climate of the blue grass region, with the fact that the high-mettled racer had been here bred and raised, gave Dr. Herr confidence that by proper breeding and judicious handling the very richest type of the trotting horse could be produced in this State, and to-day, after two score years, his judgment has been completely vindicated, for Kentucky has produced the greatest trotter that has ever trod the earth.

Not many years after the date above mentioned, the stock interests having rapidly advanced, a movement was made towards organizing and building up agricultural associations, where the religious and secular elements could meet, exhibit their stock and display their wares for premiums. It is, perhaps, in place to here state that had it not been for the objection lodged by the clergy against the running turf on account of its gambling adjuncts, the breeding of the trotting horse in Kentucky would have never reached its mighty proportions of to day. It was the church countenancing the fairs that drew out the masses and caused the tastes of the people to gradually grow towards the higher development of all descriptions of stock, especially the trotting horse. The first and second prizes, as a general thing, were cups or plates, but it was the privilege of the successful ones to take the value in money if they desired. This now opened up a new field to all those who looked upon the breeding and raising of the thoroughbred for the running turf with disfavor, as they seemed to think there was no harm in witnessing a trotting contest; in other words, while they looked upon it as a crime to run a horse for money, they thought it no sin to trot him. This sentiment grew rapidly, and to-day a majority of the breeders of the trotting horse in Kentucky are active and working members in the various churches, and the hard-shelled Baptist preacher can now be seen sitting in a two-wheel gig, pulled by a trotter at a two-thirty clip. In fact, he thinks more about his trotting colt than he does about the text he'll preach from on the coming Sabbath; and he is better acquainted with the pedigrees of various trotting sires than he is with the different apostles. The followers of Wesley now take more pleasure in attending a trotting race than they do a camp-meeting, and the disciples of Calvin and Alexander Campbell have laid aside their hymn-books, and now if they sing a song at all it is to extol the merits of one family or another of the trotting horse. In fact, to tell the truth, the business of all classes in Kentucky to-day is the breeding, raising and developing of the trotting and the running horse. Among her sister States she has no rivals, and horses bred in Kentucky have won the classic events both in England and France, while so far as the trotter is concerned she breeds more first-class ones than all the world combined. This is, indeed, saying a great deal, but a perusal of the records will demonstrate the facts. There are more brains, talent and culture among the horsemen of Kentucky than there are in any other pursuits or professions in the State. The interests of many of the other States center in agriculture, mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and last of all the lowest of the scale, politics; but Kentucky's greatest interests and largest revenues are derived from her live stock of all descriptions. During the year just closed there were 448 new additions to the 2:30 list, 332 of these being trotters and 116 pacers. Of this number Kentucky contributed a large share, her per cent. outranking that of any other three or four States.

Mr. W. D. Valentine has taken up his residence at Pleasanton, and named his farm Hyde Park. The work of rejuvenation and alteration to suit the purposes of the new proprietor is going on rapidly.

Andy McDowell took a draft of twelve colts to the Kellogg sale that will be held in New York next week. They were Director's and Monros Chief's, two and three-year-olds, and all good ones.

We have received from the Coney Island Jockey Club an official list of the entries to the great Futurity of 1890. The total entry is 915 meres, the very cream of the American stock farms.

Mr. John H. Shults, of Brooklyn, N. Y., owner of Parkville Farm and also the owner of the pacer Arrow, is in this city and visiting the stock farms and horse centers in this vicinity.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Dr. Bowhill, 1336 Market St., San Francisco.

The Veterinary Association.

The State Veterinary Association held a very interesting meeting at the editorial rooms of his paper last Wednesday afternoon, Dr. Bowhill presiding. Messrs. McCallam, of Sacramento; Whittlesey, of Los Angelss; H. E. Carpenter, Obrock and Masoero of this city, all graduates, were admitted to membership.

W. H. Woodruff, veterinary dentist, after a most satisfactory examination, was enrolled as a member of the dental division of the association.

Dr. Henry E. Carpenter was elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

The Constitution, By Laws and Code of Ethics were further discussed, adopted and ordered printed.

Dr. Bowhill regalsd the association with the following inaugural address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen, I must thank you for the honor you conferred on me at the last meeting by electing me to be the first President of the California State Veterinary Medical Association, and it will be my constant endeavor to further the interests of the society to the best of my ability during my term of office, in which I trust I will have the hearty co-operation of my brother officers and the other members of this society.

Gentlemen, we are in the nucleus of what I hope will soon be one of the largest societies in America. We are to-day in one of the finest agricultural States in the Union, the horse and cattle interests of which are immense; but still there is no protection against the ravages of a contagious or infectious disease, and, what is worse, the State is overrun with a class of practitioners very properly designated quacks, whose ravages, especially in the rancher's pocket, are as great as the loss occasioned by an epidemic, not including the suffering of the poor dumb animals the victims of their ignorance. These quacks are confident in their empiricism, and trust to the ignorence and credulity of their employers. They stigmetize scientific methods as theories for which they have the contempt of ignorance, and theories in the minds of their patrons have no better reputation than heresay. Gentlemen, theoretical knowledge renders the attainment, when opportunity offers, of sound practical information much easier and clears the way of many difficulties; and in the by-paths of science he who is without theory to guide him, wanders aimlessly, and often ends where he begins. Even a bad theory is better then none. It may be but a feeble light, but it is better than absolute darkness. One of the objects of this society is to advance the veterinary profession in this State, and by means of scientific intercourse establish an intimate and cordial relationship between the medical and veterinary professions.

Gentlemen, I will now consider the duties and responsibilities of a veterinary surgeon. A veterinary surgeon who conscientiously performs his duty has a most important position to fulfill, and the responsibility resting upon him is greater than that of almost any other profession. A veterinary surgeon of the present day must make a careful study of all the contagious diseases, not only theoretically, but also practically, whenever an occasion presents itself, and leaving nothing undone to indicate the best means of suppressing or assisting their progress. True, it is the duty of everyone, and more particularly the veterinary surgeon, to bring every science to bear in combating or preventing the spread of disease, and not as I have seen man hiding a glandered horse or else wiping his nostril, and by that means trying to deceive his fellow-creatures, not only endangering his own life but everyone connected with him. Not only has the veterinary surgeon the dictates of humanity to guide him, but in addition the necessities of life. Large numbers of people may depend on his exertions, and the health of mankind may even be endangered by the outbreak of an animal plague. It is, therefore, a duty that he owes himself to cultivate his intelligence, and to maintain those qualities which can alone enable him to exercise his professional qualification with advantage to himself and others. When a man follows a profession which gives him an honorable position in society, and to which he owes his means of subsistence, it becomes his imperative duty to devote himself entirely to its advancement in every legitimate way, and to demonstrate its importance and utility.

Members of the veterinary profession should be actuated by the highest principles of equity towards each other; all are bound by the closest ties to forward the interests of their common profession. They should therefore be ready to assist one another; their unanimity, with all respect and confidence, are indispensable as far as the public interests are concerned, and they are necessary in maintaining the honor of their profession. We should feel proud of our profession, and remember that a profession can never make a man, but that a man can elevate or degrade a profession. Before concluding my address it is necessary to call your attention to an important subject, and that is Veterinary Sanitary Science. If people only knew and realized the sad havoc constantly being caused in communities and families, dependent in many cases directly and indirectly on the communication of disease from animals to man, they would not rest satisfied until the present deplorable, insanitary condition is remedied. Gentlemen, this city stands in need of stringent inspection, more especially after the late disclosures of diseased animals being slaughtered for human food. I have myself seen the carcass of a cow on which tubercles were adherent to the pleura costalis hanging up dressed at Butchertown, and on enquiry found this animal was an old dairy-cow. Is this not a disgrace, more especially as the communicability of tuberculosis from man to animals has been proved without a doubt? How many a mother has fed her child on milk supplied by a tuberculous cow, resulting in the infant's untimely death, and after being the origin of tuberculosis in many a young man or woman.

The insidiousness of this disease makes it difficult to arouse people to its danger. The milk supply is often tested by public analysists and police inspectors to prevent the adulteration by water, but no effort is made to prove the absence of diseased germs in the nutrient fluid which forms the chief diet of infants and invalids.

Milk consumers in the absence of scientific inspection would act wisely in refusing to use milk from a cow with a cough, particularly of a chronic nature. Whenever the inspection of animals at the slaughtering places is not properly carried out by competent persons both in the living animal immediately before slaughtering and the carcass and internal organs at the time of killing, a percentage of tuberculosis is to be met with which would arouse the most apathetic were it to be known. Hence it is necessary not only that the cattle supplying the milk be free from disease, but that there be no possibility of diseased germs (typhoid and scarlet fever particularly) having access to the milk, or milk-pans, or water with which it is diluted. This can only be done by inspection of the dairy and its surroundings. Healthy milk should be perfectly opaque, white in color, without deposit or peculiar smell or taste, and should not alter in appearance when boiled. Its specific gravity varies from 102.6 to 103 5, the average at 60 degs. fatter being 103.0; a large quantity of cream lowering it, it should be slightly alkaline or neutral; its chemical composition when its specific gravity is 103.0 is in 100 parts, as follows:

Casein	4.0.
Fat	3.7.
Lactin	5.0.
Salts	0.5.
Total solids	13.3.
Water	86.7.

When examined microscopically the only elements found are round fat globules, and perhaps a small number of epithelial cells. Good milk should contain about ten per cent. of cream. It has also been shown that if the cowsheds, etc., be perfectly clean, the milk from the cows in them may be kept from forty to sixty hours. Milk is said to absorb impurities the most readily of all fluids. Cows should not be allowed to drink from stagnant pools and streams receiving the drainage of the yards. Cleanliness should take the highest place. Every milk utensil should be carefully scoured and scalded with hot water and soda. As milk is one of the best media for cultivating germs and micro-organisms, it is absolutely necessary that not only should the dairy, milk shop, cowshed, and all their surroundings be kept in as perfect a sanitary state as possible, but that they and the animals themselves should be regularly and periodically examined by a thoroughly qualified inspector. Now, Gentlemen, it is to be hopsd that in the nser future we will see a veterinary college established on this coast, in order that the standard of the profession may be raised, and the present evils abolished; and when each district has a regular qualified man, then, and then only, will we see the last of empiricism.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me, for the honor you have conferred on me. Let us one and all determinedly work for the elevation of that profession which should represent the noblest of all the benefactions of men, and do our utmost to place our society second to none in this country. Gentlemen, I am done

At the conclusion of the address a very hearty vote of thanks were tendered Dr. Bowhill for his effort. After an hour spent in free discussion on points of practice in which Drs. Obrock, Carpenter, Bowhill, Maday and Orvis took part, the association adjourned to June 13th.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Visit.

Mr. A. B. Elford's Irish water spaniel Irish Girl, by Whirlpool—Irish Queen, to W. S. Kittle's Brian Born, by Mike—Mollie, March 11th, 1888.

Whelps.

California Kennel's English setter Janet, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice, whelped, February 6, 1888, eight—three dogs—to owner's Loadstone by Gladstone—Flounce.

California Kennel's English setter Sweetheart, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice, whelped, February 10, 1888, eleven—four dogs—to owner's Harold by Garb—Gem.

Mr. Seymour, proprietor of the Russ House, has offered a special of $20 for the best Skye terrier at the April dog show. It is understood that Baron Von Schroeder intends to place several valuable specials for competition.

Mr. Geo. T. Allender writes that he has had Mr. Linville's pointer Roberta, Mr. Schreiber's Laddie, Mr. Wort's Fennimore, and Mr. Watson's Old Black Joe in the field several times recently, and that they all take to their work in good style and manifest no fear of the gun. A likely lot of young pointers they are.

Lieutenant J. B. Barber brought his English setter Pilot, by Regent—Topsy, into our office on Monday last, and we confess that while predisposed to think highly of the dog after having seen him at Mr. Allender's kennel recently, we were not prepared to find him grading so highly throughout as he did on close inspection. Pilot is as good-looking a son of Regent as we have seen, and will grade with the best of the dogs shown in April, when he will be submitted to public judgment. He comes from Mr. Allender in good condition and well broken.

The chief kennel interest during the month to come will of course be the inaugural dog show of the Pacific Kennel Club. The members of the club are working hard to arouse interest, and are succeeding in a degree that is surprising. From quarters least expected there come queries about the show and expressions of interest in it, while entries are being sent to Superintendent Carroll, at 624 Market Street, in numbers.

A slight misunderstanding of the rule requiring registration of all dogs shown seems to exist. The rule is that all dogs shown which are not already registered shall be registered in the first volume of the stud book issued after the show, and the Pacific Kennel Club has decided to pay the registration fees for the present show, so that owners, in addition to competing for the valuable prizes offered, will enjoy the great advantage of having their animals appear in the official book.

Owners will confer a favor if they will make their entries promptly, and not wait until the last moment. The work of collecting and catalogueing four or five hundred entries is not slight.

The California Kennels at Sacramento, under the care of Judge Post, are doing much to stock the State with English setters of the best possible breeding. Elsewhere in the paper a note of the recent addition of nineteen youngsters appears, eight of them being sired by a son of imperial Gladstone and the rest by a son of Gath. Judge Post holds uniformly to blood lines which are of proved superiority in field work, and in so far as we know a bad dog has never been bred at the kennels. It would be unreasonable to expect that every dog of every litter should be a crack, but those who have watched the breeding done by Judge Post agree that the judgment used has been excellent. Mr. DeMott's Heroldine, by Harold—Janet, is, in our opinion, the equal of any young English setter we have seen in the field. Sunlit, by Sportsman—Sweetheart, is a rare good one, and the list might be extended to include every dog sent out by the kennel that has lived to be a year and a half old.

A smooth-coated St. Bernard bitch was brought to California a few days ago, to Mr. T. H. Stevenson. The bitch, Joan, stands nearly thirty-three inches, weighs 165 pounds, and was whelped March 30, 1886. She is by King Alfred—Lady Superior, (18008 E.) King Alfred by Beauchief, (11793 E)—Alpenrose. Lady Superior by Sirius—Abbess VI. Mr. Stevenson also owns and expects to have reach him, in time for the P. K. C. show, a St. Bernard dog, Julien I. (1600 A. K. R.).

Mr. A. W. Manning, of this city, will show his team of St. Bernards, Jumbo, Judge and Californie.

The show of dachshunds will be much larger than was expected, ten entries having already been promised.

Occidental Coursing Club

The annual meeting of the club was held on Tuesday evening last at 624 Market Street. In the absence of the President the first vice-President, Colonel S. O. Gregory, took the chair. The report of Treasurer Abbot showed a balance of $9.25 in the treasury. The officers elected for the coming year were, President, Stuart M. Taylor; vice-Presidents, S. O. Gregory, M. J. Keating, Thos. Hinds, H. Boyd; Secretary, J. B. Lincoln, 224 Sansome Street, city; Treasurer, S. L. Abbot Jr.; Executive Committee, Thos. J. O'Keeffe, A. A. Bonton, J. F. Carroll, Henry Wormington and H. E. Deane.

After the election, vice-President Gregory presented to Mr. J. F. Carroll, the cup won at Newark a few weeks since by his bitch Miscbief. Mr. Carroll responded fittingly, and the cup was filled with something dry a good many times.

Diseases of the Dog.

[By A. E. Buzard, M. R. C. V. S. L.]

OPHTHALMIA (Continued.)

When this disease arises from the presence of foreign bodies in the eye, such as dirt, thorns, seeds, etc., it is always necessary in the first instance to remove the article, which will generally produce a cure; however, it is sometimes necessary to use a cooling lotion and administer a purge. The way to apply the lotion is as follows: Take a piece of lint, double it several thicknesses, lay it upon the eyes and keep it wet with the lotion. The above treatment is also recommended when the eye is injured by stings of insects, bites of dogs, wounds from thorns, etc.

Cataract.—This disease is an opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule or both. This disease of the organ of vision in the dog is very common, it results from numerous causes, and is more frequently seen in old than in young dogs. The causes are old age, bad feeding, hard work, or produced by subsequent injury; in some instances I have known it to be congenital. When it occurs in young dogs it is nearly always the result of wounds or blows on the head. Cataract may come on rapidly or the reverse. My experience inclines me to say that they form slowly. No breed is especially liable to it; all are exposed to it alike. Cataracts are divided into capsular, lenticular, and capsulo-lenticular, according as the capsule or lens, or both, are affected. The cataract may be detected by a gradual increasing dimness of sight, the dog being able to see better when pupil is expanded in faint light, or by the application of atropia, and by inspection, showing the opacity of the lens, which is of a white, gray, black, or mottled appearance, and by catoptric examination of the eye, which is done as follows: When a lighted candle is held before the eye, three images of it are seen, two erect and one inverted; the former owing to reflections from the cornea and anterior surface of the crystalline lens, the latter owing to reflection from the posterior layer of the crystalline. In the treatment of cataract I am sorry to have to admit that I have done little in curing the disease, as in spite of all skill and care it generally terminates in total blindness. However, in the case of a young dog, sometimes the disease can be arrested by general hygiene.

In the human patient the operation of the removal of the crystalline lens is performed in the treatment of cataract, either by couching, extraction, and the absorbent operation. By couching we mean the depression of the lens from the axis of vision by means of a couching needle, either straight or curved.

Amaurosis or Glass Eye.—This is a partial or complete loss of sight from insensibility of the optic nerve.

This disease is characterized by a dilated state of the pupil, which seldom contracts from the effects of the stimulus of light. The causes of amaurosis are: From local plethora; from derangement of the stomach; from congestion of the brain; from pregnancy; from general debility, or from narcotics or poisons, in which cases it is said to be functional, or it may arise from organic disease of the brain, or of the eye itself, in which case it is called organic.

Treatment.—Organic amaurosis is generally incurable. Functional amaurosis may be relieved by the removal of its causes by appropriate constitutional and local treatment, and sometimes by blisters, or by strychnine exhibited internally or externally by sprinkling it over a blistered surface above the eye in proportion of a grain night and morning; at the same time half a grain can be administered night and morning. These doses are for a large dog.

Fistula Lachrymalis.—There is a small canal leading from the internal angle of the eye to the nostril; this canal is termed the lachrymal duct, and is for the purpose of conveying the tears from the eye. This duct is sometimes closed from inflammation of the lachrymal sac, or from obstruction of the ductus adnasum. The tears no longer having a natural outlet, are forced over the eyelids. When this canal becomes obstructed, there often forms an ulcerous opening in the cheek, communicating with the lachrymal sac, through which the lachrymal secretions escape. This opening is called "fistula lachrymalis."

Treatment.—The obstruction of the nasal duct may be removed by a probe, properly bent, introduced into the nasal duct from beneath the inferior opening of the nose, or

hy a probe or narrow knife introduced into the lachrymal sac and passed downwards snd slightly backward in the course of the nssal canal, until it reaches the inferior opsning of the noss; it is thsn to be withdrawn and a nailheadsd style msy thsn bs placed in ths canal to keep it opsn. The dog must bs confined so ss to prevent him trom scratching or rubbing ths eye. If it is necessary to wsar ths styls for a lsngth of time, I would recommend a wire nnzzle to be worn which would bs of little or no inconvenience to ths animal.

Ulceration of the eyelids can alwsys be successfully treated by ths application of the ointmsnt of nitrats of silver. For warts on ths lids exercise them, and apply to the wound nitrate of silver.

Glancoma.—This is a disease of tbe hyaloid membrane and vitreous humor, characterized hy a greenish shining appearance at the bottom of ths sye, nsually accomp nied by irrsgnlar dilation of the pupil and loss of vision. This is more frequsnt in aged dogs.

Trestment.—This disease is almost always incurable, bnt Fowler's solution of arsenic is ssid to hava been sometimes nseful.

ATHLETICS.

A Glimpse of Ladies' Night at the Olympic Club.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Into my quist study, neopled for me by the heroes of Homer and the Knights of Tasso, one of yonr more real, if less pictnresque, Olympic men found his way Friday svening, March 9, and by the force of an eloqnsnce that has often inflnsnced steadier brains thsn mine, induced me to accompany him and witness the graceful evolntions of Ladies' Night at the Clnb. Ladies' Night was no misnomer, for when we reached the hsll, although quite early, ths faces of fair women brightened svery nook and corner, and President Harrison found work plsnty and to spars in procuring seats for those who had lingered too long over dessert and the final cup of coffee. But ths graciousnsss nf his manner continued unabated, and the gallant yoang fellows to whom was sntrusted the "ice-breaking" of the entertainment went through their trampoline as conscientionsly as if no brown eyes undsr a pink bonnst and no blue eyes boneath a whits Tosca regarded them admiringly at short range. It is to bs hoped, howsvsr, that Mr. Godeffroy's gorgeous nmb'rella protected the athletes from the dangerous effects of so magnstic a shower. By the time the juveuile clnb-swingers had formed their effective picture with Profsssor Smyths sveryone was seated, quiet held sway, and the rytamical motion of the clnbs claimed ths attention of all. Delicate hands led ths applause that repaid the children for imprisoning their fres unconscious grace, and directing it in a channel bsneficial to themselves and gratifying to others. The merry boxers who followed did not ssem ths least disconcerted when a partially smothered soprano laugh followed an honest bnt ineffectual blow, and Mr. Smith and Mr. O'Brien "ducked" or "hit straight from the shouldsr" with as great nonchalance as though women wers blind to tonched-up cheeks and reddened noses. Professor Corbett's magnificent torso, taking tricks and indulgent smils were the remark of the hocss, whils his oppouent's quickness and dexterity were worthy of laying a fonndation for the sxpressivs "hrisk as Keoealsy," bestowsd by a determined little womsn on her husband who insisted npon going down the crowdsd stairs at the risk of his finest clothee and new spring overcoat.

The swinging rings showed some of the athletes at their hest, and an enthusiastic maiden who declared every performance the "very poetry of motion" had the sympathy and concurrent sentiment of her neighbors, and wae freely forgiven the long and wistfnl looks she threw after Mr. Harrold. But feminine ejaculation exhansted itself on Mr. Hammersmith! And could that worthy representative of antique athlstes have heard bnt a tithe of the praise bestowe'd, it would have reduced the care and study his classical pictures most have cost to a minimum. The best of these, to my fancy, were "Discobalus," "The Fighting Gladiator" and the famous "Dying Gladiator." The last reached a degree of perfection seldom attained for it even by taller men than Mr. Hammersmith. Every muscle was completely subject to will, and in a eideligit presented the emooth and firm appearance of marble. None of the presentations were marred by that rough, knotty, cordel muscnlar surface which so greatly detracts from the symmetry of many an athlete; and Mr. Hammersmith is as much to be congratulated for having kept himsell free of this disfigurement as for his fine display of accuracy and self-command. Notwithstanding President Harrison's many previous duties, the honr for distribution of medals won on Field day, fonnd him as witty and equal to the occasion as io the earlier part of the evening; and, in consequence, what might have been sn nninteresting scene except to the recipients and their friends was full of entertainment for every one. Most of the famous men, beginning with till Mr. Bethune, were as modest as deserving, and speech-making was not the order of the hour. Mrs. Rhodes' pretty blnshes, while she pinned the medals on the various heroes, servel nicely to give President Harrison breathing space and kept the audience busy thinking of more primitive times when fair fingers presented trophies to those who had risked life and limb in the effort to win.

Some interesting manœuvres on the horse were followed by a clever clnb-swinging contest betwesn Hart snd Meyers, in which Mr. Hart came off victorions, not to the entire satisfaction of the "lesser men" present, a few of whom wsre heard to say that though Mr. Hart evidently excelled with the clubs, Mr. Meyers was naturally more graceful, and grace should connt for something. It did, charming critics, and Mr. Meyers is to receive a badge. The Prssident's notice that s class for women was about to be formsd drew forth repeated exclamations of delight, and confidences in regard to "suits" were whispered eagerly back and forth as the smiling faces disappeared down the stairway, and "I'm sure I shall like to swing in the rings," was added to the "goodnights" of two or thres bright-eyed damsels who evidently need posting in regard to these delusive developers of muscle.

The very crowded condition of the halls made me gladly accept my friend'e invitation to take a peep at the diffsrent apartments, and together we walked leisurely through the rooms devoted to reading, hilliard playing, and social intercourse. Each was cosy, comfortable and suggestive of happy hours for old and young. With pleasure I learnsd that no intoxicating liquors were permitted to be sold in the clnb and no gambling allowed. This should keep the members in clean condition morally and mentally, while the excellent gymnssium promotes their physical well-being, and gives them a firmer grasp oa lifs and a better shield for its exigencies. Altogether ths svening was ons of great sojoymsnt to me, and I went back to my shadows strsngthensd in the belief thst ws are not so degensrate as pessimists would have us believe, and convinced that were Praxitiles among ns he could find some satisfying models among the members of the Olympic Club. Ariel.

San Francisco, March 14, 1888.

THE GUN.

About "Stonehenge."

Ths death of Dr. Walsh is so gensrally lamented, and all incidents of his long and useful life are of snch interest to sportsmen, that we taks from his own paper, *The Field*, portions of an articls about him, The paper says:

Mr. Walsh wss born in 1810, and we remember his mentioning, a good many years ago, the fact that several old friends io the coursing world, including Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. J. Gibson, Mr. Borron and Mr. W. Randell, wers all born in the ssme year. Mr. Walsh was educated for the msdical profession, becams a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and carried on practice for about a quarter of a century. Hs alwsys had an iotenss love of sport, and his residsnce in the country enabled him to combins it with his professional duties. He rode well to hounds with the Heythrop when Lord Redssdale was M. F. H., as well as with the Worcestsrshire; he kept greyhounds, entered them at coursing meetings, and trained them himself; he broke his own pointers and setters, and, what is far less common, also trained hawks. He coached the crews of a local rowing clnb, and his medical knowledge enabled him to train his men into sound condition without endangering their health, as was too commonly the case in former timss. This medical knowlsdge likswise stood him in good stead in the management of his own stable and the trestment of disesse in his own kennel. In the management of dogs he hecame especially an adept, and his knowledge of canins pathology was such that fsw vetsrinary practitioners could compars with him in former days, whsn the diseases of "the friend of man" were thought much less deserving of attention than at present. Hs was fond of handling the gun as well as of working his dogs, and his practical experience with ths former may readily he supposed to have had some influence upon his writings in after days, seeing that, owing to ths bursting of his gun, he lost a great portion of his left hand, the thumb and forefinger being entirsly carried away, and this disaster occurrsd long before nitro-compounds had any connection with sport.

The literary carser of Mr. Walsh commenced in connection with his profession. At ons time hs was editor of a medical jonrnal, and he afterwards wrote a work on domestic medicins and surgery. But it is with sport that his name is chiefly connected, and in this he turned his wids practical experisncs to good account. In 1853, under ths pseudonym of "Stonehenge"—that landmark of coursers on ths Wiltshire Downs—hs brought out his work on "Ths Greyhonnd." This trestise on breeding, rearing, and training greyhounds for pnblic rnoning was based upon articles he had written for *Bell's Life*, thsn in the fnl tide of its prosperity; and, with occasional corrections and additions to bring it abreast with ths time, it has remained ths standard text-book of the subject up to the present. Three years later appsarod "British Rural Sports," which may be said to treat of ths whole cycls of sport in thsse islands, anl, amo g othei things, placed the hrseding of the thoioughbrd borse upon a much mors intelligible and sound fo ting than it had been theretofore. From th it times to now sixteen ed tions of this popular work have been called for; but of late years it has not been exclusively written by himself, as he obtained the assistance of some members of his staff to treat upon special subjec'ts. In 1856 he also originated the "Coursing Calendar," which, when more than fifty half-yearly volumes had been issued, was put under the control of one of ths most faithful among his lieutenants. About the same time Mr. Walsh became an occasional contributor to the *Field*, and at the eod of 1857 he accepted the editorship. He brought out "The Shotgun and Spor ing Rifle" in 1859; "The Dog in Health and Disease" also in 1859; "The Horse in the Stable and the Field" in 1861; and "The Dogs of the British Islands" in 1867. In the two books last mentioned he also had the assistance of other writers. Except in the preparation of new editions, his activity, so far as books wers concerned, was lulled until 1882, when the first volume of "The Modern Sportsman's Gno and Rifle" appeared—this volume being devoted to shotgnns, while the second volume, treating exclusively of riflee, appeared two years later; and thus his heds-roll of sporting books is completed, though there were manuals of domestic ecouomy and cognate subjects which it is unnecessary here to dwell upon.

Of Mr. Walsh's energy in the conduct of this journal, our readers—especially those of ripe yeare and retentive memories—are well able to speak. How he gathered around him many an able coadjutor—some, alas! gone long ago—is known chiefly to other men who are left behind. But his personal doings can hardly be passed over without record, for the special information of those of younger years who read these lines. Little time was spent, after he came into office, before Mr. Walsh instituted the first *Field* Trial of Guns and Rifles, which was carried out in April, 1858, in the Ashburnham Grounds at Chelsea, adjacent to the then famous Cremorne Gardens. This trial wound up a long-fought controversy as to the comparative merits of breech-loaders and muzzle-loaders. But the muzzle-loaders did not succumb without another kick, and in July, 1859, the second gun trial was held in the pigeon-shooting grounds of the old Horusey Wood Tavern, now incorporated in Finshury Park. In 1866 the third gun trial took plsce at the Lillie Arms, Bromptou. With one exception, all the guns wers breech-loaders, including about a score of pin-fires, a dozen central fires, and two which allowed either kind of cartridge to be used.

In 1875 the value of the choke-bore system received elucidation in another gun trial, held within the grounds of the All England Croquet Clnb at Wimbledon, of which clnb Mr. Walsh was an active promoter. Many who well remember the leading features of that trial will probably not bear so clearly in mind the fact that the business did not end with the competition of choke-bores and cylinders. The "wear-and-tear" trial of 7,500 shots, from three guns, to show what effect continued shooting had upon the constricted muzzl , was a far more tedious performance to carry out. It extended over six weeks; and Mr. Walsh, riding over from his residence at Putney, was not unfrequently present on the croquet grounds by sevsn o'clock in the moroing, when a hundred rounds from each gun were fired into the pits, then six rounds from each were fired at the target, and recorde taken for publicstion in the *Field*, the whole proceedings being carried out unl r his personal supervision. Again, in 1878, hs was equally snergstic in his endeavors to make clear what were the respsctivs merits of Schnltzs and black powder; and besides conducting ths actual competition, he carried out numerous experiments with a view to ascertain what was the relative amount of strain upon the barrel produced by ths nitro-compound under different conditions of losding, as well as wh.t gave the best results with respect to pstiern and penetration. One of the consequences was that light pressure with Schnltzs was found to produce better shooting than the tight ramming that many psopls advocated; while tight wads, to prevent escape of gas, and ths general system now known as the *Field* loading, slso resulted. Other experiments led to his invention of the *Field* force-gange, which gives rssnlts so much more reliable than the paper pads that had previously hesn in use. In 1879 snother gun trial was carried out with a view to determine ths relative merits of 12-bores, 16-bores, and 20-horss. Finally, in 1883, he instituted ths rifls trial at Putney, in order to demonstrate, not only the accuracy of shooting of Express rifles at ths target, but also to ascertain, by carefnl measursment, what was the height of ths trajectories of wespons differing in bore, and ths charges used thsrein.

After this, trials of another character csme on. There were the trials to sscertain ths cause of so many breaksges in guns; the testing of powders hy the lead cylinder method, and the demonstration of effects produced upon nitro-compounds hy drying them, or giving them a fine black priming, or using extra strong caps for their ignition; then furthsr trials showing ths extra strsin set np in barrels of small bores. Then followed the affair of the proof-powder, which led to a trial of another character, viz., the Birmingtou Proof-Houss Guardians vs. Walsh. After the last-mentionsd business a letter was received from an old and valued correspondent—ons, by the bye, who does not always agree with editoral opinions on shooting snbjects—saying: "I have just been reading your evidence in ths libel case and cannot refrain from writing to congratulate you, for, although the case has gons adversely on mere technical law-splitting, all who read it cannot fail to see thst the rights of the case are on your sids." As soon as the legal aspects of ths businsss were over, Mr. Walsh held out a conciliatory hand, with a view to get the Proof-House Boards to join with him in sndeavoring to provids something substantial for the security of life and limb among the community of sportsmen. They made, beyond doubt, very considerahls advances, and he gave generous commendation in thess columns, nearly eighteen months sincs, on what they had done up to that time. They did not, howsver, promise all hs sought for; hnt eventually he had ths satisfaction, in the first week of the present year, of announcing improvements which are far beyond anything that seemed possibly obtainable a few years ago. And it was a great source of gratification in his concluding days to find that hs had really accomplished somsthing which is likely to prevent sportsmen in ths future from being maimsd as he himself had been in the past. The various kinds of apparatus which he nssd in his gnnnery expsrimsnts—ths forcs gauge, the machine rest, ths diffsrent pressnre-testing machines—his breech-loading gun and safety bolt, *et hoc genus omne*, hesides his tricycls (ons of the first that cams into existsnce), and other matters too nnmerons to mention—all of them had their working models first made by himself before they were put into the hands of professional engineers to construct.

As a legislator on matters connected with sport Mr. Walsh has done good work in his time. He was one among ths original founders of the National Coursing Clnb, and the framers of its laws; ths same with ths All Englaud Croqnet Clnb, and ths Lawn Tennis Clno, which was first its annex and afterwards its supplanter; hs had a good deal to do with the early dog shows and field trials, and was one of the original committee of ths Kennel Clnb.

TRAP.

Doctor Knowles informs us that his experiments with Schnltze powder have stopped for lack of material. More of the powder hss been ordered, and when it arrives the experiments will be resnmed, and our readers will be fornished with the conclusions reached.

Lincoln Gun Club.

At a meeting of the Lincoln Gnn Clnb held last Friday night at Occidental Music Hall, the following officers were elected to serve during the eusuing year: H. O. Qaintou, President; M. Campbell, vice-President; S. J. Cohen, Recording Secretary; R. G. Wenzel, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; J. Karney, Sergeant-at-Arms.

It was resolved to use clay pigeons for the coming shooting season. Five prizes will be contended for, two of them being handsome and valuable gold medals for watch-charms, on one side in the center of each a large diamond snrrounded by ths legend "Lincoln Gun Clnb," and on the reverse the monogram of ths clnb in heavy raised lettering.

There will he six monthly shoots by seventeen first-class and thirteen second-class men, each man to shoot at fifteen birds, and the winner of the most shoots to hs the nwner of the prize conteoded for. The opsning shoot will take place at Alameda Point, April 15th.

The installation of officers will take plsce on the second Friday in next month. This is the oldest clnb for shooting clay birds in the State, having been in existsnce eleven years.

Alameda County Club.

The first meeting of the season at Birds' Poiut, on Saturday last, brought together nineteen members of the largest clnb in the State, and as the birds were good and the day pleasant, a good time resulted. Major S. I. Kellngg went to the front with twelve straight, using his second barrel but once. Reliahle A. F. Adams scored his usual eleven, as did Mr. W. L. Brown. Mr. J. B. Maynard scored but ten, although one of the best and steadiest shots in the clnb. The same score was made by Mes-rs. Norton, Honghton and Dr. Bell. Dr. Knowles and Mr. W. E. Mayhew again tumbled to niue, a fact which is hard to account for, hut no harder than to explain the ecores of Messrs. Cadman, Haskell, Beck aod Schroeder, who got but eight each. The clnb will meet at Birds' Point on the second Saturday of each month. The first prize for the season is the silver pitcher won last yesr from the Gun Clnb. It will he awarded to the member who kills 66 of the 72 birds to be shot at hy each member in the regular meetings of the season, or if more thau one makes that score they will shool off for the pitcher. The clnb also offers four medals for the season.

At 12 birds, Hurlingham, for clnb prizes.

C. B. Gould	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	C—8
S. E. Knowles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—9
W. E. Mayhew	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—9
J. B. Maynard	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10

S. I. Kellogg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
H. B. Honghton	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
C. T. Boarman	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1— 6
W. W. Haskell	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1— 7
F. B. Norton	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
W. A. Beck	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
A. F. Adame	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
J. O. Cadman	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0— 8
R. E. Bell	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
C. M. Osborn	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0— 7
C. A. Edson	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1— 5
H. Schreoder	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0— 8
J. Pollack	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	w					
A. Wilkie	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0— 6
W. L. Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11

The annual meeting of the club was held at Oakland, on March 8th. Secretary, H. B. Houghton, reported that upwards of twelve hundred ducks were killed on the club preserve at Mallard Station during last winter. The club has a membership of fifty—the limit—and has raised the initiation fee to forty dollers. The prizee for the season will be the pitcher won from the gun club year before last, to be awerded to the member who averagea eleven kills in each match of the season. Four additional prizea will be awarded, to be selected by the directors. The officers elected for the ensuing year were, Preaident, Doctor S. E. Knowles; vice-Preaident, Mr. A. Wilkie; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. H. B. Houghton; Directors Major S. I. Kellogg, F. B. Merton and Wiuaor Brown. The club will shoot at Birda' Point, on the second Saturday in each month.

Fairfield Tournament.

The tournament projected by Mr. A. L Donaldson at Fairfield, on Saturday and Sunday last, was most successfnlly brought off. All proper preparatiuns for the comfort and pleaaure of his guests had been made by the manager, and the weather conditiona were favorable. Two milder or mora pleasant daya could not be conceived. The attendance waa large, and aelect ae to the quality ot the shooters. Mr. Gua Knight, one of the best shota in Southern California, came from San Bernardino to taka part. Mr. C. J. Haas was the only one of the famoua Stockton quartette to show up, but one of the Stookton crowd is equivaleut to three or four from almost any other other place.

Mr. G. C. Anderson, of Sau Joae, was preseut with his little gun and shot well.

Doctor Carver and his "Aunt Betsy," the latter a perfect "apit-fire," made life hurdeuaome for most of the birds shot at, although the Doctor claimed to be out of form. Mr. Ned Fay, chipper as usual, kept thinga moving. Mesars. Will and Harry Golcher, Fred Butler, Chas. Laing, W. J. Fox, Adolph Schwerin and Will Wattles represeuted San Francisco. Henry, Frank, Beecher, Abe and Joe Bassford, Al. and Ed. Donaldson, Mr. Eddy, Mr. Manu and a half dozeu others made up the shooting contingent. Many of the prominent citizena of Solano County were preseut, among them being Dr. Downa, Cal. Reams, J. C. Wolfakill, Judge Gregory, R. D. Robbins, J. M. Basaford Sr., and hia brother Mr. Aha Basaford from New York. The old timers, every one of them a sportaman, took as much interest in the shooting aa the younger onea, and some of them told some pretty stiff atories about the doinga of their earlier years, all of which were received without reserve, as they should be. The birds were first rate and the shooting excellent.

The acorea follow:

At elx birds, Hurlingham, $2.50 entrance. Divided by Haas, H. Baaeford, E. Donaldeon and F. Baaeford.

Haas	1	1	1	1	1	0	F. Bassford	1	1	1	0	1	1
J. Baaeford	0	1	0	1	0	0	H. Mann	1	1	0	1	1	0
H. Bassford	0	1	1	1	1	1	C. Baker	1	0	1	0	1	0
E. Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	0							

At ten birds, Hnrlingham, $5.00 entrance. First and second divided by Carver and E. Donaldson; third divide dby H. Baaeford, Knight and Mann.

Carver	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9	Fay	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—6
Eddy	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—7	Knight	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—8
H. Bassford	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—8	Haas	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—7
F. Baaeford	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1—6	E. Donaldson	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Thompson	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—6	Mann	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—8

At 12 birds, Hnrlingham, $5.00 entrance. First won hy F. Bassford; second and third divided by A. Donaldson and Gus Knight.

A. Donaldeon	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
H. Bassford	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	w						
Jackson	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	9
F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11
E. Donaldson	1	1	0	0	1	1	w							
Knight	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Thompson	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	w						
E. Fay	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	9
C. Haas	0	1	0	1	1	0	w							
Eddy	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
Mann	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	w			

At 12 birds, Hnrlingham, $5.00 entrance. First won by Gne Knight, second hy F. Bassford, third by E. Donaldson.

Fay	1	0	1	0	0	0	w							
A. Donaldeon	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	9
H. Baaeford	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	w		
F. Baaeford	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Johneon	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	w						
Carver	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	9
Eddy	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	9
Knight	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
E. Donaldson	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Mann	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	w				

At 8 birds, Hnrlingham, $5.00 entrance. First and second divided by H. Bassford and E. Donaldson; third divided by Knight and Fay.

Knight	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0—6	Eddy	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1—3
F. Bassford	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—6	E. Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Carver	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	—4	H Baaeford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Fay	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—6										

At 8 birds, Hurlingham, $5.00 entrance. First won by H. C. Golcher, second by F. Bassford; third and fourth divided by Laing, W. J. Golcher, Wattles, Schwerin and Eddy.

F. Baaeford	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—7	Fox	0	1	0	0	w				
E. Donaldson	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—6	Butler	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	w	
Laing	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0—6	Schwerin	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—6
W. J. Golcher	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—6	Eddy	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—6
H. C. Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8	Eyre	0	0	0	0	w				
Knight	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	w		Gailbreath	0	1	1	0	0	w			
Fanning	0	1	1	0	1	0	w			H. Baaeford	0	1	0	0	w				
Wattles	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—6	Johnson	0	0	0	w					
Dunshee	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—5										

At 6 birds, Hurlingham, $5.00 entrance. First, second and third divided by Carver, F. Baaeford and Fred Butler.

Carver	1	1	1	1	1	1—6	E. Donaldson	1	1	0	w		
F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1—6	H. Baaeford	1	0	w			
Knight	0	1	1	w			Butler	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Eddy	1	1	0	w			Fay	1	1	1	w		
Wattles	1	0	w				Schwerin	1	0	w			
H. Golcher	1	0	w				Fox	0	w				
Laing	1	0	w				B Baaeford	0	w				
Wm. Golcher	1	0	w				Mann	1	1	1	1	1	0—6

Freeze-out—Live birds, $2.50 entrance. Won by Gue. Knight.

F. Bassford	0					W. Golcher	0		
Wattles	1	1	1	0		Carver	1	0	
Laing	0					Mann	1	0	
Eddy	1	1	0			J. Dohhina	1	0	
Knight	1	1	1	1					

At 15 Blue Rock targets, 18 yards rise. $2.50 entrance. First won by C. Baker; second and third divided by E. Donaldson and W. J. Golcher; fourth divided by F. Bassford, Fanning, Carver and H. C. Golcher.

Dunshee	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Fanning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	t	1	1	0	0	0—12

*Fact

E. Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—13
Carver	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—12
Eddy	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Knight	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	w		
Anderson	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1— 7
Fox	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0— 8
Laing	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	w							
H. C. Golcher	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—12
W. J. Golcher	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
Clayton	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1—10
Schwerin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	w						
Buckingham	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—11
Baker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—14
Gailbreath	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1			

California Wing Shooting Club.

Doctor S. E. Knowles has ordered a meeting of the California Club at Sau Bruno, to-morrow. Members will go down from the Towusend-Street depot, at 8:30 A. M. Plenty o birda will be on hand. Doctor Carver will be present, and a good day's aport is asanred.

ROD.

An English Angling Sketch.

[By J. Harrington Keene.]

It was during one of thoaa delicious after-dinner smokes ao dear to the chatty sportaman that I first became acquainted with Mr. Jorkina' fishing-rod. I was spending the latter half of my yearly month's huliday on the beautiful Teat—absolntely revelling in the nnfailing and veriona sport amongst the front of that rivar—with my friend Lowrie, whose fly-fishing prowess none thereabonts could dispute or challenge. On this particnlar day we had done exceedingly well, and, dinner despatched, we had adjourned to his snug sanctum to recall the incidents of tha day—how such and such a fish had broken him at such a spot, what fly he refused and what he took, and how he had fonl-hooked another "aogdolloger" and landed him after twenty minutes' hard work. And so we drifted in our talk, till Lowrie said:

"By-the-by, I knew there was something I wanted to tell you—a most curiona thing. I was fishing above the cart-bridge at Smearputs, and hooked what turned out to be abont a pound fish, when, just as I had killed him and was bringing him to the net, a rascally jack came np—about four or five pounds—and coolly seized the front and broke ma. I saw him plainly. It was just as coolly and leisurely done ea I take this light. After getting tha fish he sailed away with it croaswise in his mouth without any haste, but just as a big dog might do with a shin bone.* I must tell Harris to get tha net out for that gentleman."

"Don't you angle for the jack?" I asked.

"No; at least, not often. Sometimea in the winter, when there's nothing else to do, I throw a spinning-bait. My keeper snares with the wire all he can coma across. That's the rod in you casa I use when I do fish for them. Take it ont; it's a curiosity."

I did so, and, sooth to say, it was a curiosity, and resembled nothing so much as thatrod figured in the Book of St. Alban's, which, the author tella na, waa made of esh as thick as your arm (*arme grele*), and ferruled with hoops of iron. It was about ten feet long—the butt of ash, and the remainder of hickory and lance, with a stout whalebone top. Its weight was immense.

"By Jove, Lowrie!" I said, aa I put the rod together; you *are* a mnacular Christian!"

"Oh, I didn't have it built myself," he returned; "that is one of the real old-fashioned sort, and was given ma by a friend of the *pater's* on his daathbed. Poor, dear old Jorkins, how we have laughed at him and his rod! And tha tackle was correspondingly strong. His line was thick enough for the heaviast salmon that ever draw the water of life; and as for his bait and hooks, tha triplets were grapnels. Here—that's one of his spinning gangs!" handing ma a formidable array of triplat hooks of terrible size and appearance.

"That gang of hooks," continued my host, "I kept as a momento of the funniest thing I ever saw in angling. Jorkins, you must understand, was past middle age when he began to fish, and the first day ha ever had was with the *pater* and I, when, with some of our strongest tackle, he hooked and landed a sixteen-pound pike in A——— Lake, and lost another and larger one by the rod and line smashing. Jorkins thereafter was mad after pike. We called him the 'Pikomaniac.' Ha had that rod built, and furnished himself with tackle, aa you sea, and at every available season he dropped down on us for his beloved sport. Well, one day we were going to ——— pond to try for a big 'un said to ba there, and, of course, Jorkina *must* ba one of the party. On arriving there we stationed Jorkins, with some bait and his other *impedimenta*, at a likely corner, whilst we went on to a different one; for, let me tell you, it wasn't safe to be within tha radius described by that mighty gang when ha was casting. Most industriously the little man worked on with his atalwart tackle, and we, in the excitement of fairly good sport, almost forgot his existence. Presently a terrific yell, followed by a volley of disjointed imprecations, reached our ears, and we turned to where we had left Jorkina—and what a scene met our eyes! There was Jorkina careering, rod aloft, behind a big dun cow, who, with tail in air, was galloping away from him through bog and bracken as hard as she could go. What was the matter? We ran after them, and saw that the cow had the hooks stuck in the root of her tail. Jorkins' tackle wouldn't break, and so Jorkins had to follow as best he might. I think I never saw snch agility in an elderly fat old gentleman before. But, alas! ere I could overtake him he stumbled and fell headlong into a soft spot of the boggy land, and there was then perforce a solution of continuity—the gimp broke, fortunately for tha rod, and tha bovine fish we. t away with the hooks—foul-hookad, very! They had to be cut ont of the cow's tail!"

"How did Mr. J. manage to place them there?" I queried.

"Why, don't you see," said Lowrie, "a cow is a most inquisitive creature, and this ona must have approached unobserved to investigata tha character of the various articles of *virtu* on the ground behind Jorkina. He, innocent man! being absorbed in the elegance and beanty of his casting, never looked behind, and when the animal turned to go must have plaated the hooks on her tail as he awung the bait round to gather impetus. That's how he explained it."

"And this was the very gang of hooks?"

"Yes; that was in the early days of his novitiate. Jorkins nltimately became the best caster of a bait I ever saw, though he still used this ponderous weapon. I tried to dissuade him from using it on the Thames, where, as you know, a light bamboo and lancewood rod is *de rigueur*. But it was of no use. Passersby might laugh and make facetious remarks in reference to tha thickness of both man and rod, but Jorkins never flinched. 'He wasn't going to loose another thirty-pounder because of a plaguey rod'—that was his word, 'plaguey'; 'and how could he cut through the "plaguey" weeds if he had such apiders' web as our tackle?' So we let him alone, and after a certain event, which happened about a twelvemonth before the poor old boy died, it would have been the basest of ingratitude to have laughed at him. It is owing to this event that I cherish the memory of the good old soul and of his rod. And," added Lowrie, with unexpected solemnity, "I thank Heaven the rod and tackle were so strong on that occasion."

"For goodness sake let's hear the story, Larrie," I said, cheerily; "and don't put on that tragedy face while you're telling it."

"By all means," was the reply; "but you will see that my seriousness is not misplaced when you have heard it. Just pass the lights and the decanter. Thanks."

"Well, when I was first engaged to my wife her father had a pretty villa at Datchet, and it was quite a customary thing for me to run down on the Saturday with her brothers and stay till Monday. You remember I was in the city then. After a time I introduced Jorkins—good-humored old fellow—purely for the girls to laugh at, and they ended by loving him so that he was ever welcome. One day a letter came from old George Hone, the puntsman there, to say that a big trout had been seen feeding above the Victoria Bridge, and would I bring Mr. J. down to try for him? Of course I communicated with Jorkins, and he was all flutter and eagerness to get to the water.

"It was about four in the afternoon when we arrived at Datchet, and, calling on the girls and the old people, we had a cup of tea before starting to the water. Hone had said that the fish fed at about seven, so there was no need to hurry. (You know the Thames trout feed regularly.)

"What are you girls going to do this evening?" I asked of Mary—now my wife—the eldest.

"'I really don't know. What do you propose?' was the reply.

"Well, you and Tiny bring the boat down to the Bridge where we are fishing, and I'll take you for a moonlight row. Mr. Jorkins can go back in the punt if he doesn't care to come with us.

"'Very well, we'll be there by eight. Will that do?'" asked Mary.

"Capitally," And so the thing was settled.

"We went down and embarked—more than that, we fished persistently for that trout, and didn't see a sign; whether, as Hona said, because of J.'s heavy tackle, or the indifference of the fish, or both combined, I cannot say. Presently we saw the ladies coming in the distance and I elected to change boats, but Jorkins determined to try for just another half-hour.

"Now, what occurred in the following quarter of an hour I doubt if you can realize from a bare description. Try and picture it as I endeavor to place it before you in a few words. As the boat came fairly in view I lay down my rod to watch the skillful way in which my *fiancee* feathers her skulls as she rows her younger sister in the little skiff—a bit too 'crank' for ladies, I think to myself. The next moment I notice Mary stops rowing, and Tiny appears to be rising from the back seat. Are they going to change places? Yes; and it is with the greatest anxiety I watch them as, both standing up, they are in the act of passing. This act is never accomplished, for in a second the boat dips to one side and they are both struggling in the water. What is to be done? No man can swim *up stream* to them. With a terrific wrench up come the rye-pecks, and Hone and I are punting up towards the drifting boat. The women are nowhere to be seen—yes, now they are, and Tiny is clinging to the boat—but, Heavens! where is Mary? We near the boat, and Hone takes in poor Tiny, and as he does so I see my darling rise twenty yards down stream. I jump overboard in a breath, with a wild, vain cry for her to keep up, and am swimming for more than the valne of my life. As I am swimming I am vaguely conscious of something whizzing through the air in Mary's direction, and instead of her sinking again she seems buoyed up. Now I have reached her, and am striking out for the shore, but before I can reach it the punt is down on us, and strong arms lift Mary into it, and I am also helped in with a deep 'Thank God!' breaking from me. The whisky-flask was emptied of its contents, and I soon had the satisfaction of seeing the dear girl open her eyes. With all haste we were back at Datchet, and by the next morning all were on a fair road to recovery from the shock."

"What a providential escape!" I exclaimed.

"You may well say that," replied Lowrie; "but I owe, under Heaven, my dear wife's life to poor old Jorkins and that rod. As he saw her rise, the ruling spirit strong within him, he threw his heavy bait and hooks at her. I told you he was a wonderful caster. He said tha bait felt a few feet beyond, but ha drew up the line and fixed the hooks in her clothing, and this, when the strain was put on his strong tackle, kept her up till I reached her, and even then assisted me. The weight of a person in water is comparatively little, you know, owing to the specific gravity of tha body corresponding to tha weight of tha displaced water; and that ancient and ponderous weapon was the means of salvation, as I have tried to describe.

"He gave it to me some time after language had failed him, but the expressive look in his dying eyes was more eloqnent than speech. He quietly expired at last, clasping my wife's hand, to whom he was much attached. Heigho! That'a a dozen years ago. Pass the whiskey!"

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

Last Sunday tha monthly race for the Edwards' Cup was held on the estuary. This cup is for tha B class, or smaller canoes, and is hotly contested for. Mr. Gump's Falcon was tha holder and would-be retainer. The other entries were Mr. Wright's Shadow, Mr. Kuster's Agnes, Mr. Haslocher's Waterlily, and Mr. Wood's Belle. Tha start was made about one o'clock, with a light westerly breeze and flood tide. The Shadow passed tha stake-boat first, closely followed by tha Waterlily. Tha race home was very exciting, first one appearing to have the advantage and then another. Waterlily came in first, Agnes second, and Shadow third. Most of tha fleet were out during the day, including Mystic, Flirt, Whisper, Heba, Pirate, and the eastern racing canoe which is making it pretty warm for the fleet. Next Sunday the whole fleet will, of course, sail up to see tha O'Connor-Paterson race, though as it is not called till 3:30 the cruisers of tha fleet will probably have some sailing on the bay before tha race. Cruising should be encouraged in tha club. The creek is all very well for longh days and beginners, but tha true canoeist wants the bounding wave under him, and it is outside tha training walls that real sailing is to be had. Though in no way advocating recklessness, there is no doubt that open water sailing develops that nerve and good sailing qualities so requisite to a genuina canoeist, and, once acquired, productive of infinitely more enjoyment than any p[illegible] in the world.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, or *beyond the time he intends to pay for it,* let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, March 17, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Fresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Little Black Jug, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton
Mambrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

Correct the Edition.

There is a great deal of force in the simile of our correspondent, P. J. Shafter, when he compared breeding horses to the correction of a book in future editions. The aim should be to *improve.* However perfect the animal, there are surely some points and qualities which can be bettered. It could scarcely be expected that improvements all through can be effected in one generation, though a defect may be remedied. Thus a man who had selected Phallas for the sire might not anticipate breeding a colt which would lower the record of his sire, but he could reasonably hope to produce a form better adapted for rapid locomotion by choosing a dam which was superior in form. We have taken Phallas for an illustration, on account of him having the fastest record of any living stallion, and without endorsing what we have heard from those in relation to his form.

He is described as a large, powerful horse, inclined to coarseness, and his action somewhat laborious. That he has speed and more than the usual amount of stamina is fully proved by the races he has trotted. Assuming the description to be correct, if his good qualities are rendered more effective by an elimination of the grosser material, the dam must have a high degree of "quality" not only individually but inherited from a long line of ancestors. Her action should be such as to give a reasonable hope that the progeny would be an improvement in this respect on that of the sire, and her relations also endorsed with a like attribute. The sire of Phallas combines Hambletonian and American Star blood, his dam shows a preponderance of Mambrino Chief. In configuration Phallas has evidently followed more closely the maternal side. While it is beyond question that his good qualities are partially derived from his dam, it is altogether probable that side of the house contributed the greater part of the coarseness. With two mares which were equal in point of form and all other noticeable characteristics, one of American Star blood and one of Mambrino Chief, it is clear that the first would be the most suitable. To a horse of the type of Phallas it would be reasonable to expect better results from the union with families of finished form than from those which were nearer his own pattern. But we should much prefer the coupling of a mare with him—even though she brought in another strain of Mambrino Chief—of proper form, than one which was personally coarse, no matter how highly she ranked from a strictly pedigree standpoint.

It may be thought from late articles that genealogy is not as highly valued as it was. This impression is erroneous, though we can say that while giving just as much weight to pedigree, to be sincere we must admit that form is more highly valued as our experience increases. There is a great difference between race-horses and trotters in this respect, and what may be called axioms in breeding horses for the turf must be taken with some grains of allowance when the track is the objective mark. When you learn the recognized lines in the genealogy of the race-horse, inferior strains are met on every hand. Inferior in the capacity to cover any distance of ground, from half a mile to twenty, at the fastest pace of the animal. Therefore any change is detrimental, and an outcross so abrupt is sure to prove unsatisfactory. Then it is universally acknowledged that the thoroughbred is the highest type of the genus. The most symmetrical, the greatest harmony of proportion, endowed with a higher degree of nervous energy, in short the "speediest" in each and every respect.

The "American Trotter," while originating, in one sense, from this high ancestry, has been incorporated with inferior material. It is not important to argue whether the gold or the alloy had the most influence in giving the adaptability to acquire the fast-trotting step, though it is a logical conclusion that inferior configuration came from the baser metal. Can we more closely approximate the highest form seen on the race-course without losing the capacity to acquire fast-trotting action? is a pertinent question. That the readiest way to improve the form is by selecting parents which come the closest to the model will be conceded. Physical proportion can be reproduced, with a fair degree of success, when due attention is given, not only to the form of sire and dam, but as far as possible choosing from families which have shown the desired characteristics for many generations. Mental qualities and habits, while more difficult to control, can also be reproduced, and thus the attentive breeder can mark the proof-sheets with corrections in every new addition. Here is where pedigree comes in with such force as to lead people into the idea that it is paramount. All of the advantages of pedigree may be overwhelmed by neglecting shape; that and the brilliancy of performances closing the eyes to defects which, in a great majority of cases, will effectually bar the offspring from exhibiting the qualities shown, perhaps, by both parents.

It may be necessary to forego admitted superiority of form in favor of qualifications which are not measured by physical proportions. While disposition, temper, or whatever mental peculiarities are named are usually indicated by the countenance, that is not an infallible test, and had one the art of reading it correctly, even then there will be mistakes. This is proved by "full" brothers and sisters varying as much, in some cases, as those which have no relationship. That it is due to diversity of ancestral traits is positively certain. Thus one brother may have a temper which will not brook slight trials, rebel when desired to go contrary to his wishes, the other ready to yield at the first notification, in fact, appear to anticipate what was required of him to do. It may be that the cross-tempered has "harked back" to an ancestor whose peculiarities have been forgotten, and it is a mystery to those who are only acquainted with his immediate progenitors. Doubtless early lessons have had a bearing in fixing the characteristics.

We have known cases which plainly showed that the tree took the bias of the bent twig. One colt was petted, played with from the time he was a few days old until he was weaned, and before that stage of his growth was reached the only way he could be kept at a proper distance was with a stick or whip. He grew up with the belief that men were playmates, and then the mistake was made of meeting his mischievousness with abuse, and had it been persisted in would surely have resulted in viciousness.

His brother, while placed in daily contact with attendants, was not made much of, or rather, while kindly treated, he was not made a plaything. He never exhibited the least perversity, and was as nearly a model of equine deportment as could be found. Both were kept entire, so that the conditions were alike.

So far as we have had the means of comparison, the colts from these two show marked differences, the few observed following the traits of their parents. Should this prove to be the case hereafter, especially when the dams are the same, it will lead to the belief that acquired habits effect the progeny. Had these two colts been "handled" alike, the deduction would follow that heredity was the cause.

As it stands, habit and heredity must be equally credited. Notwithstanding that there are frequent instances of colts "favoring" a grandsire or grandam more than their parents, it will not be the right road to improvement to depend on superiority in the past making amends for present inferiority.

The Stallion Stakes.

It is now certain that neither of the Stallion Stakes have secured nominations from the East. Although in hopes there would be oriental champions to enter the list, we never felt that there was any likelihood of the hope being gratified. The "staying out," however, has proved that the charges so frequently made that California had only colt trotters to depend upon was without foundation, or, at least, there were few owners of stallions who would risk their money on the estimate of writers for the "sporting press." The cry formerly was that there was not money enough in sight to justify so long a journey. To overcome this in colt stakes the Stanford was gotten up, and liberal as that was it failed to awaken a response. Fred Crocker, Sweetheart, Eva, Bonita, Wildflower, Hinda Rose gave a wholesome dread of our colts, and when the East could not be induced to come on this side of the mountains, the banner of the Occident was unfurled on the far side of the big rivers. Repeated victories established the prowess of our youngsters, and then the cry was heard, where are your veterans? One stake of $500 each, with $2,000 added, was a good chance for a beginning, and as this was to be decided on September 8th, it gave the opportunity of trotting in all the subsequent races of the Circuit to which they were eligible, including the free-for-all, the Saturday following at the State Fair. The National of $1,000 each, with prospective addition far beyond what an association east or west would feel justified in offering, was fixed so late in the season, the 20th of October, that those which took part in the last meetings of the home circuit could reach here in time. As horses are now coming to California with no other inducement than the benefit of the winter climate, the chance to win rich stakes and good purses was supplemented by that advantage. Trot out your old horses was the demand, campaigners are the true test was the authoritative dictum. Here we are, is the response, seven California-bred stallions, the owners of which are each ready to stake one thousand dollars against all comers. The oldest of the septennate is eight years, and as that has been considered rather an immature age for fast trotters, it shows a still greater degree of confidence.

Without eastern aid the race is likely to result in one of the grandest contests ever witnessed on a track. It would be a confident man, and somewhat bold, too, that would stake much money on any particular one of the entries. Every horse has a chance for first place, and which it will fall to will have to meet with a large share of good luck from the time training commences until the last heat has been placed on record.

Sale of Anteeo.

Without having information which is positively trustworthy, we learn from sources, presumably correct, that Anteeo has been sold to a Kentucky party for $25,000. That he will prove a good investment at that price is certain, and though it is a large amount of money to pay for one horse, the only risk taken is in his life and health. He has shown procreative powers which can be classed as of high rank. His colts are uniformly of good form, and just as uniform in giving promise of fast-trotting capacity. It may be said that so far there have been no phenomenal performers, though in place of that there is general excellence. We have not seen an Anteeo which could not make a fair display of trotting speed, quite a number of which give indications of going very fast. When full particulars are learned we will have more to say in relation to his transfer from California to Kentucky.

The Bay District Association came this week with the announcement of a spring trotting meeting, commencing May 12 and continuing five days, Saturdays and Wednesdays. The arrangement of classes and conditions will be found in their advertisement, entries closing May 1st.

We are advised that Knapp McCarthy took Shamrock to Los Angeles to size him up, and if he thinks he will do them the black stallion will be taken East.

Ontare Ranch Auction Sale.

As heretofore published, Killip & Co. will offer for sale at auction on Tuesday next, the high-bred trotting stock from Ontare Ranche. In the previous notice mention was made of the stallions and brood-mares belonging to Mr. Underhill, and they are certainly of such breeding as should attract purchasers. In addition to the stock which Mr. Underhill has authorized the absolute sale of, there will be presented a horse, Wilkes Pasha, which is very near of kin to those of high renown and royal lineage, and a filly, Clara E., which combines Marshall Chief, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief blood.

Wilkes Pasha is by Onward, a son of George Wilkes and "old" Dolly by Mambrino Chief, and Dolly ranks very high in the list of great brood-mares, being the dam of Director and Thorndale. The dam of Wilkes Pasha was by American Clay, one of the most celebrated of the Clay family, his claims based on getting performers himself, and his sons and daughters increasing his reputation, especially his daughters, nine of which have produced performers in the list. As the dam of American Clay was by imported Tranby, and with several more thoroughbred crosses beyond that, there are good reasons for the potency of her son.

There is not a question of the sale being absolute, Mr. Underhill having been tempted to put his land to other uses than breeding horses from the wonderful appreciation in value. Catalogues can be obtained of Killip & Co., 22 Montgomery street. The sale will take place on the Bay District Track, commencing at 10:30 A. M.

The Twin Question.

We have received from S. C. Ferguson, Secretary Palo Alto Stock Farm, a reply to the enquiries regarding the twins reported in catalogue.

In the casee of Elaine, Florida, Mayflower, Mohawk and Arol one service, Lady Beecher two. Clairmont was stinted on San Mateo Stock Farm, so that information could not be given by Mr. Ferguson. Lady Beecher was served twice by Clay, February 21st and March 20th, the birth being January 3d. Arol was bred on the 18th of March, 1887, the twins foaled February 23, 1888, fully developed, but died soon after birth. As Arol lost the twins after publication of catalogue, she was not mentioned in the former article, the others noted being premature in every case. We will endeavor to obtain more data bearing on the subject, as it is interesting to breeders.

Picking out Producers.

"My belief has always been firm that the brood-mare plays a very important part in the success or failure of the breeder. In the first place, the breeder should determine whether he wishes to breed horses suitable for a gentleman's road horse, with speed combined, and in hopes of raising a number one trotter, or whether he wisbes to breed draft horses. If he wishes to raise a gentleman's road horse with speed combined (a horse of this class with the right qualifications at the present time commands a long price), the brood-mare is the first object in starting. The brood-mare, to insure a breeder's success, should be a mare of good size, style, color, sound, free from bad habits, and of good disposition. This brood-mare should be well-bred, and, to make success doubly sure, from a line of producers. For instance—go to Woodburn Farm in Kentucky to-day. The proprietors will show you one colts, all by the same sire, all from dams by the same sire. Number one they will ask you $5,000 for; number two they will ask you $4,000 for; number three $3,000; number two, $2,000; number one, $1,000. To all appearances there is no choice in the colts. Why the difference in the price? Colt number one is from a dam that has produced several noted performers, and also his third and fourth dam. 'Woodburn' has reason to expect another performer from the same union. The dam of colt number two is by the same sire from a mare that has produced several of merit, whose second dam was also a mare of same quality, with one 2:30 performer to her credit. The colt's third dam was also well-bred. The dam of colt number three is by the same sire, whose second dam was a well-bred one, and her produce of some merit. Colt number four (dam by the same sire), whose second dam was from a family that were well-bred, but performers in this family were few. Colt No. five, breeding of first dam the same, second dam from way back. The reason for the difference in the prices of these colts is obvious. The foregoing is only one out of many practical illustrations I might give you of the importance of the brood-mare in breeding. At this late day the breeder who started to learn by experience of his own how to breed the ideal road horse or trotter, irrespective of what breeders have learned in the past on the brood-mare question, and with a class of brood-mares from a family that are well-bred, but nonproducers of speed will get left. A man may say 'But I am not able to buy one of this producing class of brood-mares.' It is very easy for a young man to obtain one of this kind, with a little patience. Too many have some broken down old trotter for a brood-mare, who once had a little speed, her life and vitality gone. After raising two or three colts, if she should breed, she is valueless, and so much of the profit is lost. How many breed to some old pet family mare, whose best days and usefulness are over. And they expect her to reproduce herself with speed combined, by breeding to some well-bred stallion that they fancy. But how many are disappointed! I would not advise a farmer or breeder who has a brood-mare that has been a producer of speed, but not considered fashionably bred to-day, to exchange her for an untried one that is bred on the line of fashion. My advice to anyone who intends starting breeding this spring is to begin as near as he can, where some one who has made a success has left off."

Foals of 1888.

At Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara. Property of H. C. Judson.

Jan. 10, bay colt by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown by Rifleman, from Kate by imp. Sovereign.

March 8, bay or brown colt by Gov. Stanford's imp. Cyrus, dam Ella Doane by Wildidle, from Nettie Brown by Rifleman.

March 10, chestnut colt by imp. Cyrus or Flood, dam May D. by Wildidle, from Nettie Brown by Rifleman.

March 11th, chestnut filly (40½ inches high) by imp. Cyrus, dam Lottie J. by Wildidle, from Lizzie Brown by Rifleman.

March 12th, bay filly by imp. Cyrus, dam Monday filly by Monday, from Mary Givens by Owen Dale.

Property of H. S. Hogoboom.

March 6, bay colt BLIZZARD by Harvester, son of Sultan, 2:24, and Harvest Queen, 2:29½, dam Lady Blanchard, 2:26, by Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam by Gen. Taylor.

March 6, bay filly FORGET-ME-NOT by Sondan, 2:30, dam Gertrude by The Moor, 2:37; second dam Kate Taber by Mambrino Messenger.

At Sacramento. Property of Wilber Field Smith.

March 5th, brown filly, star in face, by Guy Wilkes, 2:15½, dam Cora, 2:44, by Buccaneer; second dam Pearl, 2:32½, by Wilson's Blue Bull; third dam Lightfoot, the dam of Pride, 2:33, etc.

At Visalia. Property of R. O. Newman.

March 5th, brown colt, white in forehead shape of half moon circle side up, hind part and inside of pastern and hoof white, a black spot on left thigh opposite stifle joint; by Antevolo, his dam Elizabeth Baelor by Bill Arp.

Property of E. H. Miller Jr.

March 8, bay colt, star, strip in face, white hind feet, by Fallis, 2:23½, dam Arabia by Fred Low, 2:34½; second dam Lady Hubbard by Benicia Boy.

At San Pablo, Cal., Property of Thos. Lamoreux.

March 11th, dark bay filly by Antevolo, dam Kate Garnett by Billy Roberts.

At Oakland. Property of S. W. Morely.

March 10th, brown filly by Antevolo, her dam by Thad Stevens.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

March 10, chestnut filly by Shannon, dam imp. Berna by Fetterlock, from Queen Bess by Strathconan.

March 6, brown filly by Flood, dam imp. Getaway by Balie, from Goneaway by North Lincoln.

TROTTERS.

March 7, bay colt by Electricity, dam Gilberta by Fred Low, from Lady Gilbert.

March 7, bay filly by Clay, dam Theora by Gooding's Champion, from Lady Beecher by Reserve.

March 8, bay colt by Electioneer, dam Barnee by Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam by Chieftain.

March 8, bay filly by Piedmont, dam Eva T. by Electioneer, from Lize by Mohawk Chief.

March 9, chestnut filly by Piedmont, dam Flower Girl by Electioneer, from Mayflower by St. Clair.

March 10, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Ivy by Don Victor, from Idabelle by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

March 11, bay filly by Piedmont, dam Rachel by Electioneer, from Rivulet by Rivoli.

March 12, bay colt by Electioneer, dam Telie by Gen. Benton, from Texana by Foreigner.

March 13, chestnut colt by Piedmont, dam Daisy D. by Electioneer, from Daisy C. by The Moor.

March 14, bay filly by Norval, dam American Girl by Toronto Bontag, from Laura Keene by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

At Vina, Cal. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

Feb. 12, bay colt by Benton Frolic, dam Electa by Electioneer, from Lady Durland by Seely's American Star.

Feb. 29, bay colt by Clay, dam Boydana by imp. Knight of St. George, from Sallie Wallace by Star Davis.

March 3, bay filly by Whips, dam Bright Eyes by Gen. Benton, from Prussian Maid by Signal.

March 4, bay colt by Whips, dam Contention by Mohawk Chief, from Cleopatra by Fred Low.

March 5, bay colt by Whips, dam Maybird by Fred Low, from Mayflower by St. Clair.

March 6, bay filly by Alfred, dam Belle by Kentucky Prince, from Belle of Richmond by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

March 10, bay filly by Whips, dam Cornelia by Fred Low, from Mater Occidentis, the dam of Occident.

March 11, bay filly by Clay, dam Lady Beecher by Reserve, second dam by Friday, son of imp. Trustee.

Names Claimed.

By Coombs Bros., Napa.

GRIT, for bay filly foaled 1886, by Coligny (full brother to Gibraltar), dam Dolly McMann, the dam of Lillie Stanley.

COLOMA, for black filly foaled May, 1886, by Alcona Clay, 2756, dam Fontana by Almont 33; second dam Fannie Williams by Alexander's Abdallah.

ALICE LOEBER, for bay filly foaled 1886, by Whippleton, dam Ruth Ryan by Lodi; second dam Eva Bulwer by Bulwer, third dam Emma Taylor by imp. Glencoe.

CORONADO, for bay colt, white spot in forehead, two hind feet white, foaled Feb. 19, 1888, by Stamboul, dam Dolly McMann, the dam of Lillie Stanley.

By Chris. W. Smith, San Francisco.

FANNY FORD, for chestnut filly foaled 1884, by Abbotsford, dam Fanny by Rifleman.

LUCY ABBOT, for chestnut filly foaled 1884, by Abbotsford, dam Peggy by Don Juan.

Trotting at Oakland.

OAKLAND PARK, March 14th—Purse $—.

Brown Dick, br g—J. McConnell	4	1	1	1
Clara G., b m—E. Downer	1	2	2	2
Maud, b m—H.G. Cox	2	3	3	3
Willie S., b g—R. Green	2	dis		

Time, 2:42, 2:39, 2:34, 2:33½.

Mr. Haggin has lost two valuable brood-mares recently from typhoid-pneumonia. Winnifred (sister to Hidalgo) by Joe Daniels, dam Electra by imp Eclipse, from Hennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock; and Callie Smart (sister to the dam of C. H. Todd) by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.) by imp. Australian, from Minnie Mansfield by imp. Glencoe. Both were extra fine mares, and their death is to be lamented.

W. R. Armstrong, of Detroit, has purchased of Major Hallet, the brown mare Molly Bawn, full sister to Jane L. The sale was made through L. B. Lindsay, who has a high opinion of the family. Molly Bawn is very promising, and if she possesses the characteristics of her speedy sister, will make a great campaigner.

Los Angeles Notes.

The committee on programme for the fair of 1888, of the Sixth District Association, have drawn up a programme of events which is to be submitted at the next meeting of the association. The purses are much higher than heretofore, the money offered aggregating no less than $12,000.

Among the different events are: Free for all, pacing, $600; three-minute district trot, $500; free for all, trotting, $1,200; trotting, 2:20 class, $1,000; trotting, 2:23 class, $1,000; trotting, 2:25 class, $1,000; trotting, 2:30 class, $1,000. Besides there are fixed trotting events for two, three, and four-year-olds. There are just twelve running events on the programme, from a half-mile dash to a mile and a quarter, for purses ranging from $300 to $600.

Geronimo, 2:26½, has entirely recovered from his lameness, and will start in the 2:27 and 2:25 class at the Turf Club meeting next month.

Dick Barnes, the veteran trainer, has charge of a very interesting string at the park. Rajah, Dr. Wise's favorite stallion, is in fine form, and will start in several trots next month. Rajah has a record of 1:55 as a yearling. Dick has also charge of Glendene, a two-year-old colt belonging to Dr. Wise. Glendene, who is a big, rangy sorrel, is by Sanisbury, by Nutwood, and will start in the stake trot. Velox will have a go in the 2:25 class. His record is 2:24½. Oliver J., the property of Mr. Glidden, of Santa Ana, is already in fine shape for the next meeting. Mr. Ficket's Contractor is also being got into condition. Semi-Tropic, a Sultan mare, looks as fit as a fiddle, but will not start this season.

Tom Holland has in training Johnny See, a full brother of Arrow, who is owned by F. W. Wilson. Saltandin, a two-year-old, who has already shown an eighth in 20½. Rob Roy, a three-quarter thoroughbred, belonging to Duncan Bros., and who is being trained to start in all green races this season. Mr. Hunter's pacer Robert Riddle. A two-year-old Hambletonian, belonging to Dr. Adams, and who gives promise of being a fast runner. A five year-old pacing mare, Tommy Dodd, sired by General Grant. The fashionable bred pacing mare Olet, owned by Mr. Reed, is also being trained. Three Daniel Lambert colts. Rosie, a trotting mare, sired by Dictator.

A. D. Carson, of Kansas City, left for San Francisco last week with a string of trotters. He left behind Annie C., a bay mare with a record of 2:31½; Georgie G., a bay gelding with a record of 2:39½; Fred W., a pacer, record 2:19½, and Minnie Lee, a bay mare with a record of 2:37. Most of these eastern horses will start in different events next month. —*Tribune.*

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

G. C. S., Santa Maria, Cal.

Please answer the following: 1. Is David Hill (McCracken's), a standard bred horse? If not, give his breeding. 2. Is a horse standard bred sired by a standard horse and his first and second dame thoroughbreds? 3. Would a colt be entitled to be registered by the following breeding: Bay colt, foaled 1884, by Algona, first dam Nettie by Nutwood; second dam by Tattler, be by Pilot Jr.; third dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief; fourth dam by Roebuck; fifth dam Whip. This horse is owned by John Williams, of Sacramento, Cal., and it is claimed that the horse has no name. The breeding of the mare in question is a mare by Brigadier, first dam Nelly by Resse River, he by McCracken's David Hill. Resee River's dam Nelly by Scipio, he by imp. Leviathan; second dam of the mare is by Signal. 4. How is one to go about it to get a horse registered? How much does it cost?

Answer—1. He was not standard bred but was standard himself and registered. 2. It would depend upon whether his dam or grandam were standard. The fact that a mare is thoroughbred does not indicate whether she is or is not standard. 3. The horse is not standard. He is owned by Mr. J. B. Haggin, at Rancho del Paso. He has no name, but the pedigree you give is correct. The Brigadier mare is not standard, and a colt by the Algona horse from her would not be eligible to registration. 4. It costs $2 to get a horse registered. Send the pedigree and money to John H. Wallace, 280 Broadway, New York. We will furnish you a blank such as Mr. Wallace requires the applications to be made on, if you wish.

W. G., Sacramento.

Please give the pedigree of the old Morgan stallion Herod, owned in Minnesota, I think. By doing so you will confer a favor.

Answer—Herod by King Herod, dam by Green Mountain Boy. King Herod by Sherman's Black Hawk (North Horse), by Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, by Justin Morgan. Green Mountain Boy by Hill's Black Hawk, dam by Gifford Morgan, by Woodbury Morgan, by Justin Morgan.

J. D. F., Bangor, Cal.

Will you please give me the pedigree of Silver King, bred by Alvinza Hayward, near San Mateo?

Answer—Silver King, chestnut horse foaled 1881, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, 2:29½, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam The Dubois mare by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah.

Subscriber, Santa Ana.

1. What is the fastest record at three-eighths of a mile? 2. What would you consider a good run for that distance among first-class race-horses?

Answer—1—36½ seconds. 2—37 or 37½ seconds would be a good run, but a first-class horse ought to equal the record.

H. W. P., Healdsburg.

Give the breeding of the dam of A. W. Richmond.

Answer—The dam of Richmond was a white mare brought from Ohio to Iowa by Theo. W. Pope. She was sired by a thoroughbred horse called Rattler, her dam by Spotted Ranger, called an Arabian.

Thos. H. Williams Jr., has acquired, by purchase, from Put Robson the bay filly, 2, Lady Helen by Norfolk, dam Jessie R. by Hubbard. Price $1,100. Lady Helen is engaged in the stakes of the Blood Horse Association, and is in Billy Appleby's charge.

It is intimated that Mr. F. P. Lowell, of Sacramento, may take his horse Fallis to Kentucky and offer him for public service. Fallis is a well-bred son of Electioneer, and his colts indicate that he is a valuable stock horse. He should do well in Kentucky.

W. W. Bair has been to see the Nutwood pacer Belmont Boy, 2:23½, and there is a probability that the speedy side-wheeler will be one of Bair's string this season. [illegible] E. will also be under Bair's tutelage this year.

A good horse will speak for himself. All the blowing imaginable will never help a poor one. These are two facts that many of our horsemen lose sight of. What is lacking in the breeding or individual make-up of a horse is too often attempted to be made good by a slick tongue, and an unscrupulous, imaginary mind. All the boasting that can be done cannot hide one blemish from the eye of a good judge of a horse, nor the bad cross in the pedigree of a horse from the observation of a man well posted in blood lines. There are cases, perhaps, wherein men have been duped by patched-up pedigrees, or doctored carcasses, but a man who makes a reputation for his horse, and himself as well, by blowing his horn will never have the confidence of the better class of horsemen, and certainly cannot expect to hold the respect of those whom he may chance to deceive. A reaction always follows a course of this kind.

The ages of the several stallions now in service in Kentucky are as follows: Glenelg, 22; Longfellow, 21; Pat Malloy and Billet, 23 each; Alarm, 19; Springbok and Fellowcraft, 18 each; Lisbon, 15; King Alfonso, 16; Jils Johnson, Strathmore and Falsetta, 12; Hindoo, 10; Duke of Montrose, 11; Onondaga, 9; St. Blaise, 8; Kingfisher, 21; Ill-Used, 18, and Fiddlesticks, 15.

Mr. Dan Swigert, of the Elmendorf Stud, reports the sale of the four-year-old bay colt Barek, by King Ban, dam Modiste by Asteroid, to Capt. Woodson, of the U. S. A., for $1,000.

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form he was handled for a short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Young Molly by Budd Doble. Second dam Molly Trussell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, seven years old, and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, bone and substance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle (record 2:31¼ in fourth heat), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms.

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,
Or MERRITT LOVE,
10mr **Sargent's Station, Cal.**

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13¾, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met, Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

We think the service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pasture unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is alive. In case the stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent.
11fe **Pleasanton.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 855.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
7ja **Pleasanton, Cal.**

Den Woodmansee says that if people have mares that they cannot get in foal they should send them out to Minnesota. Mr. Bonner owned Astoria for many years, during all of which time she was barren. During the last few years, since Commodore Kittson bought her, she has been in St. Paul and has produced three fine foals. It is the Minnesota ozone that does the business.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

Spring Meeting 1888.

April 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards; maidens, if three years old, allowed 7 pounds, if four years old or upwards allowed 12 pounds. ONE MILE.

2.—CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. HALF A MILE. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

3.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second, for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three-year-olds allowed 5 pounds; if four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

4.—THE TIDAL STAKES for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER. Closed Aug. 15, 1888.

SECOND DAY.

5.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 pounds; of four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. MILE HEATS.

6.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds and upwards. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; 2 pounds allowed for each $100 less down to $1,000; then 1 pound for each $100 less down to $300. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

7.—THE VERNAL STAKES, for two-year-olds, $10 each, p p, with $300 added, second to receive $50. Winner of the California Stake on the first day to carry 3 pounds extra; horses starting in that race and not placed allowed 3 pounds. FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

8.—THE PACIFIC DERBY, for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A HALF. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

THIRD DAY.

9.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. Conditions as in No. 6. ONE MILE.

10.—THE OAKS STAKES, for two-year-olds. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

11.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winners of any race at this meeting, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 pounds extra. THREE-QUARTER MILE HEATS.

12.—PURSE $500, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winner of the Tidal Stakes at the meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of the Pacific Derby 7 pounds extra; of both 10 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

FOURTH DAY.

13.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-old fillies. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of two, 8 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND A SIXTEENTH.

14.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to third; a handicap for two-year-olds. Declaration $5, to go to the racing fund. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M. Declarations due at 6 P. M. the same day. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

15.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second. Owners' handicap for horses that have started and not won at this meeting. Entries close with the Secretary, or through the entry box at the track at 6 P. M. the day before the race. Weights to be carried must be given with the entry. Winners of Nos. 14 and 15, if entered in this race, may be withdrawn without penalty. ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

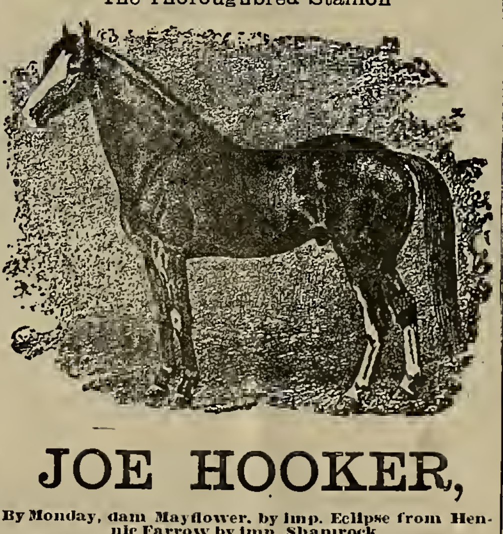
16.—PURSE $750, for all ages; entrance, $25 each from starters. Starting money divided 70 per cent to the second, and 30 per cent. to the third horse. Declarations $15, to go to the racing fund. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds 108 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards 114 pounds. Sex allowances. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Entries close Thursday, March 15, 1888.

D. McCLURE, President.
E. S. CULVER, Secretary, 313 Bush Street, San Francisco. 25fe

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
6jda Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonneta o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 30, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¾; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23½; Durango, 2:23½; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha, Happy Thought, 2:22¼; Mambrino Boy, 2:26½; J. B. Richardson, 2:28¾; Lottie K., 2:26½; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $50 the season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands, weight about 1,250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¾) by Tattler; second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO	Whipple's Hambletonian. Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Guy Miller 861	Hambletonian 10. Sharpless' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem	Tattler 300	Pilot Jr, 12. Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief 11. Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc; second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5676.	Almont. Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian 10. Katy Darling.
		dam by	Mambrino Chief 11. By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
	Hortense	Messenger Duroc. Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31¼ as a yearling.	
		Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained, but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accommodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season, with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address. **WM. O'NEIL, Agent.**
18fe **Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.**

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 420 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 15, 1880, 15¾ hands high, and weighs 10 5 lbs. He is a very highly formed horse, good bone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days track work, trotted his mile in 2:30, proving that he has the speed as well as the beauty of his sire.

Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam bay mare Gillespie, by Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Young Columbus; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:19½; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr., 2:19½, and he has also a large number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for the short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. Conde, the only one of Abbotsford's get that was ever systematically trained, made a record last season of 2:20 and 2:18½ to pole. That this is not the limit of his speed is well known to all horsemen.

The dam of Abbotsford Jr. was a beautiful bay mare, 15¾ hands high, sired by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. are combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fs12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17½, dam Sweetness 2:21½ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15 2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:1?. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35½. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31½.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57½, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, throughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31de **Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.**

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm. Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

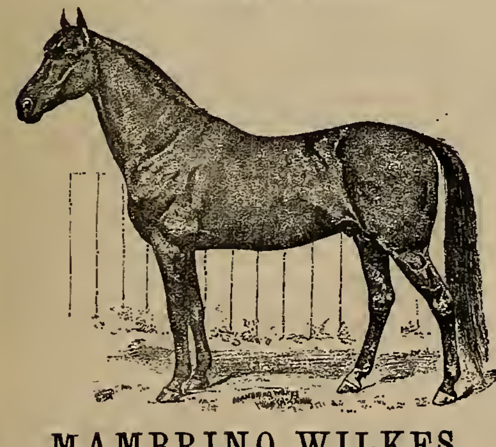
Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed. Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja26 **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE WILKES STALLION.



MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26½, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:36 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES.
11fe **Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:26¾).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.
By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:20½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¾; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½.

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 18?1. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868. recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yattoa Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high, weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood. Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, Imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, Imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 61; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 18 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, Imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 328 g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A, C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 141; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 18 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported Augu 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B., Foaled 1885, Imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, Imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KILLIP & CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track City.

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley, 2:20½; Homestake (pacer), 2:16½; Flora B., 2:33½; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a low mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle and flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all bay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26½; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18½; Nerea, 2:23½; Bickford, 2:29½; Lady Blanchard, 2:26½) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 1888 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morehead proprietor, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular to

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,
10mr **Or H. FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma**

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

ALCONA stands 16 hands and 3 inches, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. He is a bright chestnut in color, has a square trotting gait, and fine stylish bearing. The most exacting critics cannot find fault with his limbs, joints and general conformation. He is very intelligent, kind and gentle.

Pedigree.

Alcona, 730, foaled April, 1877. Bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky. Sired by Almont 33. First dam Queen Mary by Mambrino Chief 11. Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, son of imported Messenger. Almont by Alexander's Abdallah 15, first dam by Mambrino Chief; second dam Kate by Pilot Jr.; third dam Thoroughbred. Alexander's Abdallah by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Katy Darling by Bay Roman. Rysdyk's Hambletonian by Abdallah, son of Mambrino, son of imported Messenger. Pilot Jr. by Pacing Pilot.

That Almont, the sire of Alcona, was the greatest sire of his age that ever lived, all impartial horsemen will admit. The records show that only two sires excel him in the number of their 2:30 performers. In his list of forty-one 2:30 trotters is Fanny Witherspoon, record 2:16¾, with her two miles in 4:43, the best performance for that distance on record. Westmont's mile in 2:03¾, with running mate, is the fastest record ever made by any trotter or pacer. Aldine and Early Rose, both by Almont trotted in 2:16½, the fastest time ever made by double team to date of performance.

Almont's power of imparting speed is not confined to his direct descendants, but the records show that his sons and daughters, and his grandsons and granddaughters are making great names as sires and dams of fast and game trotters. There are thirty different sons of Almont that have sired colts with records ranging from 2:14¾ to 2:30. The daughters of Almont have produced Catch Fly, 2:18¾; Durango, 2:23¾; McMahon, 2:27, and Tempest, 2:30¼.

Mambrino Chief sired Lady Thorn, 2:18¼, and five others with records below 2:30. He was the sire of the dams of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Director, 2:17, and fourteen others with records of 2:30 and better. He has eighty-one grandsons and granddaughters in the 2:30 list.

Alexander's Abdallah has sired Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and six others with records below 2:30, besides producing many of the great trotting sires of the country.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian stands prominent as a trotting sire, having thirty-five in the 2:30 list, besides being the sire of George Wilkes, Volunteer, Harold, Edward Everett, Happy Medium and scores of other heads of great trotting families.

Pilot Jr., deservedly ranks high among royal trotting sires. He has produced ten with records below 2:30, and is the sire of the dams of Maud S., 2:08¾; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Noon Tide, 2:20; Naiad Queen, 2:20¼; Mambrino Gift, 2:20; Nutwood, 2:18¾; and fifteen others with records below 2:30.

It will be noted that in Alcona is the combined blood of Almont, Abdallah, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Pilot Jr. With such a combination and concentration of trotting blood it might be reasonably expected that he would be a trotter himself, and a sire of trotters. It only remains for time and the development of his produce by training and proper handling to prove him worthy of his royal lineage. Alcona, though having had less than a month's track work, trotted a trial in 2:44. Having been kept in the mountain districts of Oregon until recently, neither he nor his colts had the advantage of track work. One of his colts, Alcona Jr., the property of James McLaferty, of Butler County, Oregon, was placed in the hands of Mr. Goldsmith, at Oakland. After six weeks' handling he can now show a half mile at a 2:30 gait. Clay Duke, another of his colts, owned by Jno. W. Martin, of Yolo, with a few weeks' training made a record of 2:54½, jogging the last half and demonstrating his ability to trot in 2:40 or better. I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they show speed and gameness of a high order.

Alcona will make the season of 1888, Fridays and Saturdays of each week, at McGraw's Stables, Napa City, balance of time at Vineland Stables (one mile south of St. Helena).

For further information send for circular to

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena.**

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. Standard, No. 7868.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 6, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

f64 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½. Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.
11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16¼ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¼ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer**.
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16½, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are the oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Baltingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at $5 per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfilerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16½ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26½; Antonia, 2:28½, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31½); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27½; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33½; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34½; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34½, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19½) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31½) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20½ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20½ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:24½, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season, beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15½ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by Imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp. Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21½.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jald **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season. $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam Imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16½ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY.
31da **San Mateo, Cal.**

What is Unsoundness?

How the doctors no differ! The veterinary inspection at the late Nottingham Thoroughbred Stallion Show for the Queen's Premiums was so severe that out of the seventy-four stellions selected hy the judges as the best of the 106 entries only thirty-one were passed as sound by the examining board of three veterinary surgeons! Among the horses thus disquelified were noted prize-winners at Newcastle, Islington, and other shows that had repeatedly pessed veterinary examination. Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, in a vigorous communication to the London *Live Stock Journal*, states thet the soundness of his stellion Truefit which fell under the sweeping condemnetion of the Nottinghem exeminers, was certified to hy the veterinarien who has known him from a foal, and hy two other competent veterinarians immediately preceding his shipment to Nottingham. Since the disqualification at Nottingham Mr. Burdett-Coutts has secured certificates of soundness for his stallion from five eminent authorities, two of whom ere late Presidents of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and moreover the gentlemen states that he was refused all information as to the grounds upon which his horse was disquelified. On the other hand, another correspondent in the above-nemed journal, referring to the veterinary surgeons who constituted the Nottingham hoard of exeminers, seys: "Thet they did their duty every one will feel certein who reads their nemes in the catalogue!' Mr. Burdett-Coutts suggests a remedy that reaches the hottom of the difficulty, we think, when he proposes that the chief horse show societies appoint a heard of examiners of the most eminent veterinary surgeons, and that representatives of these societies in conference with this hoerd, shall 'lay down a schedule of defects and diseases which constitute unsoundness for hreeding purposes." In other words, it is proposed that a standard of disqoalitications be prepared, and that would undoubtedly in large measure ohviate the contradictory decisions of veterinerians, which are a source of eo much annoyance. While the system of veterinery examination is uot in vogue in this country, the judges ordinarily undertake to disqualify entries on account of hlemishes or unsoundness, and it is not necessary to say that the views vary widely as to what constitutes unsoundness sufficient to disqualify. That there should he some well-established standard on this point is clearly proved not only by the disagreement of the eminent English authorities in the cese noted, hut hut also hy the aotion of the committees at the late American Horse Show, one of which disqualified horses that in a suhsequent showing at the hands of another committee found their way to the premium list. Those of our readers who are in the hahit of citing the conduct of English show-yards as an example for our fair managers, would doubtless he somewhat surprised hy the number of public criticisms provoked by the recent show at Nottingham. In commenting on the judgments of thet show our London contemporery says: "We greatly regret to find that several famous sires have not successfully emerged from the ordeal to whioh they were subjected at Nottingham, and it is prohable that under a tribunal composed of gentlemen who took a less severe view of defects, and who entertained different opinions as to what constitutes hereditary unsoundness, several of the animals might have passed." In the light of the nast and present it is clear that there should he a suhstantial agreement among authorities as to what constitutes hereditary unsoundness of horses in the stud, and the sooner that is reached the hetter for all concerned.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Since Jewett set the example, it is hecoming quite common for trotters with fast records to join the pacing hrigade. One of the latest instances is the chestnut gelding Beauregard, trotting record 2:21¼. Beenregard is ten years old this season. The hreeding of his dam is not known, hut his eire, Mohicen, was hy Rysdyk's Hemhletonian; dam hy Seely's American Star; second dam hy Mambrino Chief.

On Marcb 2d the New Jersey Assembly at Trenton passed a hill limiting recing to eight months, Decemher, January, February and March being the interdicted months. What the Senate will do is not known. It is to he hoped such a law will be passed, and it seems to he the only way to prevent the unseasonable racing which has been going on at Clifton and Guttenberg, N. J., during the winter.

Mr. S. A. Browne, of Kalamazoo, has set his standard of hrood-meres very high. He is determined to reach the point where his catalogue will show no mare which is not either a 2:30 or hetter trotter, is a producing mere, or is out of a mare thet has produced one trotter or has a grandam which has produced two.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Driving Association offers a $10,000 guarantee stake, open to all horses that have not heeten 2:30, April 1. Entrance only five per cent. Payahle in four instalments: $125 April 2, each suhscriher to give his residence and postoffice address; $125 May 15, $125 July 2, and $125 Aug. 1, when horses must he named.

The relatives of the late J. Lucss Turner are very much in fsvor of keeping up the hreeding establishmont which the deceased gentleman hed hegun with so much euthusiasm. A stock compeny will be formed with thet intention.

As a good deel of discussion has, time and again, heen indulged in as to the cause of a certain section of Kentucky, end another in California heing hetter adapted than eny other for the raising of the trotter, it may be well to note the fact that the two se tions lie within the same parallels of latitude, the 37th and 39th degrees. The English district, where the race-horse thrives in his glory, is included within the seme houndaries,

Bay District

ASSOCIATION,

Spring Meeting.

Saturday, May 12. Three min. Class...Purse $350.
Wednesday, May 16, 2:50 Class.....Purse $ 0.
Saturday, May 19. .2:45 Class..... Purse $250.
Wednesday, May 23, 2:35 Class ....Purse $ 00.
Saturday, May 26, ..2: 0 Class .....Purse $500.

All trotting and pacing contests to be best three in five; five or more to enter, three or more to start. But the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by a withdrawal of a proportionate amonnt of the purse. The Association also reserves the right to change the date set for any class during the meeting by giving timely notice of the same to persons interested.

Entrance fee ten per cent., to accompany the entry. Purses divided into 5", 25, 15 and 10 per cent., to first, second, third and fonrth horse respectively.

Entries to close with the Secretary, Tuesday, May 1st, 1888.

W. H HINCHMAN, Sec'y.
17mr 1435 California Street, S. F.

Spring Meeting

OF THE

DIXON DRIVING PARK Association,

—AT—

DIXON, May 1st and 2d, 1888.

TWO = Days' Racing = TWO

for which

$700 in purses will be offered.

First Day—Tuesday, May 1st.

No. 1—RUNNING—Purse $100; free for all; five-eighths of a mile and repeat; first horse $75, second horse $25.

No. 2—TROTTING—Purse $300; 2:30 Class.

Second Day—Wednesday, May 2d.

No. 3—RUNNING—Purse $150; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; free for all; first horse $100, second horse $50.

No. 4—TROTTING—Purse $150; 2:50 Class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five—five to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amonnt of the purse.

Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent., to accompany nomination. Trotting purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will govern running races; the National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting.

A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required nnmber of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ per cent. to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

Racing colors are to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to close with the Secretary on April 14, 1888.

Privileges at the Park will be sold at Public Anction on Saturday, April 14th, at 4 P. M., in front of the Postoffice.

J. W. McFADYEN, President.
J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. 17mr4

FOR SALE.

M'lis, four years old, by Nephew, 15.1 hands high, hay with black points. First dam Bell McClellan 2:32, by General McClellan. Second dam by Belshazzar. Third dam by Chieftan. Fourth dam said to be thoroughbred.

M'lis has been driven 33 times and is very speedy. Has a fully now ten months old by Anteros, which is fine and large and very fast to halter, which shows M'lis to be a grand hrood-mare; she is kind and gentle.

My only reason for selling is because I have not the time to develop her speed, and cannot continue breeding.

Price $600. which is one-third her value. Address,

W. A. PARKHURST,
Real Estate Agent.
Room 2, Knox Block.
San Jose, Cal.
11fe8

THE Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1888.

SEVEN DAYS' RACING.

Announce the following stakes, to close Monday, April 2d, 1888, to he run at their Autumn Meeting, heginning Saturday, September 8th, and ending Saturday, September 15th, 1888.

The Glendale Handicap

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,0 0 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announnced August 1st. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $50 , to carry 5 lbs., or of $1,0 0, 8 lbs. extra. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER

The Avondale Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 7 lbs. extra. ONE MILE AND A FURLONG.

The Woodlawn Stakes.

A Sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1885); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. The winner of the American Derby, Finality or Sheridan Stakes of 1888 to carry 5 lbs., or of two of the stakes named 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The Auburn Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1885); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

The Fairview Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced at 12 M., two days before the day appointed for race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. ONE MILE AND A FURLONG.

The Flight Stakes.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $25 each, $10 forfeit, with $750 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 of the stakes. A winner of any race after July 1st, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs., or of $2,000 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. FIVE FURLONGS.

The Kensington Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. A winner of any race after the publication of weights of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

The Fairview Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced at 12 M., two days before the day appointed for race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. SEVEN FURLONGS.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them hy applying to the Secretary. Nominations and all communications to he addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.
J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary. 17mr3

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock and General Auctioneers, 22 Montgomery Street, S. F.

GRAND AUCTION SALE

—OF—

STANDARD-BRED Trotting Stallions and Brood-Mares,

Being the Entire Stud of FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL, Esq.,

ONTARE RANCH, Santa Barbara County.,

—AT 11 A. M., ON—

TUESDAY - - - - - MARCH 20, 1888,

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, San Francisco.

On account of sale of the above-menttoned Ranch, Mr. Underhill has determined to dispose of all his Stallions and Brood-mares. They are of the choicest and most fashionable strains, comprising Rysdyk's Hambletonian, American Star, Volunteer, Clay, Mambrino Chief, Pilot Jr., Alexander, Belmont, Gold Dust, and other famous Trotting blood, combined with judicious thoroughbred strains. Horses will be at Bay District Track March 13th.

☞ Catalogues are being prepared, and may be had npon application to

mr3 KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street.

First Annual Bench Show of Dogs

—OF THE—

PACIFIC KENNEL CLUB,

MECHANICS' PAVILION, SAN FRANCISCO,

April 4th, 5th 6th, and 7th, 1888.

Fourteen Hundred Dollars in cash prizes, beside many valnable specials. **Entry fee $3.00** to each class. Including registration in the American Kennel Stud Book. Open to all. Dogs sent by express to the show returned to owners free of charge. Dogs accompanied by owners carried to and from the show free by all railroads. For entry blanks, premium lists, etc., address

J. F. CARROLL, Superintendent.
Entries close March 27th. 10mr4 624 MARKET STREET, S. F.

Ontare Ranch Sale

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK,

Tuesday, March 20, '88.

By permission of MR. O. F. SWAN, manager, will be offered, the

Standard Trotting Stallion

Wilkes Pasha 2618.

The Most Fashionable Combination of Blood Available.

Dark bay, 16½ hands, with white bind feel, foaled in 1883, bred by R. P. Pepper, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

A magnificent horse, thoroughly quiet, sound, and a sure getter

Sired by Onward 1411. Record 2:25 1-4. Trial, 2:17.

He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20.

First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, (sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24¾; Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30).

Grandam by Wilson's Snow-Storm (sire of Jim Irving, 2:23).

Great-grandam by Paddy Burns (thoroughbred). Onward, the sire of Wilkes Pasha, is at the head of Col. R. P. Pepper's great breeding establishment at Frankfort, Ky., and is considered the best of the great sons of the great George Wilkes

Also standard bred filly **CLARA E.**, three years by Rufus O. 2879, dam Taps by Duke of Brunswick, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

For further particulars apply to

KILLIP & CO.

10mr **22 Montgomery St., S. F.**

For Sale.

Lady Del Sur.

Standard and Registered.

I offer the above mare and her horse foal, dropped February 10th, by Antevolo, for sale. **Price for the two $1,500.**

LADY DEL SUR, chestnut mare, bred by L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., by Del Sur, foaled 1881.

First dam Cecilia Clark by Clark Chief; second dam by Captain Bead; third dam by imported Envoy; fourth dam by imported Tranby; fifth dam Lucilla by Trumpetor; sixth dam Lucy by Orphan, etc.

Her foal is bay, of good size and high form.

For further information address me, or **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, 2111 Adeline Street, Oakland.

B. C. WRIGHT,

10mr **Hopland, Mendocino Co., Cal.**

Percherons.

For sale, twelve head of thoroughbred Percheron stallions and mares. Four are imported from France. These horses are registered in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and are believed to be the best lot of animals for sale in California. Address

E. J. TURNER,

25fe3mo **Hollister, San Benito Co.**

Notice.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

STOCK AND STATION AGENT,

Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies: or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

Wright, Heaton's Buildings,

Pitt Street, Sydney,

3do New South Wales.

ABORTION AND STERILITY consequent upon habitual slinkers cured by using one bottle of **Herborine**. For Cows or Mares it has never failed. Delivered at your express office for $2. Wallace Barnes, Box 60, Bristol, Ct. 17mr4

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

GRAND

Auction Sale

—OF—

FIRST-CLASS

Short-Horn Cattle,

—AT 1 P. M., AT—

Agricultural Park,

SACRAMENTO,

—ON—

Wednesday, March 28th.

By direction of Mr. Joseph Combs, of Combs & Wilkerson, Bankers, Linneus, Missouri, we will offer, on the above date, his entire herd of **Pure-bred Durham Cattle**, consisting of **50 head Bulls, Cows and Heifers** of the following well-known families: **Young Marys, Belinas, Venuses** and **Adelides.**

These cattle have been bred by Mr. Combs, and for quality and individual merit have no superior. Their progenitors were carefully selected from the very best herds in Kentucky and Missouri. Mr. Combs will be prepared to give full guarantee as to soundness and freedom from disease, and certified pedigrees will be furnished with each animal, showing its breeding.

Catalogues will be ready March 20th. Terms at sale.

KILLIP & CO.

25fe **Auctioneers.**

LELA S.,

THE PACER,

FOR SALE.

Record 2:21¼ as a trotter. Can pace in 2:20 easy. Has no record as a pacer.

For particulars address

W. O. HATCH, 141 S Will Street,

10mr **Los Angeles, Cal.**

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

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And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES

(By permission).

ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ., SETH COOK, ESQ.,
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,
R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,

and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.

19martf **20 Leidesdorff Street, San Francisco.**

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Race Goods.

Largest and Best Stock on the Coast

J. O'KANE,

767 Market St., S. F.

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FENNELL'S CYNTHIANA HORSE BOOTS,
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HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast

P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.

Send for Circular. oct d

DIXON Driving Park

ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING COLT STAKES,

FREE FOR ALL!

TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,

—IN THE—

LAST WEEK IN AUGUST,

1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Association has opened the following Colt Stakes for trotters and pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 must be paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $10 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $30, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be paid by 6 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $15 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olds and under. Entrance $50, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to be paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock M. on the day of the race. $20 added for each starer. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacers. Conditions same as for three-year-old trotters.

In all stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake to be divided as follows: 60 per cent. to winning colt, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If but two start they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to second. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entries close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McFADDEN, President.

J. R. ROBBOBD, Secretary. fe25

FOR SALE

ORION.

Chestnut stallion, full brother to Overman, 2:19½, by Elmo, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.

ORION is 7 years old, 16½ hands high, very handsome and stylish, sound, well broken and gentle. He has never been trained. Apply to

DR. E. L. MILLER.

fe18tf **355 Eleventh Street, S. F.**

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

HON. C. GREEN, Sacramento. HON. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
J. F. NAGENT, Esq., Sargents. HON. JOHN BOGGE Colusa.
HON. L. J. ROSE, Los Angeles. HON. A. WALRATH, Nevada.

J. B. HAGGIN, Esq., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street

and

TRADE MARK

H U

C B

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CHUBB,

The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, books, flies, rod trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address.

THOS. H. CHUBB,

14ja **Post Mills, Vt.**

Montana

AND

Washington

Racing Circuit,

1888.

$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmes and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22. Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6.

18fe

Santa Clara VALLEY

Agricultural Society,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

Garden City Trotting Stake, for three-year-olds or younger; $60 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $25 on July 1st, and $25 on September 1st; $250 added. Colts having a record of 2:30 or better barred.

Vendome Trotting Stake, for two-year-olds or younger; $50 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $15 on July 1st, and $25 on September 1st; $200 added. Colts having a yearling record of 2:40 or better barred.

Santa Clara County Trotting Stake, for District two-year-olds without a yearling record. $30 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $10 on July 1st, and $10 on September 1st; $150 added. Parties must have owned these colts on or before Feb. 25th, 1888, to be eligible in this stake. Palo Alto Stock Farm barred.

Conditions.

In all the above stakes failure to make payment when due forfeits all previous payments. Stake and added money divided 50 per cent., 25 per cent. 15 per cent. and 10 per cent.

Three-year-old stakes three in five, two-year-old stakes mile heats.

Five or more entries required to fill, three or more to start. If only two colts start they must contest for the entrance money only, divided 66⅔ and 33⅓. A colt making a walk-over gets the entire stake, but no added money.

Entries to the above stakes will close with the Secretary April 1st, 1888.

E. TOPHAM, President.

G. H. BRAGG, Secretary 3mr

FOR SALE,

BY GUY WILKES,

Chestnut filly, foaled March 18, 1887, by Guy Wilkes, dam by Eintwood, 2d dam by St. Clare. She is handsome, sprightly, and a born trotter, as she has a right to be.

3mr3 G. W. HANCOCK, **Sacramento.**

Outing

The Gentleman's Magazine of Sport, Travel and Physical Recreation.

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AMERICAN

KENNEL CLUB

STUD-BOOK.

Blanks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries to Part I of Volume 5 close March 31st, 1888.

Sec'y, American Kennel Club.

Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway.

5feb **New York.**

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Feb. 5, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	" "	6:15 P M
9:00 A M	Colfax	5:45 P M
4:00 P M	Galt via Martinez	10:15 A M
10:30 A M	Haywards and Niles	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	" "	*5:55 P M
5:30 P M	" "	7:15 A M
9:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	Knight's Landing	9:45 A M
*3:30 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*5:55 A M
5:00 P M	Los Angeles, Deming, El	
	Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6 15 P M
†4.00 P M	Milton	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	Ogden and East	8:15 A M
4:30 P M	Ogden and East	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:45 P M
7.00 A M	Redding via Willows	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	Sacramento, via Benicia	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	" via Benicia	5:15 A M
9.00 A M	" via Livermore	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	" via Benicia	10:45 A M
6:30 P M	" via Benicia	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*5:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	"	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	"	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	Santa Barbara	12:15 P M
5:00 P M	"	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:45 P M
4.00 P M	" via Martinez	10:15 A M
8:30 P M	Siskiyou & Portland	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:00 P. M., inclusive, also at 7:00—8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:30—1:00—4:30—5:30—6:30—8:00—10:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*2:00—6:30—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:35—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO WEST BERKELEY—Same as "To Berkeley."

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—6:50—7:20—7:50—8:20—8:50—9:20—*10:19—2:19—4:20—4:50—5:20—5:50—6:20—6:50—8:50—10:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:21—5:51—†9:15—*2:38—*3:15.

FROM 23D AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:25—8:55—10:53.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:01—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—10:55.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—Same as "From Berkeley."

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*8:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sunday only.

Standard Time furnished by Lick Observatory.

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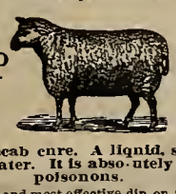
SHEEP  DIP.

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No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of Imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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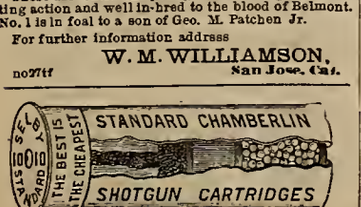

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'88 FAIRLAWN '88

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED,** and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters,** or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving,** can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and **the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

THE STALLIONS IN USE AT FAIRLAWN ARE

Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¾, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

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Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15¾; Jim Jewell, 2:19¼; Modoc, 2:19¾, etc. Limited to 20 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Alecto (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (1939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect March 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	Cemetery and San Mateo	2:20 P
†7:00 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park	6:40 A
8:30 A		*9:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		†3:30 P
*5:10 P		4:36 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		†7:50 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose, and Principal Way Stations	9:03 A
10:30 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	Almaden and Way Stations	4:36 P
8:30 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville,	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	Salinas and Monterey	6:40 P
8:30 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	(Capitola) and Santa Cruz	6:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	6:40

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M Train.

Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours. Through rate $8.50.

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Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING; good for return same day.

or Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon Tkt
San Bruno	$	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	
Millbrae		65	Gilroy	2 75	$1 00
Oak Grove		*90	Hollister		4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro		5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville		5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta		
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville		5 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey		5 00
Santa Clara	1 75				

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

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AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

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AT THE

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ARE UNSURPASSED,

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

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IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

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(Broad Gauge)

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

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HORSE BOOTS,

Horse Clothing.

RACING MATERIAL

IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT

J. A. McKERRON'S,

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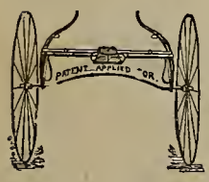
TOOMEY'S ROAD AND BREAK SULKY.



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AT PHIL DALY'S HANDICAP PIGEON SHOOT, at Long Branch, Feb. 14 and 15, 1888, The Parker won first and third prizes, taking $1,200 out of the $1,600 cash prizes, beating such shooters as C. W Budd, W. C. Graham (England), Frank Kleintz, Fred Erb Jr., and many others. "Hurrah for the United States, because the first and third prizes were won over foreign makes by The Parker Gun."—N. Y. WORLD.

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At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($3,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class it won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

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FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

Think of a blizzard in New York City—wind howling around corners, snow in huge drifts, people freezing to death, as powerful an athlete as Roscoe Conkling within an inch of succumbing, and that when the first month of spring was well advanced. Rare as it was, unprecedented in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, nothing like it in the annals so carefully kept from the date of its christening by the euphonious title of New Amsterdam, it is not unusual to see rough weather there at this season of the year. Although the early days did not come in like a lion it appears as though there was a halt called until the roughness of lions, tigers, grizzly bears, and all of the denizens of tropic, temperate and arctic circles were united and hurled on the devoted country at once. March should go out milder than a whole flock of lambs to make amends, though that will be only a trifling return for the damage. Contrast the weather so many were growling at here with the best of that of the winter months on the other side, and what a wide margin there is to the credit of California. There is no necessity for instituting a comparison between the 12th and 13th of March on this coast and corresponding dates in the same latitude which the Atlantic washes, any latitude, in fact, which crosses soil over which the stars and stripes wave, and east of the degree of longitude which marks the boundary of this State. When I hear people grumbling over the slight climatic vexations encountered in the "bay district," it requires a strong effort to refrain from reprimanding in terms more vigorous than polite; when I catch myself on the verge of growling there is a counter feeling of shame at the ingratitude which would harbor such thoughts for a moment. A grand country for horse or men, and so far as the duties of the weather clerk extend, there is no room for reasonable fault-finding.

This is unquestionably a "backward season." Nearly a month behind in the growth of grass and grain of the usual run, and at least two weeks later than any one season since 1874. There are some advantages to offset the drawbacks. Fruit is not likely to be in the least danger from late frosts, and it may be that the *terrible ordeal* of five or six degrees below the freezing point through which we have passed has destroyed embryotic insect pests which, if not frozen, would have worked injury. There could not be a more favorable outlook for grain and hay crops. The early-sown grain, though retarded by the cold, "stooled" well, and now that warm weather has come will make rapid advance. In all probability a few weeks from now will show that the breaks of the early part of the season has been followed by square work and the goal reached in good time. There should be a grand crop of hay, and after the scarcity and high prices of this year that will be a boom to purchasers. When a fair quality of hay cannot be obtained for less than $20 a ton, it is evident that California does not produce enough to meet the wants of buyers. At one-half of that price it would seem that there is more money in hay than in wheat and barley at prevailing figures, and the only point against production is bulkiness and the necessity for repeated handling. It is not improbable that owing to the lateness of the spring "haymaking showers" will come before any is cut and this will be favorable in two ways. In that case all will be saved increasing the supply, and if proper care is taken in curing there will be little of an inferior quality. Whichever way a consumer's preferences tend, whether wheat, oat, barley, alfalfa, or wildoat be the most fancied, all are good if cut at the proper time and properly handled hereafter.

For horses in training my choice is wheat, though a great deal is injured, not a little entirely worthless from having been cut before it reached its best stage, the largest proportion, however, being spoiled by being baled before the sweating stages had passed, or from the effects of rain. Not having any practical experience in growing "California hay" I cannot state with any degree of confidence the right time to cut or the after care. Timothy, clover, redtop and other grasses of the East I have grown and made into hay, though the first-named was by far the largest proportion of the whole. To make the best of that it had to be cut at a critical period, viz., after the bloom had passed and the seeds fairly formed. When in bloom there would be a cloud of dust at times when the breeze blew strong, and if cut before that stage had passed it made poor forage. So much dust would arise in pitching a load of this hay from mow or stack as to nearly suffocate the person who had that part of the labor to perform. This was thought to be the cause of heaves in horses, and unquestionably was one of the main causes. When I first went to Iowa, 1851, and for several years thereafter, heavey horses were unknown in the section where I lived. There the hay used was made from the prairie grasses, and that on uplands and high bottoms had a good deal of "rosin weed" in it, which was credited with the cause of there being entire freedom from that affection of the lungs so prevalent in the eastern States. But as the natural growth gave way before the encroachment of the breaking plow, and stock became numerous, "tame grasses" were sown, and not long after that heavey horses were frequently met. In my fourteen years of California experience very few horses have been observed with the complaint, so few that only two cases can be distinctly remembered.

The immunity in this country cannot be ascribed to rosin weed, and must come from the freedom from dust in the hay. Not a single case of "roaring" have I met, and though horses "may make a noise," the sound is entirely different from that which a roarer issues. The breathing machinery of California horses is certainly better than that which is furnished to eastern steeds, and when heats of four miles were in vogue, not nearly so much apparent lung distress as I have seen in a run of two miles "back home." Unless hay has been baled when not through sweating, or when damp, there is scarcely a trace of dust; it is juicier than timothy or clover hay, the sap evidently holding a larger proportion of saccharine matter in solution. My first summer in California I thought that horses could not be got in order on what had more the appearance of straw than the right kind of roughness for horses, and I had a friend who sent to Oregon for a few tons for me. When it came the horses did not seem to relish the change. In place of taking hold with the anticipated vigor, it was turned over with nose and feet, and there was no mistaking the look of disappointment on their countenances. Still the dislike was not sufficient proof that the wheat hay, which they had been eating, was as good when the object was to prepare them for racing, and they were forced to the "roughness" which had served so good a purpose on the far-away side of the mountains. With the same allowance of oats they fell away more rapidly than the "work" would warrant; they did not "scrape out" so nicely, and their excrements showed that the digestive organs were not doing the work so well. A return to California provender was accompanied by a more satisfactory state of affairs, and after that one trial I had no desire to repeat.

Habit is difficult to overcome. When Capt. T. G. Moore brought Idlewild to Chicago he ran out of "fodder." He claimed that the queen of the turf could not be trained successfully without the fodder she had been accustomed to. This was corn blades, and the only orthodox method of securing it entailed a good deal of labor. When the crop was just at the right stage the leaves were torn from the stalk until there was a handful which could be tucked between the ear and the stalk. When partially dried these were gathered and put into bunches to undergo a sweat, and after that were ready to be "housed." The housing was attended to with the same exactness, a scaffold made with poles reaching across the upper beams of the barn, the blades having been tied into bundles, a wisp of rye straw being the band. The bale ordered did not reach the captain for some days after it was expected, and Idlewild lost a race when the odds were a hundred to thirty that she would win. The captain cursed Chicago hay and everything else, though not with his usual emphasis, though he looked ten thousand curses when he learned that the largest winner had gone East on the late afternoon train. That properly cured corn blades were good food for race-horses in training cannot be denied as most of the southern horses in the old days were fed with them, and it may be that there is a resemblance between them and hay made from what are termed grain crops. Some trainers were so particular as to order the boys to stem them, *i. e.*, take the center stem out, though that would seem somewhat finical if pursued at the present time. Timothy hay was "pulled," oats "chopped" and hominy prepared by the stable boys in a hand mill regarded with the most favor. There were other notions which would look queer to trainers who cannot recall the practices of half a century ago, though it must be admitted that present systems are improvements on the old methods.

Writing about Iowa hay brings to remembrance an incident which happened in 1868. John M. Camon had been a resident of Iowa for several years, coming to California in 1860. He returned East, and in the year first mentioned was keeping the Spingler House on Union Square, N. Y. His bar was finely "fixed up," but what he took the most pride in showing were some of his California acquisitions, among them vases of straws cut to a proper length to imbibe juleps, cobblers, and other warm weather drinks through. "Talk about Iowa productions" he said, "brag about them as you are so fond of doing, why, the richest bottom land on the whole Mississippi cannot hold a candle to California. Look at *these* straws!" Acknowledging that the land he so fervidly extolled might produce some which would far excel Iowa, I accused him of forgetting his earlier experience, and though he owned a farm in Iowa, he had about as meager a knowledge of agriculture as any person could possess. Knowing this I wagered him dinner for a party of twelve that when I returned from Iowa after harvest, straws of Iowa production should be produced of larger size and of harder texture than those he had taken so much trouble to get. On the bottoms grew a species of grass, popularly known as "blue-joint," and it grew to a height in many places so as to completely hide horse and rider, though both were after the tallest pattern. In place of one tube, like cultivated cereals, the stems were composed of several tubes, which by cutting between the joints, could be pushed through each resembling a section of wheat or rye straw. Selecting a number which had diameters from one-quarter to half an inch, there was no need of calling in a referee, and the loser cheerfully paid the stake. A better dinner and rarer wines could not have been obtained at Delmonico's.

This blue-joint hay was not adapted for horses, though cattle seemed to thrive on it fully as well as that cut on the uplands. A majority of western trainers preferred "prairie hay" to that made from timothy, but that was of much lighter growth than blue-joint. On the rolling prairie two tons to the acre would be above the average, and with quite a mixture of rosin weed. It had a constipating effect, necessitating the use of mashes and alteratives. One of the main reasons for my preference for wheat hay is that it is rare, indeed, when using it, to have either constipation or the reverse. It is so nutritious, however, that the rations of oats must be curtailed or the animal will become so plethoric as to require more work and heavier sweats than would be given otherwise, and increase the danger of injuries resulting from the work. The "richness" of wheat hay is not due

entirely to the grain which is found in the heads, though when it has been cut so early that the seed is "in the milk" there will be a good deal of wheat, which, though shrunken, is still nutritious. If cut at a more advanced stage the grains are fuller, though stem and blades are more "woody." The difficulty of obtaining really good hay this winter, induced me to try barley hay for the first time. It had been cut at the nick of time, and was of a beardless variety, and though the trial has been restricted to a few tons, has been more satisfactory than anticipated. The horses evidently were better suited than with a fair quality of oat hay which they had been eating, but being greener than the former may have been the cause of their approval.

Prospects of good crops are not the only favorable out-look for the season of 1888. The *severe* weather which has been so powerfully anathematized by the ungrateful, may have slightly interfered with training horses, though from the reports there has never been a year when horses were doing so well. Few race-horses are exercising on public tracks, except at Sacramento, in comparison with former years, though this is accounted for by the number of private training grounds, and the increase of public tracks. There are still several weeks to intervene before the opening day of the Blood Horse Meeting, and though exercising was restricted to slow work during the prevalence of wet and cold, the weather has been so favorable for some time that a continuance will give plenty of opportunity for the sharpening process. Not so much talk about trial-runs, etc., the only place, in fact, from which anything is heard being Sacramento. Taking everything into consideration the Spring Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association should be of exceeding interest. When there were comparatively few horses, and these trained on public tracks, there was some chance of estimating their relative ability. It can be said, with due regard to truth, that the most astute of touts cannot obtain a line which will be at all safe to follow. The watch may tell that certain animals are a good way above the ordinary run, other watches are telling the same story, numbers one and two being in total ignorance of each others revelations From the early part of November to the last of April there is a chance for changes which none can foresee, the laggard of the former month exhibiting unexpected speed, the brilliant performer of 1887 losing form and unable to come within many degrees of his former record.

With plenty of contestants, and these measurably "unknown," spring meetings cannot fail to be interesting. That the fields will be large is assured, and that the other conditions will prevail is nearly as certain. What with Rancho del Paso, Palo Alto, the stables of Theo. Winters, R. P. Ashe, D. McCarthy, those in training at Pleasanton, Fresno, Sacramento, Los Angeles and other places, there cannot be a lack of performers. That there will be speed and staying qualities in keeping with the numbers goes without saying; that there will be a huge attendance and the briskest speculation is the opinion of all when the topic is the Spring Meeting, and, therefore, how on earth is there a chance for anything but a grand time? Nearly every letter received from correspondents who contemplate a visit to San Francisco contains the clause "I will be on hand at the Spring Meeting," and there is likely to be a large influx of eastern visitors at that genial portion of springtime. It may be that I am prone to regard April as the finest month of the California year without duly weighing the claims of some of the others. There have been years when February bore the palm, with occasional Januarys which could scarcely be bettered. And so the whole dozen of calendar months could be gone through with something in favor to be said of each, though I cannot recall a single April which was not close up in the race for the weather premium. My first sight of California was in April. Leaving Chicago before a bud began to swell on the earliest trees, all the way across Illinois and Iowa winter sitting with downright pressure in the lap of spring (it had not commenced lingering), the plains of Nebraska, general dreariness on every hand until the last day came of the overland journey, it is not surprising that the first impressions should color subsequent knowledge. What a grand time for a race meeting, as the Sacramento track came into view with verdure like that of June, and an atmosphere that came through the open windows of the cars bearing the balm of a thousand flowers, was the first thought.

Snow on the mountains. Where we breakfasted the landlord took me into the second story of the house to show where the snow was shoveled from the windows, and the marks of the scoops still plainly visible. Right merrily the wheels rattled down the grade, and the post-prandial smoke was yet hovering in the air when there were green shrubs and patches of wildflowers among the bushes. Previous to that morning cribbage, whist, books and papers were called to aid in overcoming the monotony of the journey, but there were so many attractions that all of these adjuncts to time-killing were tabooed, and conversation mainly restricted to expressions of admiration. Though the "sleeper" was well filled, there were only a few residents of California, and at times these were plied with a torrent of queries. It seemed as though every hundred feet of lowered altitude brought out new beauties, and when the valley of the Sacramento was reached there were fields of grain waving in the breeze, and a profusion of flowers. A few days after we reached San Francisco the horses came, and they were sent to the Oakland Trotting Park. Not yet the middle of April and the grasses so luxuriant that animals were virtually up to their eyes in clover, although I afterwards learned that they were burrowing their heads into the clover blossoms in search of alfilleria and wild oats. It would require many chapters to describe the April scenes, so enchanting to those who had been accustomed to such an antitheton as central Iowa and northern Illinois presents, and the remembrance may have something to do in establishing the preference on an enduring basis. Give us typical California April weather during the spring meeting and better could scarcely be imagined.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Entries to the Spring Meeting.

1—Introduction Purse—$400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards; maidens, if three years old, allowed 7 lbs; if four years old or upwards allowed 12 lbs. One mile.
J. Cabrera, h m, 4, Leap Year by Norfolk, dam imp. Lady Jane.
R. S. Fallon, b g, 4, Applause by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.
J. B. Haggin, br c, 3, Tennyson by Longfellow, dam Lucy Jackson.
J. B. Haggin, b f, 3, Katbleen by Horrah, dam Kitty Clark.
J. R. Hodson, ch c, 4, Fred Archer by Thad Stevens, dam Brown Bess.
B. C. Holly, br c, 3, Sid by Siddartha, dam Vestella.
F. P. Lowell, b c, 3, Leon by Leinster, dam Ada A.
Maltese Villa Stable, h h, 4, Tribonlet by King Ban, dam Herzegovina.
Maltese Villa Stable, ch f, 3, Geraldine by Grinstead, dam Consin Peggy.
Owen Bros., ch f, 4, Gold Cup by Enquirer, dam Buttercup.
Palo Alto, b c, 3, Peel by Monday, dam Precious.
Palo Alto, blk f, 3, imp. Gorgo by Isonomy, dam imp. Flirt.
G. W. Trahern, ch f, 4, Blue Bonnet by Joe Hooker, dam Kate Carson.
G. W. Trabern, br m, 5, Haidee by King Alfonso, dam imp. Inverness.
Van Ness & Milroy, ch f, 4, Adeline by Enquirer, dam Analyne.
Jas. Woodburn, ch c, 3, J. M. R. by imp. Kelpie, dam Laurine.
Mrs. S. B. Wolfskill, b m, 5, Edelweiss by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone.

2—The California Stakes—For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out on or before January 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money, with $500 added; second horse to receive $100, third to save stake. Half a mile. Closed Aug. 15, 1887, with 54 entries, of which 11 declared out.

3—Purse $350, of which $50 to second; for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 lbs.; if four years old, allowed 10 lbs.; if five years old or upwards, allowed 15 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.
John Adams, ch c, 3, Mart Gibson by Joe Hooker, dam Jennie Gibson.
John Adams, ch f, 3, Miss Mitford by Joe Hooker, dam Pearl.
W. L. Appleby, ch f, 4, Notidle by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.
J. B. Chase, ch g, 3, Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
Cockrill Bros., b m, 5, Daisy D. by Wheatly, dam Black Maria.
A. Cooper, ch g, 4, Dynamite by Joe Hooker, dam Chestnut Belle.
J. B. Haggin, b f, 3, Bas Bleu by Duke of Magenta, dam Blue Stocking.
J. B. Haggin, ch f, 3, Emotion by Falsetto, dam Emeti.
Maltese Villa Stable, ch f, 4, Idalene Cotton by Jim Brown, dam Lizzie P.
Maltese Villa Stable, ch f, 3, Geraldine by Grinstead, dam Cousin Peggy.
McCarty Bros., ch g, 5, Tom Daly by Kyrle Daly, dam Columbia.
A. Y. Stephenson, ch f, 3, Susie S, by Marmaduke, dam Pirouette.
G. W. Trahern, br m, 5, Haidee by King Alfonso, dam imp. Inverness.
G. W. Trahern, ch f, 4, Blue Bonnet by Joe Hooker, dam Kate Carson.
D. H. Tully, h g, 4, Torpedo by Jim Brown, dam Julia Morgan.
Van Ness & Millroy, b h, a, Haucock by California, dam Abbie W.
Thad Williams, ch f, 3, Lily by Milner, dam by imp. Intruder.
T. H. Williams Jr., blk h, a, Bryant W. by Monday, dam Bebe.
J. Woodburn, ch c, 3, J. M. R. by imp. Kelpie, dam Laurine.
Mrs. S. B. Wolfskill, b m, 5, Edelweiss by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone.

4—The Tidal Stakes—For three-year-olds (foals of 1885); $100 each, half forfeit, or $10 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1877; or $20 if declared out Aug. 1, 1887; or $30 if declared out Jan. 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $600 added; the second to receive $200, third to save stake. One mile and a quarter. Closed Aug. 15, 1886, with 40 entries, of which 10 declared out.

5—Purse $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 pounds; if four years old allowed 10 pounds; of five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. Mile heats.
L. A. Blasingame, b h, 5, Hermes by Bayswater, dam Heroladae.
J. B. Chase, ch g, 3, Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
A. Cooper, ch g, 4, Dynamite by Joe Hooker, dam Chestnut Belle.
R. S. Fallon, h g, 4, Anplause by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.
J. B. Haggin, h f, 3, Kathleen by Hurrah, dam Kitty Clark.
B. C. Holly, ch f, 3, Fusilade'a Last by J. W. Norton, dam Fusilade.
Maltese Villa Stable, ch f, 4, Idalene Cotton by Jim Brown, dam Lizzie P.
McCarty Bros., h g, 3, King Alfred by King Alfonso, dam Flash.
G. W. Trahern, b g, a, Dave Douglas by Leinster, dam Lilly Simpson.

6—Selling Purse $300, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds and upwards. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; 2 pounds allowed to each $100 less down to $1,000; then one pound each for $100 less down to $300. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race. Seven-eighths of a mile.
W. L. Appleby, ch m, 4, Lanra Gardner by Jim Brown, dam Avail.
J. B. Chase, ch g, 3, Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
J. B. Haggin, ch c, 3, Paucho by King Alfonso, dam Penumbra.
J. B. Haggin, b f, 3, Bas Bleu by Duke of Magenta, dam Blue Stocking.
J. B. Haggio, h g, 4, Silver Bow by Fechter, dam Belle of the Meade.
W. E. Hazlitt, b g, a, Belahaw by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson.
C. Jones, ch g, 4, John S. by Leinster, dam Lilly H.
Maltese Villa Stable, ch f, 4, Idalene Cotton by Jim Brown, dam Lizzie P.
McCarty Bros, ch g, 5, Tom Daly by Kyrle Daly, dam Columbia.
Owen Bros., h c, 4, Oro by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.
A. Y. Stephenson, b m, 6, Avondale by Marmaduke, dam Pironette.
G. W. Trohern, b m, 5, Katie A. by Bullion, dam by imp. Mickey Free.
D. H. Tully, b g, 4, Torpedo by Jim Brown, dam Julia Morgan.
Thad Williams, ch f, 3, Lily by Milner, dam by imp. Intruder.
T. H. Williams Jr., blk h, a, Bryant W. by Monday, dam Bebe.
Jas. Woodburn, ch c, 3, J. M. R. by imp. Kelpie, dam Laurine.

7—The Vernal Stakes—For two-year-olds; $10 each, p p, with $300 added, second to receive $30. Winner of the California Stake on the 6rst day to carry 3 pounds extra; horses starting in that race and not placed allowed 3 pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.
John Adams, ch g Beppo by Joe Hooker, dam Belle.
John Adams, ch g Little One by Joe Hooker, dam Ita Anderson.
J. B. Chase, ch f Glen Ellen by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
J. B. Haggin, h g Jubilee by Kyrle Daly, dam Joy.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Sonoma by Longfield, dam Carrie C.
J. B. Haggin, ch g So So by Longfield, dam Sozodont.
B. C. Holly, br f Cassandra by Kyrle Daly, dam Chiquita.
Maltese Villa Stable, b f Gladys by Flood, dam Riglin.
McCarty Bros., ch g Tiburon by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Queen.
McCarty Bros., ch g Harry Mac by Ryder Ali, dam Madame Rowett.
W. M. Murry, b c Robin Hood by Flood, dam Robin Girl.
W. M. Murry, b c N. Y. M. by Shannon, dam Demirep.
W. M. Murry, b c Almont by Three Cheers, dam Question.
W. M. Murry, b f Isabella by Norfolk, dam Maggie S.
Palo Alto, h f Shannon Rose by Shannon, dam imp. Fairy Rose.
Palo Alto, ch f Aurelia by Wildidle, dam imp. Amelia.
Palo Alto, b f Fanstine by Flood, dam imp. Flirt.
Palo Alto, b c Tracy by Shannon, dam imp. Goula.
F. P. Pray, h c Duke Spencer by Duke of Norfolk, dam Lou Spencer.
L. U. Shippee, br f Pic Nic by imp. Mr. Pickwick, dam imp. Countess.
L. U. Shippee, br f Gleucola by imp. Glengarry, dam Marcola.
L. U. Shippee, b f Songstress by Luke Blackburn, dam imp. Malihran.
H. I. Thornton, br f Zinfandel by Longfield, dam Enfaula.
H. I. Thornton, br g Jack Pot by Joe Hooker, dam Lugena.
H. I. Thornton, ch c Joe Hoge by Joe Hooker, dam Viola R.
T. H. Williams Jr., b f Lady Helen by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.
Theo. Winters, b c Leh by Joe Hooker, dam Illusion.
Theo. Winters, ch c Joe Courtney by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.
Theo. Winters, c roan c Telish by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

8—The Pacific Derby—For three-year-olds (foals of 1885); $100 each, half-forfeit, or $10 if declared out Jan. 1, 1887; or $20 if declared out Aug. 1, 1887; or $30 if declared out Jan. 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $750 added; second to receive $200, third to save stake. One mile and a half. Closed Aug. 15, 1886, with 41 entries, of which 10 declared out.

9—Selling Purse—$350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. Conditions as in No. 6. One mile.
W. L. Appleby, ch m, 4, Laura Gardner by Jim Brown, dam Avail.
J. B. Haggin, ch c, 3, Pancho by King Alfonso, dam Penumbra.
J. R. Hodson, ch c, 4, Fred Archer by Thad Stevens, dam Brown Bess.
B. C. Holly, br c, 3, Hamlet by Regent, dam Nannie Holton.
B. W. Levens, blk g, a, Black Pilot by Echo, dam Madge Duke.
Maltese Villa Stable, ch f, 4, Idalene Cotton by Jim Brown, dam Lizzie P.
Maltese Villa Stable, ch g, 4, Elwood by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
W. M. Murry, ch c Peregrine by Joe Hooker or Jumbo, dam Irene Harding.
W. M. Murry, ch g Adonis by Joe Hooker, dam Posa.
Owen Bros., h c, 4, Oro by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.
A. Y. Stephenson, b m, 6, Avondale by Marmaduke, dam Pirouette.
G. W. Trahern, b m, 5, Katie A. by Bullion, dam by imp. Mickey Free.
T. H. Williams Jr., blk h, a, Bryant W. by Monday, dam Bebe.

10—The Gano Stakes—For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out on or before January 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $500 added; second horse to receive $100, third to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 15, 1887, with 53 entries, of which 12 declared out.

11—Purse $350, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winners of any race at this meeting, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs. extra. Three-quarter mile heats.
W. L. Appleby, ch m, 4, Notidle by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.
J. B. Chase, ch g, 3, Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
J. B. Haggin, b f, 3, Kathleen by imp. Hurrah, dam Kitty Clark.
J. B. Haggin, ch f, 3, Emotion by Falsetto, dam Emeti.
B. C. Holly, br c Sid by Siddartha, dam Violetta.
Maltese Villa Stable, ch f, 4, Idalene Cotton by Jim Brown, dam Lizzie P.
McCarty Bros., ch g, 5, Tom Daly by Kyrle Daly, dam Columbia.
McCarty Bros., hy g, 3, King Alfred by King Alfonso, dam Flash.
G. W. Trahern, ch f, 4, Blue Bonnet by Joe Hooker, dam Kate Carson.
T. Williams Jr., blk h, a, Bryant W. by Monday, dam Bebe.
Mrs. S. B. Wolfskill, h m, 5, Edelweiss by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone.

12—Purse $500—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Winner of the Tidal Stakes at the meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of the Pacific Derby 7 pounds extra; of both 10 pounds extra. One mile and three-eighths.
L. A. Blasingame, h h. 5, Hermes by Bayswater, dam Heroladae.
J. Cabrera, h m, 4, Leap Year by Norfolk, dam imp. Lady Jane.
Cockrill Bros., b m, 5, Daisy D. by Wheatly, dam Black Maria.
R. C. Fallon, b g, 4, Applause by ThreeC heers, dam Alice N.

J. B. Haggin, b f, 3, Bas Blsn by Duks of Magsnta, dam Blue Stocking.
J. B Haggin, ch t, 3, Emotion by Falsstto, dam Emeti.
J. B. Haggin, br c, 3, Tennyson by Longfsllow, dam Lucy Jackson.
B. C. Holly, ch f, 3, Fusilads's Last by J. W. Norton, dam Fusilade.
Maltese Villa Stable, b h, 4, Tribonlst by King Ban, dam Hsrzegovina.
McCarty Bros., ch h, 4, C. H. Todd by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.
W. M. Murry, ch g, 3, Adonis by Jos Hooksr, dam Puss.
Palo Alto, blk f, 3, imp. Gorgo by Isonomy, dam imp. Flirt.
Palo Alto, b c, Pesl by Monday, dam Precious.
H. I. Thornton, b f, 4, Narcola by Norfolk, dsm Ada C.
Van Ness & Milroy, cb m, 4, Adsline by Enquirer, dam Analyne.

13—Purss $400, of which $50 to ths second, $25 to ths third; for thrse-year-old fillies. Winner of any three-year-old racs at this meeting to carry 5 ponnds extra; of two, 8 ponnds sxtra. Ons mile and a sixteenth.
W. L. Applsby, ch f, 3, Carmsn by Wildidle, dam Nettia Brown.
J. B. Hagsin, ch f, 3, Emotion by Falsstto, dam Emsti.
J. B. Haggin, b f, 3, Kathlesn by imp. Hurrab, dam Kitty Clark.
J. B. Haggin, b f, 3, Bas Blsn by Duks of Magenta, dam Blue Stocking.
Maltsss Villa Stable, ch f, 3, Geraldine by Grinstsad, dam Consin Psggy.
Owsn Bros., ch f Serpoletts by Norfolk, dam Mattie Gleon.
Palo Alto, blk f, 3, imp. Gorgo by Isonomy, dam imp. Flirt.
A. Y. Stephenson, ch f, 3, Susie S. by Marmadnke, dam Pironette.

14—Purss $400, of wbich $50 to ths second, $25 to third; handicap for two-year-olds. Declaration $5, to go to ths Racing Fond. Weights announcsd the day bsfore the racs at 10 o'clock A. M. Declarations dns at 6 P. M. ths sams day. Sevsn-eighths of a mils.
W. L. Applsby, blk f Futurity by John A., dam Ella Doane,
J. B. Haggin, b g Juhiles by Kyrle Daly, dam Joy.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Sonoma by Longfield, dam Carris C.
J. R. Hodson, ch f Maid of Honor by Jos Hooksr, dam Puss.
B. C. Holly, br f Cassandra by Kyrls Daly, dam Chiqnita.
McCarty Bros., ch g Tibnron by Duks of Magsnta, dam imp. Qneen.
McCarty Bros., ch c Harry Mac by Hydsr Ali, dam Madam Rowstt.
W. M. Murry, b c Robin Hood by Flood, dam Rohin Girl.
W. M. Murry, h c N. Y. M. by Shannon, dam Demirep.
W. M. Murry, b c Almont by Three Chsers, dam Question.
W. M. Murry, b f Isabslla by Norfolk, dam Maggis S.
Oak Grove Stabls, ch c Sherman by Lainster, dam Annt Jane.
Palo Alto, b c Tracy by Shannon, dam imp. Gonla.
Palo Alto, ch f Anrslia by Wildidls, dam imp. Amslia.
Palo Alto, h f Fanstins by Flood, dam imp. Flirt.
Palo Alto, b f Shannon Ross by Shannon, dam imp. Fairy Rose.
F. P. Pray, h c Duke Spsnoer by Duks of Norfolk, dam Lou Spencer.
H. I. Thornton, br c Zinfandsl by Longfield, dam Eufanla.
H. I. Thornton, br g Jack Pot by Joe Hooker, dam Eugena.
H. I. Thornton, ch c Joe Hogs by Jos Hooker, dam Viola R.
Theo. Wintsrs, ch c Bronco by Joe Hooksr, dam Laura Winston.
Theo. Winters, cb c Don Joss by Jos Hooksr, dam Conntsss Zsika.
Theo. Winters, ch r c Telisb by Norfolk, dam Ballinstts.

15—Purss $350, of which $50 to sscond. Ownsrs' handicap for horses that bavs started and not won at this msstiug. Entries closs with ths secretary, or throngh ths sntry box, at tbs track at 6 P. M. ths day bsfors ths racs. Wsights to be carried mnst bs given with ths sntry. Winnsrs of Nos. 14 and 15, if entered in this rscs, may be withdrawn without psnalty. Ons mils and an eighth.

16—Purss $750, for all agss; sntrance $25 eacb from starters. Starting monsy dividsd 70 per cent. to ths second and 30 per cent. to ths third horss. Declarations $15, to go to ths Racing Fund. Thres-year-olds to cerry 90 pounds; four-ysar-olds 108 nonnds; five-ysar-olds and upwards 114 ponnds. Sex allowances. Ons mils and thrss-quarters.
W. L. Applsby, cb m, 4, Laura Gardnsr by Jim Brown, dam Avail.
J. Cabrsra, b m, 4, Leap Year by Norfolk, dam imp. Lady Jane.
J. B. Haggin, ch c, 3, Phantom by Jos Hooker, dam Cordslia Plsnst.
J. B. Haggin, b f, 3, Love Knot by Kyrls Daly, dam My Love.
J. B. Haggin, h f, 3, Kathlsen by imp. Hurrab, dam Kitty Clark.
B. W. Lavens, blk g, a, Black Pilot by Echo, dam Madge Duke.
F. P. Lowell, b c, 3, Leon by Leinster, dam Ada A.
Maltese Villa Stable, ch h, 4, Elwood by Norfolk, dam Ballinstts.
W. M. Murry, ch g, 3, Adonis by Jos Hooker, dam Puss.
Oak Grove Stabls, ch c, 3, Cannis Scott by Leinstsr, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
Palo Alto, blk f, 3, imp. Gorgo by Isonomy, dam imp. Flirt.
H. I. Thorton, b m, 4, Narcola by Norfolk, dam Ada C.
G. W. Trahern, b g, a, Davs Donglass by Leinstsr, dam Lilly S.
Van Ness & Milroy, ch f, 4, Adslius by Enquirer, dam Analyus.
Van Ness & Milroy, b c, 3, Bolero by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
L. A. Blasingams, b h, 5, Hsrmes by Bayswater, dam Hsrcladae.

A Prolific Mare.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—In your valued paper of March 10th, in writing on twins, yon advance ths thsory of doubls conception from tbe sarvices of ths stallions. Now I have a mars, Lady H, sevsn ysars old, honght of S. DsWitt, that was bred to Garfield on June 16, 1884, ona sarvics. On May 15, 1885, she foalsd twins—one of eaoh sex—the filly largs and ths othsr very small. Both ars alivs and hars now. On May 30th, 1886, she foalsd a filly by a son of Nephsw, and May 4th, 1887, a filly by Anteros, making four foals in elevsn days less than two years. Who beats that record? Shs is now in foal to Bay Rose, and if nothing goss wrong will bave ths fifth ons in less than thres years. If twins yon shall hear from bsr again.

Tulare, March 18tb, 1888. J. W. Bennett.

Ths light-weight (sevsnty-fivs ponnds) jockay Freeman is attracting mnch attention, and rsceiving many compliments for his snperior riding at New Orlsans. He is a whits lad with carroty bair and lsval head.

Bankrupt, the son of Spsndthrift and Anthorsss, is reported to he in splendid shape this ysar, and it is anticipatsd that he will again sbow the pbenomenal speed of his two-year-old form.

Stakes at Stockton.

Ths stakss of ths San Joaqnin Valley Agricultural Society closed on the 15th, with ths following sntries:

TROTTING—STATE.

For two-year-olds; 2:40 class.
Hoppin Bros.' b c Gen. Logan by Alex Button, dam Winnis.
R. C. Sargsant's ch c by Ross S., dam by Black Hawk.
L. J. Ross's b f Vesolia by Stamboul, dam Inez by Ths Moor.
J. W. Knox's blk c Secrstary by Dirsctor, dam by Volnnteer.
L. U. Shippss's b c Kilrain by Hawtborns, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian.
L. U. Shippss's b f Maggie S. by Hawtborns, dam Lady Black Hawk.
L. U. Shippes's b c Motion by Electionesr, dam Edith Carr by Clark Chief.
E. Giddings' ch g Edwin G. by Sidnsy, dam by Dashaway.
J. E. Durham's br f by Condnctor, dam by Pinols Patchen.

For tbrse-year-olds or nndsr; 2:30 class.
L. J. Rose's b f Nsbnshta by Stamboul, dam Nelnska.
L. U. Shippee's b c Mosss S. by Hawthorns, dam a Black Hawk Mars.
A. McDowell's b o Direct by Dirsctor, dam Echora by Echo.
A. McDowall's blk c Littls Black Jng by Director, dam ths dam of Little Brown Jug.
Hammond & Halman's cb o Strathway by Steinway, dam Conntess by Whippla's Hamblstonian.
E. Giddings' b c Minot by Bay Rose, dam by Hiuman's Consul.
L. U. Shippss's br f Ida May by Hawthorne, dam by Chieftain.
J. A. Goldsmith's — f Sistsr V. by Sidnsy, dam Nsttie Lambsrt.

For four-year-olds or nnder; 2:25 class.
G. M. Millsr's b f Flora M. by Elsctor, dam Phœbs Drsw.
H. W. Ssale's b g Rex by Anteeo, dam Accidsnt by Elmo.
C. E. Nssdham's br c Steve Whippls by Chrisman's Hambletonian, dam Twist.
H. Nicswonger's b f Nsttis C. by Elector, dam by Nena Sahib.
H. Nicswonger's br g Leck by Elector, dam Amanda.
L. M. Morss's b g Prince Albsrt by Dsxtsr Prince, dam Minnis L.
L. J. Ross's b g Dnbec by Snltan, dam by Cal. Dsxter.
L. U. Shippes's b c J. C. Shellsy by Hawthorne, dam by Morgan Rattler.
A. A. Millsr's g g Last Chance by Romsro, dam by Volnnteer.
L. U. Shippes's blk c Moses S. by Hawtborne, dam by Black Hawk.
G. Valsnsin's blk c Shamrook by Buccaneer, dam Fsrn Leaf.

TROTTING—DISTRICT.

For two-year-olds.
W. Murray's br c J. R. by Elector, dam Gipssy.
L. A. Richards' b f Sadie by Elector.
G. H. Miller's b f Jessis May by Elector, dam Phœbs May.
R. C. Sargsnt's ch c by Ross S., dam Black Hawk Mars.
L. M. Morss's b c Homsr by Dsxter Prince, dam by Santa Clans.
L. M. Morse's ch f Idalsne by Dexter Prince, dam by Abbotsford.
L. U. Shippee's b c Kilrain by Hawthorne, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian.
L. U. Shippee's b f Maggis S. by Hawthorne, dam Lady Black Hawk.
L. U. Shippes's b o Motion by Electioneer, dam Edith Carr by Clark Chief.
C. W. Brunton's b f Shs by Mt. Vernon, dam by McClellan.
Geo. M. French's ch f Kitty Vernon by Mt. Vernon, dam by Chisftain.

For three-year-olds or nndsr.
L. A. Richard's b f Bell Tone by Elsctor.
L. M. Morse's hr c by Dirsctor, dam by Santa Claus.
L. U. Shippss's b o Moses S. hy Hawthorne, dam a Black Hawk Mars.
G. W. Fox's br f Grace Vsrnon by Mt. Vsrnon.
B. C. Holly's ch g Ban Davis.
L. U. Shippes's br f Ida May by Hawthorns, dam by Chieftain.

For four-year-olds or nnder.
G. H. Millsr's b f Flora M. by Elector, dam Phœbs Drew.
C. W. Turnsr's h c Rsliabls by Rsliancs, dam by McClellan.
C. E. Nssdham's br c Steve Whippls hy Chrisman's Hamlstonian, dam Twist.
H. Nicswonger's h f Nsttis C. hy Elector, dam hy Nena Sahib.
H. Nicswonger's br g Leck by Elector, dam Amanda.
L. M. Morss's b g Prince Albert by Dsxtsr Princs, dam Winnis.
L. U. Shippss's h c J. C. Shelley hy Hawthorne, dam hy Morgan Rattler.
L. U. Shippee's b c Moses S. hy Hawthorne, dam a Black Hawk Mars.

RUNNING—STATE.

For two-year-olds. Ons mils.
A. Lathrop's h c Flood Tide by Flood, dam Lady Evangelius.
A. Lathrop's ch f Anrslia by Wildidls, dam imp. Amslia.
A. Lathrop's h f Shannon Ross, dam Shannon hy imp. Fairy Ross.
L. U. Shippee's ch f Agnss B. by imp. Glsngary, dam Ensns.
L. U. Shippss'a b f Songstrss by Lnks Blackhnrn, dam Malihran.
L. U. Shippee's br f Picnic by imp. Mr. Pickwick, dam imp. Conntess.
B. C. Holly's br f Cassandra hy imp. Kyrls Daly, dam Chiquita.

For thres-year-olds or over. Milc heats.
B. C. Holly's br c Sid, 3, by imp. Siddsrtha, dam Vestella.
L. A. Blasingame's b h Hermes, 5, by Bayswatsr, dam Hsroladas.
Owsn Bros.' ch f Ssrpolette, 3, by Norfolk, dsm Mattie Glenn.
Owsn Bros.' oh f Corona by Norfolk, dam Sister to Lottsry.
R. T. McCarthy's ch f Snsie.

RUNNING—DISTRICT.

For two-year-olds. Ons mils.
A. D. Harrison's cb f Maud Granger hy Joe Daniels, dam Amanda L.
L. U. Shippes's ch f Agnes B. by imp. Glsngary, dam Ensne.
L. U. Shippee's b f Songstrsss by Lnks Blackburn, dam Malibran.
L. U. Shippee's br f Picnic by imp. Mr. Pickwick, dam imp. Conntsss.

For three-year-olds or over. Mils heats.
A. D. Harrison's ch g Hallo, 5, by Shannon, dam Marshra.
G. W. Trahern's b g Davs Douglas, aged, by Leinster, dam Lilly Simpson.

State Fair Colt Stakes.

The Colt Stakss of ths State Agricultural Society closed on the 15th inst. with the following sntries:

No. 1—For two-ysar-olds. $50 sntrance, of wbicb $10 must accompsny nomination; $15 payabls July 1st, and remaining $25 payable August 10th. $300 added by ths society.
H. L. Hoppin & Bro., Yolo, b c Gsnsral Logan by Alsx. Button, dam Winnis.
Charles Thornqnest, Oakland, b c Cupid by Sidnsy, dam Venus.
John P. Sweeney, Carson City, b c Gibbsr by Gibraltar, dam Sooner by Brackenridge.
G. H. Millsr, Stockton, b f Jessis May by Elector, dam Phœbs Drew.
Palo Alto's br f Palo Alto Bells by Electionser, dam Beautiful Bells.
Palo Alto's br f Norlaine by Norval, dam Elaine by Messengsr Duroc.
Palo Alto's b f Sunol by Electioneer, dam Waxana by General Benton.
Palo Alto's b c Coin by Electionesr, dam Cecil by General Benton.
Palo Alto's br c Comoneer by Electionesr, dam Mollie Cobb by Gensral Benton.
L. U. Shippse, Stockton, b c Kilrain by Hawthorne, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian.
L. U. Shippee's b c Motion by Elsctionesr, dam by Clark Chief.
C. R. Hoppin, Yolo, b f Yola by Cubit, dam Molly by Dietz' St. Clair.
William Corbitt, San Mateo, br f —— hy LeGrand, dam by Arthurton.
Plessanton Stock Farm Company, Plsasanton, b f Margarst S. by Director, dam May Day.
Z. E. Simmons, Lexington, Ky., b f Fortuna by Florida, dam by George Wilkes.
L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, b f Vssolia by Stamboul, dam Inez by The Moor.

No. 2—For three-ysar-olds or nnder. $100 sntrancs, of which $25 mnst accompany nomination; $25 payabls July 1st, and remaining $50 payabls August 10, 1888. $400 added by ths society.
G. E. Gnsrne, Oakland, b c Alfred G. by Anteeo, dam by Specnlation.
Chas. David, San Francisco, g c Collector by Director, dam Kit.
Jas. Dustin, Oakland, br c Balkan by Mambrino Wilkes, dam Fanny Fern by Jack Hawkins.
Palo Alto's ch f Anssima by Anssl, dam Elaine by Messengsr Duroc.
Palo Alto's b o Pomona by Electionesr, dam Pearl by Georgs Lancaster.
Palo Alto's b o Lowsll by Electioneer, dam Lady Lowell by Schultze's St. Clair.
Palo Alto's b c Cedric by Elsctionesr, dam Cecil by Gsnsral Banton.
Palo Alto's ch f Arodi by Piedmont, dam Arol by Electionesr.
Palo Alto's b c Monteith by Electionesr, dam Mamis C. by imp. Hercules.
L. U. Shippes, Stockton, b c Moses S. by Hawthorne, dam by McCrscksn's Black Hawk.
L. U. Shippse's b f Ida May by Hawthorns, dam by Chieftain.
W. C. Harlan, Wintsrs, br f Dinah by Promptsr, dam Sproul Mare by Ths Moor.
Jamss P. Ksrr, San Francisco, b c Msmo by Sidney, dam Flirt.
G. W. Woodward, Woodland, blk c Burbank S. hy Alex. Button, dam Imogene by Todhunter's Mambrino.
Wm. Corbitt, San Mateo, h g Grandss by LeGrand, dam Norma by Arthurton.
Westwood Stock Farm, Visalia, ch c Strathway by Steinway, dam Conntsss by Whipple's Hamblstonian.
J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, — Sister V. by Sidney, dam Nettis Lambert.
Pleasanton Stock Farm Company, Pleasanton, blk c Direct by Director, dam Echora.
L. J. Rose, San Gabrisl, b f Nshnshta by Stamboul, dam Nslnska by Snltan.

No. 3—For four-year-olds or nnder. Conditions eams as for thrss-year-olds.
G. H. Miller, Stockton, b f Flora M. by Elsctor, dam Phœbs Drsw.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Maidsn hy Electioneer, dam May Qneen by Alexander's Norman.
Palo Alto's b f Ella by Electionssr, dam Lady Ellen by Carr's Mambrino.
Palo Alto's ch c Carlisls by Pisdmont, dam Idabell by Rysdyk's Hamhletonian.
Palo Alto's dk br c Elsctricity by Electioneer, dam Midnight by Pilot Jr.
Palo Alto's b f Meta by Pisdmont, dam Mecca by Mobawk Chief.
Palo Alto's b c Wellington hy Elsctioneer, dam Waxana by Gensral Banton.
L. U. Shippes, Stockton, b c John C. Shslley by Hawthorne, dam by Morgan Rattler.
L. U. Shippee's b c Mosss S. (3) by Hawthorns, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.
Wm. Corbitt, San Matso, h f Gina Wilkes by Gny Wilkss, dam Blanche by Arthurton.
Valsnsin Stock Farm, Pleasanton, blk c Shamrock by Buccaneer, dam Fernlsaf by Flaxtail.
L. J. Ross's b g Dnbeo by Snltan, dam hy Cal. Dexter.

Mr. W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., has sold to Jefferson & Sseman his three-year-old brown filly Daisy Rose by Snltan. First dam Minnshaha by Stsven's Bald Chief; second dam Nellis Clay by C. M. Clay Jr. No. 22, third dam by Abdallah No. 1; fonrth dam by Engineer II No. 3, sire of Lady Suffolk, record 2:26½. Daisy Ross is not only a fast filly herself, bnt is a foll sister to Sweetheart, record 2:22½; Eva, 2:23½; Alcazsr, 2:23, and her dam was the dam of Beantiful Bells, record 2:29½, and she in turn is the dam of Hinda Ross, record 2:19½; St. Belle, 2:24; and Ball Boy, record 2:26. In this fil Mr. Wilson parted with ons of his vary best.

Bookmakers' Odds.

[N. Y. Sportsman]

A friend of mine, who spent some weeks at Saratoga last summer, indulged his propensity of playing the races to a moderate extent.

My friend had some sporting education as to the profits and losses of dealing with bookmakers, so he contented himself with making his investments in the "overnight" pools instead of depositing his money with the "barking bookies." The following shows the difference in the odds obtained by playing the "pools" instead of the "books," and which have been verified by me in reference to the "overnight" quotations published in the daily papers, and the starting odds of the bookmakers, as given in Goodwin's Guide.

Date.	Name of Horse.	Pool Odds.	Book Odds.
July 22	Bramhleton	13 to 1 agst	6 to 1 agst
" 27	Swift	Evens	2 to 1 on
" 28	Dunboyne.....	2½ to 1 agst	7 to 5 agst
" 30	Irish Pat.....	5 to 1 agst.....	2 to 1 agst
Aug. 5	Chance.....	12 to 1 agst	8 to 1 agst
" 8	Volante	10 to 6 on... ..	3 to 1 on
" 9	Wary.....	7 to 1 agst	5 to 2 agst
" 13	Kaloolah	4½ to 1 agst	2 to 1 agst
" 16	Henry Russell....	3 to 1 agst	6 to 5 agst
" 16	Swift	2½ to 1 agst	8 to 5 agst
" 16	Rosalind	14 to 1 agst	3 to 1 agst
" 19	Gleaner.....	8 to 1 agst	5 to 1 agst
" 20	Miss Ford.....	2½ to 1 agst	6 to 5 agst
" 24	Nettle	3½ to 1 agst	8 to 5 agst
" 26	Little Minnie.....	16 to 1 agst	8 to 1 agst
" 26	Orlando	Evens	5 to 2 on
" 27	Burch.	2 to 1 agst.....	Evens
" 27	Irish Pat.....	3 to 1 agst. ..	2½ to 1 agst

The above is a fair example of the relative odds of the two systems, and my readers must bear in mind that the "combine" alliance had not been born then. If it had been in operation, I wonder what the odds would have been! It appears to me that the racing clubs have not paid sufficient attention to the pool system. Why should there not be more pool stands on the course? I would have a dozen or so, have them graded, so that the "high roller" would have his stand where large amounts are offered for first choice, and I would grade the rest of them down so that the impecunious could back his fancy for a "tenner." But still I would not ostracize the bookie. Let him be there and do what business he can. I am sure that not a few of them would not object to the proposed system, inasmuch as the pools are generally (at least on western tracks) used by them for the purpose of covering any possible loss their books may disclose. Since the closing of the pool rooms the number of unemployed auctioneers must be large, and I see no reason why my idea could not be tried at very little expense. Again, why should not the associations take hold and run the French mutuels, placing men of honesty to work them? There is no doubt this is a favorite mode of betting with the public, and once assure them that the register of the French mutuels is worked honestly, and I venture to assert that those people who pay their money at the gate, and thus make racing profitable to the managers, will flock to our tracks and thus add very materially to the prosperity of the turf. Once you drive the public away, and where are the purses to come from? Is this not worthy of the consideration of the managers of our courses? Which do you want, gentlemen, a large gate money paid by the public, or a large revenue received from the bookmakers for betting privileges? How long would the public stand the "sure thing," liberal odds of the turf alliance? On some future occasion I may show a comparison between the odds of English bookmakers and those of our country, which I fancy will startle the thinking racing student.

Pedigree Stock in Australia.

One of the most important new departments of the Stock Agency business at Sydney is undoubtedly that of Pedigree Stock Agency, conducted by Messrs. M'Innes & Co., of 105 Pitt Street. For years past there has existed a most irregular system of disposing of or procuring good pedigree stock, the only means hitherto being the annual exhibitions. And even these were at all times more than partial failures, as their success depended on the show being visited by stock owners or intending buyers who may be residing some hundreds of miles away. The result of all this has been, first—a very serious check to the breeding of pedigree stock; and, secondly, to the very indifferent distribution of this stock throughout the flocks and herds of Australia. We know of several breeders of stock who bitterly lament the heavy decline in the sales from the time of the opening Sydney shows. What appears to have been long wanted is, however, now supplied, and this is done by the business established about six years ago by Messrs. John T. M'Innes & Co. The senior partner of the firm has for a long time been farming reporter on one of the leading papers of Sydney, and while thus engaged he saw the want that existed for business with regard to pedigree stock and pastoral matters generally, outside the ordinary lines of the stock business. Messrs. M'Innes & Co. have registers of pedigree stock on sale, and are in communication with graziers and others in all parts of Australia, Great Britain and America, by which means negotiations are daily conducted for the disposal of this stock. The advantages of this system are manifest. Take, for instance, four or five young pedigree bulls. There is no removal to Sydney in prospect of sale, and risk of heavy useless expenditure. The purchase or sale is made while the stock remain at the paddocks, and when completed they go straight to their destination. And there are now very much improved facilities for the removal of all classes of pedigree stock, horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs, as they can all be protected by insurance in transit, or continuously for years. There need be no cause for anxiety on the part of the purchaser with regard to the safety of his stock between the time of purchase and delivery, as Messrs. M'Innes & Co. have adopted the careful system of insuring, in companies specially established in Sydney for the purpose, all live-stock at a small percentage against mortality during transit. We are glad to hear that Messrs. M'Innes & Co. have hit a decided want, and that their business is the means of a grand distribution of improved stock. The firm, we understand, may be consulted on all pastoral and farming matters outside the ordinary stock and produce business, and are able to give reliable information about, and purchase if required, all descriptions of pastoral and farming implements, and station requirements generally.

The above firm's lists of stock sales show they are doing a remarkably large business throughout Australia and New Zealand, and in opening up business with California is no more than any enterprising agents desire.

From the Colonies.

Mr. J. K. Newton arrived from Sidney on the Mariposa, last Saturday, bringing with him some thoroughbreds for this market. The lot consisted of five yearlings and one two-year-old. The Sidney *Telegraph* gives the following notes of the blood of these youngsters:

Derelict, 2, son of Robinson Crusoe (winner of the Derby, St. Ledger, etc.) and Beatrice (herself a good winner and dam of His Lordship, His Grace, Olga and Cracker), by Stockowner (imp.) from Argus Scandal's dam Lady Heron by the highly-prized Fisherman (imp.). The Stud Book tells of nothing better than this, and the names of Navigator, Trident, His Lordship, Argus Scandal, Acolyte, Lapidist, Onyx, Ragpicker, Sylvis, Charon, Esuvolio, The Hook and Fishhook make up a list of winners that probably no other family tree in the colony can boast of. These all spring from the imported Fisherman and Juliet, the former being on "top and bottom" of Derslict's pedigree through Angler and Lady Heron, and Julist was one of the grandest mares that ever came to the colony. Derelict's grandsire, Stockowner (imp.), and his grandam Chrysolite, (imp.), were both got by the emperor of stallions, Stockwell, and the student of breeding need hardly be told that better it would be impossible to get. In the back lines of the pedigree are met with such stout and much-desired strains of blood as Orville, Bay Middleton, Touchstone, Sir Hercules, Lottery, Whalebone by Waxy, Eclipse, etc.

No. 2 is a chestnut filly by the imported Somnus (sire of Brown and Rose) from Geraldine (winner of the Hawkesbury Guineas), and, strange to say, all this youngster's ancestors have produced the "cracks" of their own time. Geraldine's dam, Atholine, threw two Marihyrnings Plate winners in Hahena and Narina, besides Huntingtower and Blairgowrie; and her sire Yattendon was not only the best race-horse of his day, but sired winners of great races almost innumerable, and his own dam Cassandra gave the turf such as Camden, Caleudar, Kyogle and Ramornie, each to a different sire. Somnus himself is remarkably well-bred, going back through his sire Orest to the Derby and St. Leger winners Orlando and Touchstone, and his dam Yuls Cake was got by Macaroni's sire Sweetmeat.

The third one is a chestnut colt by Astræa's sire Fergus 1st from Romping Girl, and no better blood flows anywhere. Romping Girl is the dam of Masquerade, winner of the Metropolitan Stakes, and the Sydney Cup winner Favor, and that alone should stamp their half-brother as one of a right good sort. Her grandam Valetta (imp.) will be remembered by racing men of 25 years ago as one of the fastest animals of her day, but having "cracked up" from the amount of work she was given did not race. But she subsequently made a great name for herself at the stud by producing Aveline and that flyer Malta. Fergus I will compare with the most fashionable of sires in point of pedigree. He claims as grandsires those two celebrities, Stockwell and Venison, and there is but little doubt that, now he is located where good opportunities will be given him, he will make such a name for himself as a sire of winners as are only to be expected from one with such an aristocratic pedigree.

The next is a bay by the imported Epigram, from Helen M'Gregor. The doings of the families represented here by both sire and dam are not likely soon to fade away, for racing men will remember that Epigram got Le Grand (winner of the Champion Race, A. J. C. Derby and Leger), Wheatear (winner of the A. J. C. Derby and St. Leger), besides other good performers in My Lord and Waterloo. Helen M'Gregor's sire, Tarragon also won the Champion Race after having run a dead heat with Volunteer, and, like Epigram, gave the turf several bright ornaments, as did also his ancestor, New Warrior (imp.), among the latter's progeny being Romula, The Prophet, Tim Whiffler, etc. If the stud book were gone through it would not reveal any better blood than Epigram boasts of, and the stud-master should be considered fortunate who claims a representative of such an aristocrat.

Mr. Newton's contingent includes another bay colt, one by Marihyruong from Fair Duchess (imp.), the latter being own sister to Craig Miller, which was sold for 4,500 guineas. All the advantages of breeding required in a pedigree are to be found in this youngster's genealogical tree, and it is not too much to say that his pedigree from corner to corner possesses not only winners of great races themselves, but there are sires who have perpetuated their excellences in their stock. For instance, we have Blair Athol (Derby and Leger winner), Stockwell (2000 gs. and St. Leger), The Baron (St. Leger and Cesarewitch), The Flying Dutchman (Derby and St. Leger), Birdcatcher, Sir Hercules, Whalebone, Waxy, Pathos, Eclipse, or Fitzroland, Orlando, Touchstone, Camel, again to Waxy, and many others. Besides all these there is Fisherman, one of the stoutest horses England ever saw. No truer racing than that running through Marihyruong's family could be had. It is proved by his dam, Rose de Florence, giving King of the Ring the best of his year. He sired First King, the winner of two champion races, and the latter gave the turf the last Marihyrnong Plate winner, Lonsdale.

The last of the bunch is a chestnut colt by Somnus (imp.) from Maid of the Hills. Somnus (sire of Brown and Rose) won many good races on the flat as well as over "sticks," carrying tremendous weights, and in his 'lines" will be found two strains of that Touchstone blood so highly prized by stud-masters, as well as one each of Sweetmeat and The Colonel, all going back to Waxy. On the dam's side, through her sire The Drummer, there will be found Rataplan, Bay Middleton, and other noted sires, and on the other there is the Atalanta—Camilla Betty by Hector family, which has been responsible for so many of a right good sort. From this it will be gathered that Mr. Newton has chosen some choice lines to work on, and should the young aristocrats fall into hands whose owners will give them a proper chance of distinguishing themselves, they can hardly fail of giving the colonies a great name. How they may acquit themselves will be eagerly awaited.

Mr. L. J. Rose has sold to W. H. Wilson, of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., all his Sultan foals of 1887. There were only three colts and one filly by Sultan, and these were got just before Sultan left California. Mr. Wilson also purchased of Mr. Rose one yearling filly by Stamboul, first dam by The Moor, second dam by Idol No. 177, third dam Sue Monday by Pilot Jr., fourth dam Kate Taher, g. d. of Contractor, 2:29¼. These five youngsters were taken over by Budd Doble as far as Chicago, and they arrived at Abdallah Park Tuesday, March 13th.

Mr. L. B. Lindsey has parted company with Jane L., having sold her to Al. Maynard of this city for $6,000. Jane L. will be sent East, and Mr. Hickok is of opinion that with her and Arab to the pole he would be willing to match any double team in the world for a 3 in 5 race.

Nothing seems to have come of the proposed arbitration between St. Louis and Latonia on the question of dates.

The Stallion Show at San Jose.

A beautiful day, and the stallion parade brought a crowd of people to the grounds of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society at San Jose last Saturday. The exhibition was given under the auspices of the society. Although there were no premiums offered, the opportunity to show the horses in the presence of such a large number of breeders and interested people being deemed a sufficient remuneration for the time and trouble involved. President Topham directed affairs, and as the stallions moved past him he announced in distinct tones the name of each animal, pedigree, location, terms of service, and name of owner. Santa Clara County is prolific in horses, and good ones, too, but from modesty, or some other cause to us unknown, the breeders of that district rarely call the attention of the world outside to their stock by developing them for speed or by adopting any of the acknowledged methods of giving them prominence. At the parade last Saturday, while there was a fine showing there were many stallions of high class notably absent. Of the thoroughbreds only one was in line, Bob Wooding by imp. Hercules, dam Miami by Belmont, owned by Mr. Wm. Boots.

The trotters and roadsters in line were:

Soudan by Sultan, dam Lady Babcock; owned by D. J. Murphy.

Wilmington, black, by Fallis, dam Flushing Belle by Dictator; owned by D. C. Gould.

Col. Benton, black, by General Benton; owned by Thos. Gould.

Thornhill, bay, by Red Wilkes, dam by General Knox, owned by James Boyd.

Ario, brown, by Florida, dam Crystal Belle; owned by James Boyd.

Bismarck, bay, by Index, dam a Belmont mare; owner John Gordon.

Pat, chestnut, by Grosvenor; owned by E. Topham of Milpitas.

C. W. S., black, by Abbotsford, dam a Patchen mare; owned by John Gordon.

Dick Patchen, bay, by Tom Patchen, dam Lady Peters; owned by D. J. Murphy.

Rustic, white, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Belmont; owned by P. J. Shafter.

Longfellow, bay, by Buford; owned by Dr. Dudley.

Monte, chestnut, by Carr's Mambrino, dam by Herculea; owned by Thomas Bostwick.

Eros, brown, by Electioneer, dam the dam of Sallie Benton; owned by Burke & Voiget. Eros was followed by three of his colts; one yearling, the others were two years old.

Ormond, bay, by Alden Goldsmith, dam Lady Lambert; owned by J. Gilliam of Los Gatos.

Baywood, bay, by Nutwood, dam by Patchen; owned by E. S. Smith.

Stranger, seal brown, by Gus, dam by Dave Hill; owned by T. W. Barstow. He was followed by ten of his colts.

Orion, by Elmo, dam by Echo; owned by J. R. Weller of Miloitas.

Wapsie, bay, by Wapsie, dam by Niagara; owned by Chas. Worthington of Saratoga.

Gen. Dana Jr., brown, by Gen. Dana, dam by Langford; owned by Blaine & Frost.

May Boy, chestnut, by St. John, dam by Orphan Belle; owned by Mr. Dempsey of San Jose.

Nutwood Boy, chestnut, by Nutwood, dam by Goldfinder; owned by J. O. Buffington of San Jose. He was followed by nine of his colts.

Woodnut, chestnut, by Nutwood, dam Flora; owner Jas. Weatherbead of San Jose.

Hollywood by Nutwood, dam Orphan Belle; owned by James Weatherhead. He was followed by six colts.

Archer, chestnut, by Sterling, dam Ada Rucker; owned by R. Walton.

Morgan Chief, black, by Hazzard's Morgan, dam by Black Hawk; owned by John Crites.

Santa Clara Sultan, black, by Sultan, dam by The Moor; owned by John Scott.

George Washington by Washington, dam by General Taylor; owned by Chas. Shafer.

Magic, chestnut, by Patchen, dam by Belmont; owned by James Gregg.

Major, black, by Cal. Dexter, dam by Belmont; owned by Mr. Johnson of Mountain View.

Young Signal, bay, by Signal, dam Maggie Walker; owned by O. P. Baxter.

Chieftan, bay, by Old Chieftan; owned by J. R. Russell.

In addition there were a number of grade Normans and other draft breeds shown, and an imported Suffolk Percheron.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

E. A. D., Los Angeles.

At your earliest convenience please favor, if possible, with description and pedigree of a stallion called Capt. Webster. Made the season near San Jose in 1884. 2d. Had he a record? 3d. Has he sired any performers that have obtained records? A number of animals are in this section said to have been sired by the above-named horse. By supplying any information touching these inquiries you will place us under renewed obligations.

Answer—1. Captain Webster was a bay horse, large, powerful, and of commanding style and appearance. He was by Williamson's Belmont, his dam a mare brought from Kentucky, and certified to be a daughter of Ryadyk's Hambletonian, although all attempts to verify her breeding have resulted in failure. 2. He has a record of 2:30½, but trotted faster than that on more than one occasion. 3. He is the sire of Freestone, 2:29, and several others of less note.

T. B. J., Salinas, Cal.

There has been a very important discussion through some of our would-be level-headed horsemen as to "when does a colt become a horse?" Some would have it at four and some at five, others at seven, and it cannot be settled until we can get the desired information from you.

Answer—The general rule is to call them colts up to their four-year-old form. In his fifth year he becomes a horse. The basis of the custom is that between their fourth and fifth year the process of dentition is completed. The animal has a full mouth, and becomes a horse when he attains his fifth year.

J. F. D., San Francisco.

Can you give me the record of the mare Alpha, also her breeding? She ran a four-mile race in Sacramento eight or ten years ago.

Answer—Alpha, bay mare foaled 1870 by imp. Hercules, dam Waxy by Lexington. She ran in many races, and had a record of one mile in 1:44½, one mile and a half in 2:47¾, and

mile heats, 3 in 5 (first fourth and fifth heats), in 1:46¼, 1:49¾, 1:47¼. The four-mile race you refer to was run at San Francisco, November 14, 1874. Alpha finished last in the first heat, and was then drawn.

Subscriber, Petaluma, Cal.

Will you kindly answer the following questions through the columns of your valuable paper. 1. How was George M. Patchen bred? 2. How was The Moor bred? 3. How was Nutwood bred? 4. How was Maud S. bred?

Answer—1. Geo. M. Patchen by Cassius M. Clay, dam by Hend'em son of imp. Trustee. 2. The Moor by Clay Pilot, dam by Belle of Wabash by a son of Kentucky Copperbottom; second dam said to be by Vermont Black Hawk. 3. Nutwood by Belmont (Alexander's), dam Miss Rossell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Rossell by Boston, etc. 4. Maud S. by Hroltl, dam the dam of Nutwood, as above.

Mr. Wm. Corbitt has become the owner of the chestnut mare Mamie Comet, 2:23½, by Nutwood, dam by Sportsman She was fired last winter, and if her leg stands well she may be worked this fall for a record, but Mr. Corbitt bought her for a brood-mare.

Mr. Al. Farrow, who trained for Phil Siebenthaler and W. L. Pritchard last year, has engaged with Mr. Boots, and is now at the Milpitas ranch getting matters in shape. Mr. Boots has some good colts, and will be out for the money before long.

Thus far not a single het has been made on the Kentucky Derby. Most of the speculative interest seems to have been centered in the midwinter racing at New Orleans and elsewhere. Some transactions about a few Suburban candidates have been recorded, but not since the Saburban became a fixture has speculation upon it been so decidedly weak and unrepresentative. Such bets as $5,000 to $100 Eorus and $4,500 to a $150 Firenzi would make it look like etable mooey, but as to thie we have our doubts. Nothing, either, has been done on the Withers.—*Sportsman.*

The fastest performers produced by Hambletonian mares are Clingstone and Trinket, records of 2:14; the fastest by a Mambrino Chief mare, Phallas, 2:13¾, by Dictator; the fastest by a Vermont Black Hawk mare, Gloster, 2:17, by Volnnteer, and the fastest by a Clay mare, St. Julien, 2:11½, by Volnnteer. The grand totals of the female lines of the four families are: Hambletonians, 236 dams, with 254 performers with records of 2:30 or better; Mambrino Chiefs, 142 dams, with 163 performere; Vermont Black Hawks, 140 dams, with 148 performers, and Clays, 109 dams, with 129 performers.

ROD.

The Fish Commission Muddle.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—You will remember that when I last met you I wss quite ill, and I will add that I bave heen confined to my room most of the time since. You will also remember that we had some considerable conversation relative to the Fish Commission muddle. As I am feeling somewhat better to-day I have concluded to write you some facts. You are aware that I have done much work in the past year, and accomplished considerable good to that interest, of course having been backed by my colleagues Routier and Harvey. Six good fishways have been built on the Truckee River, at the several dams, leaving that stream in such condition that fish can now pass from Pyramid Lake in Nevada to Lake Tahoe, which has not been the case before in many years. Fishways have been built at dams of several other streams, five or six at least, and much good has thus been done in this direction. I had made arrangements with the lumbermen at Truckee by which they were to contribute lumber for me to build a trout-hatchery at Donner Lake, and I bad secured the donation of land and water privilege in a very beautiful location, with plenty of spring water to run a hatchery and nurseries. I had the plan all done, and estimates of lumber ready for a building 20 by 40 feet, and which would turn out a million young fry each season; and being handy to Tahoe, Independence, Webber and Donner Lakes could furnish a fine variety of fish. I had intended to set men at work April 1st at this, having got the support of both Mr. Routier and Harvey in the matter. You are aware that I had many other matters arranged with system, that if carried out much work would have been accomplished this season, including the purchase of 300,000 eyed spawn of the Rainbow trout from Henry Woodson, of Fort Bidwell, and 200,000 eyed spawn of river trout from Stevens & McKenney, of Wadsworth, Nevada, all to be hatched at the Shebley hatchery in Nevada County, and distributed early in the season. You are aware that we hatched and distributed about 200,000 young fry of Tahoe trout last year, and sent some below Colton into the San Bernadino Mountains, some to the San Gabriel River in Los Angeles County, some to Ventura County, some to Santa Cruz, and to various other places, giving them general distribution. You are also aware that we sent black bass into Yolo County and at three or four places in Placer County. We also had a large number of young fry put into the streams tributary to Lake Tahoe. Besides this, the work of breaking up illegal fishing had advanced considerably, and we were in a fair way to have accomplished much more good this season, as we had just learned from experience what was necessary to accomplish more work. But under the dictation of some designing person, or through ignorance of what was being done and what was required to succeed, the Governor has brought all to a stand-still, and now little can be accomplished this season, if anything. When the Governor made an order removing Commissioner Routier, and issued his commission to J. D. Redding, I supposed that would be the extent of the damage, and that on *this* case they would go to the Courts and determine the extent of the Governor's power to remove, *and at that time* it was so understood, and with such understanding and agreement by Mr. Redding I voted to accept his credentials, or authority, as a member. Thus two members, Harvey and myself, were not in dispute, and could conduct the business without much inconvenience, until the Courts would decide the matter. But later it was feared by Mr. Redding that the case was against him, and another move was resolved on. This included the removal of Commissioner Harvey and the appointment of J. K. Orr, and thus compel me to join them and make what they claimed was a legal Board, and compel Routier and Harvey to bring an action to restrain them, changing the law tactics, and then Redding withdrew his suit against Routier.

Again, through the said designing person or weakness of the Governor this little plot was carried out. Under strong pressure by the Governor and the parties in interest, and considering the former action in supporting Redding, I was induced to join the new Board, and we held a meeting and organized. At that time the Governor assured us that our bills would be allowed, and that he would see that money was furnished to carry on the work of the Commission. But time proved that the promise was an empty one, and when a month later nothing had been done towards carrying out these promises, and I saw the work at a stand-still, and the tangle increasing, I told Orr and Redding that I would no longer be a party to it. They at that time professed a feeling to the effect that they did not wish to do anything to injure the work of the Commission, yet were not like myself willing to act, then and there, even to the extent of resigning, as I did do later on. At the time Orr was appointed and Harvey removed, February 3d, I tendered to the Governor my resignation as commissioner, but he *then* positively refused to accept it (his letter I now have); but later, when he (or the said designing man) found that I could no longer be used as a tool to further the scheme of forcing Redding on to the Commission, he, the said designing men, or the Governor, did accept my resignation, again offered. Of course I am glad to be out of the miserable muddle, as things now stand, for it is plain that the usefulness of the Commission is destroyed for the present. Now I have in this given you all, or nearly all, the *facts* in the case, and I hope your journal, as the leading sporting paper, will call a halt, and talk plainly to the said designing man or acting Governor. I am ready to prove the correctness of all my statements, as they are strictly true. I regret having taken any part in the effort to disorganize, and would not had I known the men better.

MARYSVILLE, March 20, 1888. T. J. SHERWOOD.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dame and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Visits.

Mr. G. W. Bassford's pointer Blossom, by Glen R.—Josie Bow, to L. J. Rose Jr.'s Point, by Don—Drab, March 13, 1888.

Mr. G. W. Bassford's beagle Dolly, by Lee—Daisy, to owner's Bannerman Jr., by Bannerman—Leta, March 18, 1888.

Mr. C. T. Robinson's beagle Bessie, by Lee—Daisy, to G. W. Bassford's Bannerman Jr., by Bannerman—Leta, March 12, 1888.

Name Claimed.

By Mr. G. W. Bassford, Suisun.

DAISY, for beagle bitch whelped November 15, 1887, by Bannerman Jr.—Dutchy. Dutchy by Lee—Daisy.

Presentation.

Mr. W. D. Howe, San Francisco, has presented to Mr. Jas. F. Bonnell the black and white ticked pointer dog Sportsman, whelped July 10, 1885, by Rex—Prairie Flower.

The Size of the Dog.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your last issue I noticed an article by A. E. Bazard, M. R. C. V. S. L., on "Diseases of the Dog," in which he says: "The causes of functional amaurosis may be removed by exhibiting strychnine either internally or externally, to be applied externally by sprinkling over a blistered surface above the eye, one grain night and morning, at the same time half a grain can be administered night and morning. These doses are for a *large* dog."

Not being a professional man, I am somewhat diffident about criticising Mr. Buzard's article—but I should very much like to know the size of the *large* dog he prescribes for. In the protection of my sheep interests I have had to destroy a good many dogs, some of them what I should call *large* Newfoundlands, and have found the doses he prescribes for curative purposes sufficient not only to get away with "functional amaurosis" but with the rest of the dog too; half a grain of strychnine internally exhibited, I have, as a fact, found to be quite as efficacious, and not near as disagreeable as the surgical operation which necessitates the chopping of a dog's tail off right back of the ears with a blunt axe.

When our local veterinarian (who is an M. R. C. V. S. L., and vice-president of the Cal. S. V. A.) is called elsewhere or is otherwise not getatable, I usually rely on Prof. Law's "Veterinary Adviser," and the latter authority tells me that a dose of strychnine for a dog (what I call a *curative* dose, of course, and not a *killing* one) varies from 1-40 to 1-10 of a grain. Now I should be most pleased to hear from your veterinary authorities, or from any member of the Cal. S. V. A., what *is* a dose for a dog? for it certainly seems to me that if Dr. Buzard's advice be followed by the owners of fine purps, whether large or small, we are likely to have witnessed the last of the kennel shows at San Francisco.

Respectfully,

PENN'S GROVE, March 20, 1888. WILFRED PAGE.

[Doctor Buzard, who is at present in San Francisco, states in explanation of the point made by Mr. Page, that the quantity prescribed was erroneous. The usual dose of strychnine for a horse is half a grain, for a dog from 1-100 to 1-10.—ED.]

Mr. Frank J. Tetreau writes from Chico that on March 11th a coursing stake of thirty-four dogs was run off on the rauchn of Mr. W. J. O'Connor, an old-time San Franciscan and member of the Olympic Club. Mr. O'Connor was Marshall and rattled the courses off in quick order. The number of entries precluded finishing the stake, but the best dogs left in were Mr. J. Barker's Blaine, Mr. John Spurgeon's Star, Mr. Walla Garrett's Belle of Chico, Mr. O'Conner's Thornhill, and Mr. Frank Tetreau's Brindle Jack. The country about Chico is favorable for coursing, the fields being large, and thickets and fences few. A riding club is the popular "fad" in Chico at present, the members often meeting for a cross-country jaunt with the hounds. On April 1st another coursing match will be run for a purse and added money.

On Tuesday next, March 27th, entries to the dog show close with Superintendent Carroll, at 624 Market Street. It is, of course, impossible to state precisely how many entries have already been made, but if the number of applications to this office for correct pedigrees may be taken as an index to the interest in the show, the entry list will be very large. Several especially interesting exhibits have been entered within the few days last passed. One of them, a perfectly formed and keen rough-haired terrier, owned by Mr. John T. Walker, that weighs less than three pounds. Mr. Walker claims that his terrier is the smallest of the breed in existence. It certainly is a beauty. The class of Great Danes will have five entries of approved breeding and typical points. Mr. William DeMott, owner of Haroldine, which won second in the field trial Derby of the year, was in this city on Monday last, and expressed his willingness to enter his superb hitch if Judge Post and other owners of winners would do likewise. Mr. L. J. Rose has already entered his double-winner, Point. A very fine class of trial winners might be had if Harold, Point, Sunlit, Haroldine, Beautiful Queen, Lemmie B., Blossom, Royal Duke II, Frail, Tom Pinch, Mountain Boy, Sweetheart, and others were entered. The club would gladly offer a substantial special for such a competition, and the leading interest to sportsmen would center in the class.

The many owners of fine greyhounds are quietly, as they always do, preparing their champions for the show. Mr. A. P. Mordaunt, who recently imported Sir William II and Lizzie, two splendidly-bred animals, has them about fit for submission to Judge Davidson. Mr. Carroll's Mischief, Mr. Cronin's Killarney, Mr. Con. Mooney's grand little Tullamore, famous old Tampete, Gliding Maud, Jennie June, Brunette, Chief Jr., Bingo, Peasant Girl, Mollie Bawn, Miss Crockett, Ellridge, Ben Cotton, and a host of other great dogs, the names of which come readily as one thinks about coorsers, should all be entered. The specials offered for greyhounds are many and valuable, and there is the additional incentive that never heretofore has anything like a fair showing of the hounds of the State been made.

The special prizes already number more than fifty, and are all valuable. They are generally distributed through the classes, and about evenly divided between the sporting and non-sporting classes. The Executive Committee of the Pacific Kennel Club has completed its plans for benching the dogs, and has about concluded arrangements for the feeding and care of the dogs.

In spite of repeated invitations many of those owners who have avowed an intention to exhibit are dilatory in sending in their entries. The labors of the superintendent and committees will be made much heavier by each a course. The entries have to be published in catalogue form, and the type-setting and proof-reading cannot be done hurriedly if accuracy is to be assured. It is the desire of the club to have every detail that may contribute to the comfort and pleasure of those who attend the show arranged before the doors are opened, and owners can do much to insure perfection if they will only put themselves to a little trouble.

It is not necessary to suggest to Californians that the judges chosen to preside over the bench show may have some leisure hours during which drives about the city or visits to surrounding places of interest will not be distasteful. Judge Davidson does not readily unbend under the humanizing influence of little dinners in lively company, but, if the estimate of his friends be correct, Judge Watson may be relied upon to exemplify the Bohemian.

The judges will come to San Francisco perfectly untrammelled, and will begin and finish their labors absolutely without advice, solicitation, or pressure of any sort. Their judgments will be final, and the club through its executive committee guarantees the most perfect fairness. It matters not what personal sympathies or antipathies may exist or may have existed, the first show of the P. K. C. will be a show of dogs and not of owners, and the dog decided to be best in each class by the unprejudiced judges will receive the awards without respect to fault-finders or "kickers."

Mr. William Schreiber of the executive committee, P. K. C., is interesting himself actively in behalf of the show and with very gratifying results in the way of special prizes and entries from his friends. The secretary Mr. Jas. E. Watson looks quite complacent as the time for the fruition of his year and a half of hard work approaches. President Taylor, between advising with various committees, conducting correspondence, enlisting the interest of his friends, and passing judgment upon possible entries, finds all his spare time taken up with show interests.

The question has been asked many times what standard would be accepted as authority by the judges, and in answer it may be said in general terms that Stonehenge's "Dogs of the British Islands" is the book to which reference will be made, and by which the judges will be guided. But exhibitors should not fail to note that Stonehenge as read, understood and interpreted by the judges, is the authority, always, of course, reserving to those making entries the right to protest where mistake, fraud, misrepresentation or collusion can be shown. Of all "kickers" the most obstinate, and generally the most unreasonable, is the man who differs with the judges in respect to matters which most necessarily be matters of opinion, and it is to be hoped that in the coming show all exhibitors will weigh well their words before finding fault.

Doctor A. C. Davenport at Stockton, Major S. I. Kellogg, Mr. J. M. Bassford, Mr. Leavesley, and Mr. McKoon should be able to send a good collection of cockers to the show. They all have good ones, and the bright little dogs are always attractive.

The fox-hound exhibit should be very fine. Mr. Murphy's pack is large, and with those owned by Mr. Watson and others a creditable exhibit might be made. It would be instructive to the average Californian owner of what is styled "fox-hound" to see some dogs really entitled by breeding to be so called.

Mr. Gaston Domergue, of the wayside hunters' resort, near Sausalito, owns a very handsome son of Tom Pinch, out of a litter that was unknown to us until a day or two ago. Tom has not been utilized at stud as much as he should have been. Probably the handsomest pointer alive, he should be in general demand.

Speaking of pointers, it is a pleasure to note that the Graphic Kennel's Bracket, Revel III, Lad of Bow and Lass of Bow have been so successful at the bench shows of the year. Revel III, when we saw her a year ago, seemed the best-balanced pointer bitch we had ever seen, and of a desirable type. Bracket is a soundly framed, well proportioned, and able dog. Mr. John S. Wise, in writing to the excellent *American Field*, gives preference to Lad of Bow over all pointers now being shown, but to our notion Bracket is more likely to stand continuous work, being better in loin and shorter in coupling, although he is a bit plain about the head. The recognition given the Graphic Kennels is well deserved.

Those who desire photographs of the last 6sld trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club can send their name to the kennel editor of this paper. Nine good pictures were made showing the judges, handlers, spectators and dogs, and several pictures of the rabbit drives in Kern County were also made.

Mr. W. D. Howe informs us that after the bench show he will place his handsome young pointer Belle H. in the hands of Mr. Allender for training, and she may be a troublesome dog in the next 6eld trials since she shows good, natural qualities.

TRAP.

Dr. Carver Beaten.

On Sunday last, at Los Angeles, Mr. Martinez Chick beat Dr. Carver in a match at 100 birds each, five ground traps, 30 yards rise, for $250 a side, the winner to take 65 per cent. of the gate receipts and the loser to take 35 per cent. and pay for the birds. About 250 people were present. The match was shot through without unpleasantness. Mr. Ed. Woods acted as referee, and Mr. H. T. Payne as scorer. Mr. Chick won by a score of 91 to 90. Dr. Carver used the second barrel nineteen times, and Mr. Chick twenty-four. Dr. Carver used his 12 Greener hammerless, while Mr. Chick shot with a 10 Daly hammerless.

No information as to the quality of the birds or the character of the day has reached us, but we venture to doubt whether either man can score as high on good birds at San Bruno. An eye witness describes the match in these words:

"Carver had the first shot and killed his bird. Chick toed the mark and scored a clear miss. Carver followed suit on his second, but Chick had better luck and sent his pigeon to grass stone dead. Carver hit his third but missed his fourth. Chick braced himself and did the best shooting of the day, killing 27 birds without a miss. He was loudly cheered by his friends. Carver meantime had lost several, and for the first 25 birds the score stood, Chick 24, Carver 22.

"The second 25 were started, and Carver showed some improvement, while Chick fell back a little, scoring 22 to Carver's 23. At the 37th bird there was a tie, each having 33 to his credit. It began to be whispered around that Chick couldn't stand the shooting and was weakening, while Carver was getting better and would win by his power of endurance. Chick rallied before the 50th bird, and when the first half of the match ended was one pigeon in the lead, the score being, Chick 46, and Carver 45.

"The third 25 began in good style, Chick downing a straight five and Carver doing the same. Chick missed the 52d, while Carver hit, and another tie was announced. Chick got in another good run, scoring 19 before a miss, but Carver did not hold out so well, letting three go out of bounds. At the end of the third 25 the score was, Chick 70, and Carver 67.

"On the last 25 Chick did his worst and Carver his best shooting. Chick lost three on the first ten, while his opponent crawled up, and on the 84th bird he was one behind. The scorer made an error in the count somehow, and at this point announced a tie. The excitement from this to the end was intense. Chick would step out, call 'pull' and kill. Carver would follow him and do the same. It ran along like this to the 93d, when Carver missed. Chick's friends cheered vociferously, but when the California man came up for the 94th he lost one. It was a tie again, according to the scorer's count. There were but six more shots, and the contestants began to look shaky. The crowd pressed forward on the lines and wouldn't be driven back.

"Carver killed his 95th; Chick did the same. Carver got his next; so did Chick. Carver was nervous; so was Chick. Carver downed his 97th, and Chick had equal luck. The crowd had gone clear over the lines and were standing on tip-toe and craning their necks to see. Both men got their 98th and 99th birds. The betting was lively. Carver faced the traps for the last time, and when the pigeon arose the gun went up to his shoulder and the bird came back to the grass. All eyes were now on Chick, and he showed his nerve. The shells went into his gun with a soap, and he took position. The word came and the bird was uncovered. It started out for the city at a 60-mile gait, but before it had gone 10 yards the gun cracked. A shower of feathers flew into the air, and the last pigeon was dead."

California W. S. Club.

After two postpouements, one due to stress of weather and the other made in courtesy to the Donaldson tournament, the California Club met for the first time of the season at San Bruno, on Sunday last, ten members appearing. The bright spring day brought out a large company of spectators, and the meeting was much like those of three or four years since, when pigeon-shooting was the popular recreation. A lively breeze favored a good lot of birds, and made the shooting an adequate test of skill. Several of the spectators took guns down with them, and three, Messrs Eddy, Murdoch and Smith, were invited to shoot. President Fay opened the ball and downed six birds in good style, but then broke and scored but three of the remaining half-dozen. Mr. Norton, always a reliable shot, scored ten, on hard birds, Messrs. Meily and Brown beating that score by one each. Master Will DeVaull, a good field shot but a novice at the traps, used his gun with so much of the skill shown by his lamented brother Johnny that ten good kills appeared to his credit. Doctor Knowles scored but nine, perhaps because he was experimenting with a new powder.

The club will meet at San Bruno on April 1st Mr. John DeVanll was the refsree.

At 12 birds, Hurlingham; for club medals.

Fay	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	—	9
Norton	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	—	10
Brown	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	—	11
Liddle	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	6
Meily	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	—	11
Sprague	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	—	8
DeVaull	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	—	10
Heeth	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	—	7
Duffy	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	—	7
Knowles	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	9
Murdoch	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—	4
Eddy	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	— 7
Smith	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	—	7

At 12 birds, entrance $2.50. Fay won first; Norton and Duffy divided second and third.

Slade	c	0	0	w									—	0
Eddy	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	8
Fay	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	—	10
Collins	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	—	9
Heeth	2	0	0	w									—	1
Reynolds	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	—	7
Brown	1	0	1	2	0	w							—	3
Duffy	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	—	9

At 12 bird, $5.00 entrance. Duffy won first; Walker and Eddy divided second and third.

Walker	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	—	6
Duffy	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	7
Eddy	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	6

Gun Club.

Birds' Point was enlivened on Saturday last by the presence of eleven members of the Gun Club, together with a few spectators. The day was warm, with just breeze enough to clear away the smoke, and the birds were fairly good. The only clean score was by the president of the club, Mr. J. D. Grant, shooting from the 26-yards mark. Mr. Butler at 28 yards killed eleven; Mr. Ewing and Mr. Orr at 31 yards doing likewise. Mr. Wattles, although comparatively a novice, scored as well as Messrs. Wilson and Babcock, two old-timers. Mr. Woodward, who had a clean score at the February meeting, fell to nine, or rather had nine fall to him. Major S. I. Kellogg acted as referee.

At 12 birds, handicap. Hurlingham; for club prizes.

Butler	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	—	11
Wattles	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	2	— 10
Wilson	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	—	10
Babcock	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	—	10
Ewing	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	— 11
Swett	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	— 9
Grant	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	— 12
G. Levieton	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	— 9
Orr	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	— 11
Woodward	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	— 9
Hamilton	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	— 8

Freeze-out. $2.50 entrance. Divided by Messrs. "Grove" and Grant.

Wattlee	1	0		Hamilton	1	0
Ewing	2	2	0	Orr	1	2 0
Swett	1	0		Woodward	2	2 0
Babcock	1	0		G. Leviston	2	0
Grove	2	1	1 1—4	Grant	1	1 1—4
Eddy	1	1	8	Butler	1	1 0

Freeze-out; same conditions. Divided by Messrs. Wattles, Babcock and "Pixley."

Wattles	2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1—11	Leviston	1 1 2 0
Swett	0	Pixley	1 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1—11
Eddy	1 0	Grove	0
Babcock	2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2—11		

A New Club.

A few days ago a meeting of the sportsmen of Bakersfield and vicinity was held at the office of Mr. W. E. Houghton, of that town, to organize a sportsman's club. Mr. S. C. Smith was Chairman pro. tem., and Mr. J. L. Miller Secretary. Mr. Houghton stated that in response to numerous requests he had issued the call for the meeting, and he hoped an organization would be perfected which would assist in preserving the game of Kern County, and could entertain visiting sportsmen, of whom so many had recently been shooting in the vicinity. Messrs. W. E. Houghton, C. C. Cowgill and the chairman were appointed a committee on organization. A committee to solicit members was ordered and Messrs. E. C. Lechner, Richard Seymour, I. L. Miller, W. E. Houghton and T. A. Baker were made members of that committee. One of the main objects of the club being to secure and maintain suitable club rooms, Messrs. H. L. Bergwardt Jr., and T. J. Packard were requested to find such quarters and report to a future meeting. An adjournment for a week was then had, at which time the club will be formally initiated.

THE RIFLE

A "Fake" Rifle.

Describing a rifle made seventy-five years ago by a Vermont maker for some rascally shot who was willy to gain dishonestly by his skill, *The Rifle* says:

The locks, which are flint, are steel freed—a refinement that was far in advance of the times and adoption in general use. One of its barrels is smooth, the other rifled, and it has a silver guard and butt plate. It is a famous shooting-arm with both barrels, but what has made the interesting history for the gun is the fact that snugly concealed in one of the barrels is a telescope, which for a long time baffled search, and won for the owner thousands of dollars, as it was used at a time when money was the prize for the best shot, and little shooting was done for mere sport. The barrels are thirty-one inches long and .40 calibre. The right-hand barrel is rifled with a gain twist, ending quite rapidly, say, one turn in twenty inches, and with seven deep grooves. It is in a perfect state of preservation. The edges of the lands are as sharp as if hut just made, but to the eye of an expert show that the rifle has been shot, although with great care. The weight of the gun is 8¼ pounds, and is a splendidly balanced arm, hanging just right for quick snap-shooting with the shot-barrel, which by the way, history tells us was hut little used with shot, as the owner's time was chiefly occupied in shooting for money with the rifle barrel.

The telescope before mentioned is mounted in a brass tube, seven and a half inches long, and a good snug fit for the left-hand barrel, which is of the same inside diameter as the rifle barrel. The lenses are so arranged that the focus can be altered for different ranges. It is a very powerful glass, and in every detail shows the skill and genius of its owner and maker.

The arm, as has been said, has silver trimmings and butt plate, and, in addition, it has a gold thumb-piece on top of stock between the locks. This piece of gold has four circles cut on the surface in a manner to form a square, and at each end of the piece of gold (which, by the way, is oval in form) there is a piece of steel of the same shape and style as the other ornamentation. The piece of steel on the right side of the stock is fixed, but the other, which is in a center line with the axis of the bore of the left-hand barrel, is so arranged and attached to the right-hand trigger (which, it should be said, is a set trigger of the single set or French type), that when the trigger is pressed forward to set it for firing the ornament is depressed, say, ⅛ of an inch, or just sufficient to allow an opening enabling one to see through the barrel. The breech of the left-hand barrel has a breech-pin with a hole about 3-16 of an inch in diameter through it, which connects with a corresponding one in the stock, the angle of which is such that but a slight depression of the ornament is required to allow light to be seen.

The gun is fitted with a set of open sights for the rifle-barrel. The front sight is a long knife-blade shaped sight, which is adjusted to the barrel by being slid down the rib, which is made tapering to admit of its being so done. The rear sight is of huck-horn shape, and is adjusted in like manner as the front sight—an arrangement that has been put on the market by makers in the last few years as though it were a new thing; but again we see history repeating itself, illustrating the old adage, "There is no new thing under the sun." But, to return to our sights. These were but a blind, and were arranged to decsive, and were aided by the use of a long, thin hood that was slid over the rear sight and fastened by passing under a continuation of the rib on the breakoff. This hood was made in two stories, as it were, one being open at both ends, the other acting simply as a blind to cover the aperture through the stock to the telescope. The use of this hood was allowable as a cover to the sights, and of course caused no suspicion of its actual purpose in this case. Attached to the right hand lock was an old-fashioned pill-lock hammer and magazine for percussion pellets, which could be used in place of the flint-lock hammer and pan. This also is a fine piece of work, and shows that the owner meant to keep abreast of the times. The charger for the rifle-barrel was made from a piece of wood, and held about 40 grains of powder, which was carried in a round tin can holding about four ounces of powder. The ball-seater was of wood, and seated the bullet down about four inches from the muzzle. The bullet-mould was made of iron, and casts a bullet weighing 100 grains. It is provided with an air-vent cut round the bullet, as in our most modern pattern of moulds.

The shot-barrel had a solid breech that was used when the barrel was used for small shot. The sights and extra breech were carried in a small leather bag made for the purpose.

The ramrod was made to screw down upon a pin in the stock, so that it could not be taken out and thus betray the secret of the barrel to the inquiring mind. The whole outfit shows the skill and cunning of the owner, and it is a contribution to the history of rifle-shooting.

The owner of this arm had others of the same general type fitted with a concealed telescope. He made one of large bore, and placed the rod upon the side, with a telescope in this rod, and used it for a time, but was at last caught, which, as may be readily understood, caused him to become very much excited and angry, and he made a vow to make a rifle which he could safely use without his knavery being discovered, which he did in the gun of which we have written.

It is told that the double gun won for its owner large sums of money, well up into the thousands. A story is told of a judge in the Old Western Reserve who was a loser to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars within ten days before he would acknowledge that this little gun could shoot better than his rifle. The poor judge little thought that he had been shooting against a sure thing, and it can hardly be called a case of "Where ignorance is bliss," etc.

The favorite pastime of this famous gun maker was to start out in his buggy with his little gun, and drive about the country attending shooting matches. These were usually held in the vicinity of a tavern, and betting for drinks was a natural accompaniment of such matches. He would boldly criticise the shooting in order to get feeling running high, and bets for drinks would be made that his little gun from Vermont could not shoot any better than others; but he always declared that his gun would not shoot except when money was at stake. As a matter of course the cheat gun always won, as well it might, for in those days the shooting was usually at comparatively short ranges, seldom over 100 yards, and the stake was won by him who shot the bullet into a small bull's-eye or closest to it; and the small-bored rifle-barrel, with light charge of powder and light bullet and telescope-sight, was a sure winner. In the light of this example of the tricks of our grandfathers, let us say no more of the honest old shooters, but honor the present age, and each try to be the very best shot.

Art in Fire-Arms.

We recently had the pleasure of inspecting a pair of revolvers made by an American firm for the Shah of Persia, which indicated that art has extended to fire-arms, says *The Rifle*. The product might be expected to show the highest mechanical skill, but the artistic work, in the form of elaborate designing, engraving and embossing, surpassed anything ever witnessed in fire-arms. An order was recently received for a pair of revolvers for His Majesty the Shah and each of his suite. They were the Russian model .44 calibre, double action, with six-inch barrels. The pair for His Majesty were heavily mounted in gold and covered with the most elaborate and artistic engraving. The handles were of pearl, with exquisite design of gold set in the pearl; an escutcheon of gold was set in each handle, in which was the inscription in French,—

To His Majesty Nasr-Ed-Dene,
Shah
Emperor of Persia,
from
E. Spencer Pratt, U. S. Minister.

The revolvers were shipped in beautiful rosewood caskets, with a lining as exquisite as the finest jewel casket. In each casket was a cleaning rod, which was a golden rod with a beautiful pearl knob at one end to press the palm of the hand against when cleaning the arms. The revolvers for the Shah's suite were similar to His Majesty's, with the exception of silver mountings instead of gold.

Probably with the exception of a pair made for the Czar of Russia, which were encased in a massive solid silver casket, these revolvers are the most elaborate and artistic lot of fire-arms ever manufactured in America.

Some instantaneous photographs of bullets in motion have been recently taken in Germany by Herren Mach and P. Salcher. The object of the experiment was to determine the waves formed in the air displaced by the motion of the bullet. The first experiment, however, gave only negative results, but this was attributed to the fact that the bullet had only a velocity of about 780 feet per second, which velocity was not sufficiently rapid to cause any very marked disturbance of the air in its path.

Experiments were, therefore, made with the Werndl rifle, an Austrian government arm of 433 calibre using a charge of 77 grains of powder, and a solt lead bullet weighing 370 grains, with two cannelures. This arm gave a velocity of about 1,430 perfect second. Experiments were also made with the Wernld carbine, which gave an initial velocity of 1,110 feet per second; also with the Guedes rifle, which gave a velocity of 1,730 feet per second.

With these, very distinct photographs were obtained, showing in the clearest possible manner the character of the waves set up by the bullet in its passage through the air.

From these photographs it would appear that the air flows away from the point of the bullet in hyperbolic lines, whilst a vacuum is produced immediately behind it.

Thus again has actual practice proved beyond doubt one more question that has had many theories advanced. It has been held by the most advanced thinkers, for a long time, that the same laws held good in relation to the passage of a bullet through the air that governed in a manner the passage of a vessel through the water, and the more modern long-range bullets have been made in accordance with these theories.

TURF AND TRACK.

Racing Dates for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Spring	April 10 to 14	Oakland Fair	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
P. C. B. H. A., S. F.	April 21 to 28	Marysville Fair	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
Eureka Jockey Club, Eu.	July 4 to 7	Sacramento State Fair	Sept 3 to 16
Los Angeles Fair	Aug. 8 to 11	Stockton Fair	Sept. 18 to 22
Ione Fair	Aug. 7 to 10	San Jose Fair	Sept. 24 to 29
Santa Rosa Fair	Aug. 13 to 18	Quincy (District No. 11)	Sept. 24 to 29
Petaluma Fair	Aug. 20 to 25	Salinas Fair	Oct. 1 to 6
Eldorado Fair	Aug. 20 to 25	National Trotting Stallion Stake	Oct 20th.
Chico Fair	Aug. 20 to 26		

NEVADA.

Reno State Fair......Sept. 17 to 22.

NORTHWESTERN.

Salt Lake, Utah	June 2 to 7	Spokane, W. T.	Sept. 4 to 8
Helena, Mont., Spring	July 4 to 7	Eugene City, Oregon	Sept. 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont	July 18 to 22	Colfax, W. T.	Sept. 10 to 15
Butte City, Mont	Aug. 6 to 11	Hillsboro, Oregon	Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair	Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or., State Fair	Sept. 17 to 22
Missoula, Mont	Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	Walla Walla, W. T.	Oct. 1 to 6

EASTERN.

New Orleans, La	April 2 to 7	Jerome Park	May 29 to June 12
Memphis, Tenn	April 14 to 21	Cedarhurst	May 30
Washington, D. C.	Apr. 26 to May 5	Kansas City, Mo	June 12 to 21
Nashville, Tenn	Apr. 28 to May 5	Sheepshead Bay	June 14 to July 4
Lexington, Ky	May 7 to 12	Chicago, Ill	June 23 to July 11
Baltimore, Md	May 8 to 12	Monmouth Park	July 4 to Aug. 20
Louisville, Ky	May 14 to 24	Chicago, Ill	Sept 1 to 3
Brooklyn, L. I.	May 15 to 30	Jerome Park	Oct. 2 to 15
Latonia, Ky	May 26 to June 9	Kansas City, Mo	Oct. 27 to Nov. 8
St. Louis, Mo	May 26 to June 9		

Philosophy and Truth from "Dixiana."

A very handsome and richly gotten up catalogue comes to us from "Dixiana, where pure-blooded race-horses grow," with this message from its proprietor:

"I send to you my catalogue. *It would require breeding a hundred years before a* 2:10 *trotter could be produced from any of the mares in it.* Your friend, B. G. Thomas."

It must be conceded that as a rule breeders of race-horses are more conversant with the science of breeding than the average trotting-horse breeder. Their theories are common-sense theories. When they want to produce a race-horse they breed a race-mare to a race-horse. They want a horse to prove he is a runner by winning races before they esteem him fit for the stud. They don't talk nonsense about "sapping the vitality" of the horse on the turf, or breed to pedigree unbacked by performance. Of course many leading breeders and thinkers in the trotting-horse field are fully up to the most progressive of race-horse breeders in mastery of the breeding science and appreciation of the truths of inheritance. But Major Thomas' remark that it would require a hundred years before a 2:10 trotter could be bred from any of his thoroughbred mares, shows how far his knowledge of the subject transcends that of the few men who are yet continually protesting that the way to breed the trotters is to charge his vains with running-blood. The simple word "thoroughbred" charms away their reason.

Not long ago a half-brother of the famous Ormonde, the greatest race-horse England has ever produced, was brought to this country for sale. An English writer of high reputation declared he would not bring five hundred guineas in England. Why? His breeding is of the richest. His dam produced Ormonde. His sire is a successful horse. Why would he be thought of in England as a stock horse. *Simply because he was not a great turf performer.* Yet trotting horsemen there are who don't believe in breeding from performers, as if one law governed breeding race-horses and another trotters!

The breeder of race-horses breeds with the single purpose of breeding a horse of racing capacity by concentrating in his veins pure running blood that has run successfully. He breeds the mare that is bred to run and can run to the horse that is bred to run and can run. The same principle guides the leading and successful trotting-horse breeders of to-day. The writers who counsel the mixing of running and trotting blood to make a trotter, could every whit as logically counsel the mixing of running and trotting blood to produce a great runner.

Though an Electioneer may get a Palo Alto out of a thoroughbred mare, or an Almont a Fanny Witherspoon and an Almonarch out of mares either thoroughbred or at least racing-bred, it does not demonstrate that that is the way to breed the trotter. The reason Palo Alto trotted was not because his dam was a thoroughbred daughter of Planet, but because in transmission Electioneer, his trotting sire, stamped upon the colt his own characteristics, and implanted in him his own instincts. Even if he has the physical parts of his dam, his performance shows that his psychical organization is that of his sire. Here we will take the liberty of quoting the greater part of Major Thomas' preface to his catalogue, and in doing so we cannot refrain from complimenting our friend upon his clear and forcible sentences:

"Having long since learned that every foal was just a reproduction of some preceding horse or mare in the family to which it belonged, my aim since that conviction has been to use no mares for raising race-horses except those that have no stains in their pedigree, and that trace back through good performers on the turf to an oriental origin. Training improves a colt something like schooling does a boy, but good material is requisite in both before a polish can be made. At the recent sales in Lexington the expression 'I will buy the horse and you may have the pedigree' was heard, but such talk came only from people who had never bred a great horse. As an evidence that foals run back to different members of their families, the really great race-horse Tom Bowling, the idol of his generous owner, Mr. P. H. McGrath (since whose death the illustration can be cited without danger to life or limb), may be given. He was known to have only a few crosses of thoroughbred blood, though he was so great a race-horse, but in appearance he was the counterpart of his great sire, Lexington, and he had five brothers, not one of which was more then ordinary. The word prepotency, now so much need by writers on breeding the trotting horse, is very applicable in breeding the race-horse. Predominance is sometimes apparent on both sides of families. The great Longfellow was not a better race-horse than his sire Leamington; and though Ten Broeck was the son of a worthless horse as a runner, his grandsires were both great performers. It has been said by old turfmen that Lexington was no better race-horse than his sire Boston, and that Himyar was not superior to Alarm. I could name individual mares that produced as many as twelve and fourteen foals, and of each number only one race-horse of first quality appeared, so it surely must be apparent to the thinking breeder that although a mare with a tainted pedigree may produce a great race-horse, she is much more likely to produce a foal that, when well-trained and matured, can not run fast enough to carry a boy for your doctor."

The running-bred mare in whose inheritance there is a cross of "cold blood"—*i. e.*, blood that is not running-blood—may properly be said to have a tainted pedigree. And so also the trotting-mare in whose inheritance there is a cross of blood that is not trotting blood has a tainted pedigree—and it don't matter whether the taint is running-blood or draft-blood it is a taint all the same in a trotting inheritance. Bearing in mind this evident truth, the progressive trotting-horse breeder, after reading the Major's remarks, will be strengthened in his resolve to breed further and further into pure trotting blood until in his stud he has nothing but streams from which every taint has been washed away.

Breeding after the rule, not the exception, is the way to succeed. The progressive and intelligent race-horse breeder don't set up a theory on Tom Bowling. That pedigree is not his model. He knows that he was an exception to the rule. Great race-horses do not come uniformly from combinations of the Tom Bowling blend, great trotters do not come uniformly from the Palo Alto and Almonarch principle of mixing bloods. Breed within the breed, and have the inheritance pure, whether you want runner or trotter. No one wants half-and-half.

We are glad to number such as Major Thomas among the *Monthly's* friends. He has read the *Monthly* since the first number saw the light. We wish long life and prosperity to the genial master of Dixiana.—*Wallace's Monthly.*

Interesting Statistics.

The following, cut from the *American Agriculturist* of the 10th inst., is an interesting compilation, and will save the student of trotting-horse breeding a great deal of research had he to depend on original sources for information. But much as can be learned from a close study of what has been done, there are points which cannot be determined with a degree of accuracy, and the age which will give the best results for animals to procreate is one of the mysteries. Extremes are to be avoided, though the difficulty lies in fixing the lines which mark either when there is health and strength. An old horse or mare may be so far superior in other qualities to those in the prime of life that their progeny will be more valuable. In taking statistics for a guide in horse breeding there is a chance for conclusions which would not be warranted were all the facts known. In this case the proportion of young and old stallions is not given, and hence the preponderance of a class cannot be determined. That there are few very young or very old stallions in service, when compared with those which are between the extremes, will be readily admitted, and without authentic data on this point deductions cannot be correct.

There are so many influences in connection with this subject that it is very difficult to award positive preferences, though that will not lessen the value of investigation. One position will lead to others, and advocates of opposite sides throw light on hitherto dark points.

The age at which trotting sires and dams are likely to produce the highest rate of speed is a matter of some importance to young breeders who are about selecting the animals to form a nucleus of their establishments. A little reflection upon the part of any one conversant with physiology will suggest the idea that the best results are likely to follow the mating of mature animals of vigorous health when in the very prime of life. Most authors who have written upon this subject advocate the use of young stallions with aged mares, and vice versa, when aged animals are used for breeding purposes. It is a well-known fact that many stallions produce their best results when well advanced in years, and for that reason some have been led to believe that an old stallion is preferable to a young one. The success of an old stallion, however, may be due in a great part to the fact that the merits of stallions which possess such are better appreciated at that period, and they then attract a much better class of patronage.

Let two trotting stallions equal in merit and speed-producing capacity have the same number of patrons for any given number of seasons, those of the one being select mares bred from the choicest speed-producing strains and from producing dams, while those of the other are ordinary animals bred promiscuously from all classes of infirm stallions and mares, and the former must produce a much larger proportion of turf performers then the latter. The aged stallion which has produced two or three turf performers will, after that, enjoy the same relative advantage as the first-named stallion, which gets the select patronage, and may produce a much larger proportion of winners than when young, whereas had he enjoyed the same class of patronage when in his prime he would probably have got a still larger percentage of fast ones than near the close of life.

Messenger, the greatest trotting progenitor ever brought to this country, was imported in 1788, when eight years old, and was used for stock purposes from the first, yet he produced Mambrino, by far his greatest son when trotting instincts are considered, when twenty-six years old, and got his second best, Bishop's Hambletonian, when twenty-four years old. Mambrino was seventeen years old when he got Almack and Abdallah, and eighteen when he sired Mambrino Paymaster. Abdallah was twenty-three years old when he produced Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his only son of note as a trotting sire, and Hambletonian's dam was then fourteen years of age. Almack got Grinnell's Champion in his nineteenth year, and Mambrino Paymaster was seventeen when mated with the dam of Mambrino Chief. Rysdyk's Hambletonian was but two years old when he got Alexander's Abdallah, produced Volunteer in his four-year-old form, sired George Wilkes when six years old, was twelve when he got Curtis's Hambletonian, fourteen when he begat Happy Medium, sixteen when he produced Strathmore, and eighteen when mated with Green Mountain Maid, from which resulted Electioneer.

Mambrino Chief produced Clark Chief when in his sixteen-year-old form, was seventeen years old when he got Mambrino Patchen, and eighteen when he sired Woodford Mambrino. The latter got Princeps, his most successful son as a sire of trotters, when but six years old. Sherman Morgan was either twenty-three or twenty-four years old when he got Vermont Black Hawk, whose dam was just in the prime of life. Black Hawk was fifteen when he produced Ethan Allen, from a mare well advanced in years, and Ethan got his most renowned son, Daniel Lambert, in his eight-year-old form.

The celebrated trotting stallion Andrew Jackson got Henry Clay, founder of the Clay family, when eight years old. Henry Clay got his most celebrated son, Cassius M. Clay, in his five-years-old form. The latter was but four years old when he sired Neaves's Cassius M. Clay Jr., was only five when he produced the king of trotting stallions in his day, old George M. Patchen (2:23½), and got Strader's Cassius M. Clay in his eight-year-old form. George M. Patchen got his greatest speed-producing son, Godfrey Patchen, when but six years old. Neaves's Cassius M. Clay Jr. sired Clay Pilot when ten years old, and the latter when in his seventeenth year got The Moor, which from a total of fifty-one foals got four 2:30 performers, including Beautiful Bells (2:29½), the dam of Hinda Rose (2:19½). St. Bel (2:24½) and Bell Boy (two-years-old 2:26). When in his seven-year-old form The Moor got the renowned Sultan (2:24). The celebrated pacing sire of trotters, Wilson's Blue Bull was got by Pruden's Blue Bull when thirteen years old.

Turning to a few sires of the great brood-mares it appears that Sayer's Harry Clay was but seven years old when he got Flora (the dam of St. Julien, 2:11¼; Ualala, 2:27½, and St. Remo, 2:28½), and produced the famous Green Mountain Maid when he was eight years old. Pilot Jr. was fourteen when he got his distinguished daughters—Waterwitch and Tackey (2:26)—and was twenty-one years old the season he sired the world-renowned Miss Russell and Midnight. Mambrino Chief got Vic (dam of Mattie Graham, 2:21½, and Dainty, 2:26¾) in his ten-year-old form, produced Mag Ferguson (dam of Piedmont, 2:17¼, and Almont Eagle, 2:27) when he was fifteen, and got Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼) when sixteen years old. Stevens' Bald Chief, a grandson of Mambrino Chief, got Minnehaha, dam of four 2:30 performers, when he was but four-old. When The Moor was four years of age he was mated with Minnehaha, the produce being Beautiful Bells above-mentioned. Henry B. Patchen was but five years old when he got Emeline, and Mambrino Patchen produced Alma Mater when in his nine-years-old form.

In this connection it is interesting to note the ages of a few of the sires and dams at the time they produced some of the most distinguished performers that have yet appeared upon the trotting turf. Harold was nine years old when he got Maud S. (2:08¾), Miss Russell being at that time in her eight-year-old form. Dictator got Jay-Eye-See (2:10) the season he was fourteen years old, and Midnight was then twelve. The season that Dictator was thirteen years old he got Phallas (2:13¾) and Director (2:17). The dam of the former was at that time but eight years old, while Dolly, dam of Director, was fifteen. Next to Jay-Eye See, according to the records is St. Julien (2:11¼). He was the produce of Volunteer and Flora, got when the former was fourteen and the latter seven years old.

Conklin's Abdallah was thirteen years old when he got Rarus (2:13¼), and the dam of the latter was then nine. Happy Medium got Maxy Cobb (2:13¼) when eleven years of age. George Wilkes was twenty when he produced Harry Wilkes from Lady Walker, which at that time was eighteen. Belle Hamlin (2:13¾) was got by Hamlin's Almont Jr. (2:26) when in his six-year-old form, Toy, Belle's dam, being ten. Alexander's Abdallah produced Goldsmith Maid (2:14) when four years old, from a mare at that time about eleven years of age. Princeps got Trinket (2:14) in his four-year-old form when Ouida, her dam, was nine. Clingstone (2:14) was got by Rysdyk when nine years old. Gretchen, Clingstone's dam, was then but five years of age. The sire and dam of Patron (2:14¼) were both young, Pancoast (2:21¾) being but four and Beatrice six years old. Hopeful (2:14¾), the champion trotter to wagon (2:16½), was got by Godfrey Patchen when nine. Hopeful's dam was then but six.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian was but eight years old the season he produced Dexter (2:17¼) the fastest of his get. Dexter's dam was then nine.

George M. Patchen got his fastest trotter, Lucy (2:18¼), in his six-year-old form, when Lady Clifton, Lucy's dam, was about seven years old, possibly not more than five. The date of foaling of Lady Clifton has never been given, to our knowledge, but as she was bred to Jay Gould in 1875, it is hardly probable that she was foaled earlier than 1848. She brought Lucy in 1856. Mambrino Chief was eleven years old when he got Lady Thorne (2:18¼), the greatest trotter of her day. Blanco in his eight-year-old form got the mighty Smuggler, which lowered the stallion record from 2:20 to 2:15¼.

Coming down to the young record breakers of the present day, we find that Norval was but three years old when he sired the phenomenal yearling trotter Norlaine (2:31½), whose dam, Elsine, was at that time eleven years of age. Wildflower, which heads the list of famous trotting two-year-olds, with a record of 2:21, was got by Electioneer when ten years old, her dam, Mayflower, being at that time in her fourteenth year. Sable Wilkes (2:18), which holds the three-year-old trotting crown, was sired by Guy Wilkes (2:15¼) the season he was four years old. Sable, the dam of Sable Wilkes, was then nine years old.

From the above it appears that most of the record breakers, from Dexter to Maud S., have been by young or middle-aged stallions, and were from mares whose vitality was not impaired by age. It is also evident that stallions and mares well advanced in life sometimes appear to impart to their offspring greater capacity to perpetuate the trotting instinct than at any earlier period, as in the cases of Messenger, Mambrino, Abdallah and the dam of Ethan Allen.

One very frank correspondent writes to a contemporary, apologizing, as it were, because his horse got a record of 2:32¼. He says: "I tried to keep him in the 2:40 class and succeeded until I struck a town in Connecticut, when they took me out and put up another man, and that was the way of it. The horse had a loaded twelve-ounce weight on one foot, and a three-ounce weight on the other, but you see he won for all that."

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

The canoes were out in force to witness the sculling race last Sunday. A good many of them sailed for Goat Island early in the morning, but none actually succeeded in getting there, owing to the lightness of the breeze, but returned about two o'clock. The whole fleet anchored near the starting point and had a capital view of the race. Most of the boys were backing Peterson, but one or two hailing from the old country were on the right man. When the race was over and all the boats started homewards, the canoes showed their speed in a light wind by distancing the entire fleet. The canoes out were Flirt, Mystic, Sampler, Echo, Whisper, Volant, Pirate, Bonita, Hebe, Waif, Kormac, Water Lily, Sneak-box and the Mud-hen. In the middle of next month several of the canoeists will make the trip down Russian River from Cloverdale to Duncan's Mills. The trip from Healdsburg last year was so enjoyable that it was determined to make it from the further point this time. Bonita is back at the clubhouse after her alterations, and is much improved, having been raised some five inches at the bow. Flirt looks very smart newly varnished and refitted.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, *or beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if orders soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, March 24, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, I De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Little Black Jug, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton
Manbrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Meeks, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

Stallion Colt Stakes.

We are in receipt of a letter from Capt. N. T. Smith that he will accept the position of Treasurer and General Manager in the Stallion Colt Stakes, the same as he has in the National Trotting Stallion Stakes. The breeders of California are under obligations to Captain Smith, which, so far as we have heard is duly appreciated. It is no light task which he accepts, the only reward the satisfaction in doing far more than his share to promote the sport. While awarding credit, few are aware of the labor entailed. With the Stanford Stakes, the National and the two and three-year-old stallion stakes on his hands, there is an amount of work which would deter even enthusiastic admirers of trotters from taking it in hand. Then, too, it would be difficult to find a man so competent, and in a position where competency is accompanied by other qualifications of great importance, we do not know of a single individual who is so well fitted for the place. That this opinion is general we have had ample proof, as everyone with whom we have conversed has expressed an unqualified approval of the choice.

The advertisement will appear in the paper of next week. Captain Smith approves the outline, as published heretofore, agreeing that in making the stake $100 each in place of $200, as suggested by our correspondent. He also endorses the plan of the colt stakes coming off the day before the one fixed for the stallion stakes, so that all that is required is to put the ad. in proper shape.

Working For a Long Holiday.

Meeting an old friend on the Oakland track a few days ago, after his first salutation, which was as cordial as could be, he took us to task for having forsaken the other side of the bay. "I have been at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN several times," he said, "and learning that you were seen at the Palace a few weeks ago concluded that you had joined the Saturday evening coterie, and more than likely that a visit there would catch you. Last Saturday night and the Saturday before that Dustin said you contemplated going over, as there were a number of old eastern friends you wanted to see. What excuse have you, or rather what have you to say in mitigation of sentence?" The extenuation plea entered was that we were working for a future holiday, a play spell that was worth, and well worth, too, hard work for the remainder of the year. The accomplishment of the task depended upon a rigid adherence to the course laid out, not only keeping to the lines as closely as possible, but also a fair share of good luck to bring it around. The chart adopted has marked on it in underscored words to *stay at home*. Business affairs are somewhat peremptory in demanding that a few months (from February 15th to July 1st.) should be given to a close observance of the conditions annexed, and when to these are added the possible chance of an "outing" for a whole year, the stimulus to accept the terms was sufficient to enter upon the job with a strong will. It entails work, hard work at that, for fourteen hours a day, and a break of even the time necessary to make a short trip to the other side of the bay would interfere. There is no necessity for stating what the work is or how the fourteen hours are "put in," but that the "extenuating circumstances" may be properly understood, an outline is given. It may be necessary to take another year to work out the problem, though the second will be comparatively easy, success or failure depending on the showing of 1888.

New Year's day, or soon after, of 1889 or 1890, off for Southern California. The chart says a straight line for San Diego, and then northward with many departures from the tangent. Zigzagging from one point to another, visiting all the stock farms, and the grand country embraced between the Sierras and the Pacific. Yosemite is marked for the latter part of March or beginning of April, and then a week or two for the invigorating air of the bay to dispel whatever fatigue three months of sight-seeing has induced. Northward then, and the map is broken into an infinite number of triangles, every point a center of interest. Lake Tahoe is set down for quite a long stop, previous to which the country between the Sacramento River and the Coast line as far north as Humbolt Bay, has been visited. Back to the northern railway, stop at Shasta, fishing and shooting in the paradise for sportsmen in that vicinity, and the long anticipated pleasure trip through Oregon. It will require a good deal of determination to resist being carried into the wilderness for a longer sojourn than the chart will permit by our genial friend Tom Merry, and we must admit that could two years be given he would become tired the first of the sport he so graphically portrays.

The northern route, and then old friends in Iowa and Illinois, "old familiar faces" to greet, and old places which will recall many happy days of the golden past. As many of the prominent race-meetings as can be managed, and give time for a trip to our birthplace and back before the trotters get through the grand circuit. Much as a prolonged stay in "our ain countrie" would be enjoyed, the greatest attractions, however, the braes, woods, haughs and burns, where we pulled gowans, went bird-nesting, gathered wild-flowers, or "guddled" for trout more than half a century ago. Still a glance at the homes of old England, the paddocks and boxes where the progenitors of race-horses and trotters have been reared and cherished for a couple of centuries, and especially the animals which still occupy them, will be a pleasing feature, and it may be that only one or two of the eastern trotting meetings will be seen. There must be no dallying, however, which will interfere with being in time for the California State Fair and subsequent meetings, winding up with the fall races of the P. C. B. H. A., provided that gives space to reach Australia in time to see the cup winner at Flemington.

A visit to Australia would be incomplete without witnessing the spring meeting of the V. J. C. When Sir Rhoderick Cameron returned from his Australian trip, and he resided in the colonies for several months, he would recount the incidents of the Melbourne race week more enthusiastically than any other topic, excepting when he drew vivid pictures of the hospitality and warm friendships of the dwellers in the antipodes. The return trip will include Hawaii, and when the steamer once more floats on the waters of our grand bay, we will feel that we can remain contented with what the Occident offers until the last race is run.

Our friend listened to the hastily outlined tour with more composure than we anticipated. He had been informed in relation to the "high expectations" and what they were based upon, and his rejoinder was not very consolatory: "Well, well, I see you have made up your mind, and there is no use in arguing. You stand the work well and that is a good deal, and it may be that luck will pull you through."

In case there is a combination of lucky stars, the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN have this much interest. We are bound to make that much of the trip which is embraced in Pacific Coast lines, and full descriptions will be given of the points which are germain to this paper. The horse interests of California are already of magnitude, with prospects of being so largely augmented in a few years, as to figure as one of the main interests of the State.

There is a great deal of good stock in California outside of what can be called stud farms, although partially lost in the shadow of the big ranchos. The contemplated journey, so far as the horse part of it is concerned, will be made with the intention of acquiring a better knowledge of the horses of the Coast, and apart from the pleasures of the trip, a thorough investigation will be of service to everyone engaged in the business, and gratify all admirers of fine horses.

Major Thomas' 2:10 Trotters.

In another column will be found an article from *Wallace's Monthly* inspired by the Dixiana catalogue, and an accompanying note from the proprietor, Major B. G. Thomas. Notwithstanding that Mr. Wallace's views on the employment of thoroughbred blood in the breeding of fast trotters differ so widely from ours we like to present them. He certainly makes the most of his case, and "sums up" the evidence with ability. Then, again, he possesses characteristics which we have always admired, viz., having no hesitancy in expressing his opinion on any subject which is discussed in his journal.

In the first number issued of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a letter was published from a valued correspondent advising that argument should be left to those who wrote, and sent articles for publication without editorials on either side. In the same issue was recorded our dissent, and the nearly six years which have elapsed since the advice was given, we have seen no good reasons for a change. Therefore, if Mr. W— comes out "flat-footed" and takes positions which we regard as untenable, there he is, and if strongly entrenched, the greater the necessity for quoting him correctly the greater the glory in making the assault. In former days there was a belief among a majority of breeders that his citadel was impregnable, a veritable Gibraltar, which could be stormed again and again, every assault futile, the hope so utterly forlorn that while admiring the courage displayed in the attack, the judgment which ordered it was not sound. At this day the stern logic of events is bringing about a change, and even the fiat of so eminent a breeder of race-horses as Mr. Thomas cannot stem the torrent. His belief that a hundred years will not suffice to produce a 2:10 trotter with any of the mares in his catalogue for a starting point, is only an opinion, and that not justified by what *has been done*. Writing at home we have not his catalogue for reference, though it may be in the office, but it is a fair presumption that none save thoroughbred mares are to be found in it.

Now it is not far from Dixiana to other breeding farms where there was the same starting point, viz., thoroughbred mares, and in the second generation, from that center, the only two animals which have trotted in 2:10 or better came, and that in far less than a century. Now it is a high mark to aim at, which only two of the thousands of trotters bred have accomplished. Taking the generally received formula that "like causes produce like effects" a man who should follow the only course which has resulted in attainment of his object would be more likely to succeed than one who followed a line that heretofore had resulted in failure.

But at this time we do not intend to argue points which have been so frequently gone over, the intention being to present another phase which is not so generally understood. Some of the most strenuous objectors to the use of thoroughbred mares in the trotting stud we have met have been from the breeders of thoroughbreds. They hold it derogatory to those bred in the purple to be thought competent of performing such menial duties as harness work entails. Doubtless if some one were to remark that one of Major Thomas' high-bred mares was adapted to do her share in producing a fast trotter he would deem it an insult. Somewhat analogous to the storm of wrath which escaped from the veteran Philo C. Beech when he was asked what was the best time Bonnie Scotland had made in harness? Now that the opponents of hot-blood have been driven so close to the wall as to claim that only an inferior sort of racing-bred animals had gained distinction as the progenitors of fast-trotters, this feeling will be intensified, and the idea pre-

vails that an admission of adaptability for speed at one manner of progression is inimical to a high rate at the legitimate fast pace of the horse. Now in the cases which have shown the capacity to trot a mile in 2:10 we find that the "travelling terror" of the turf, Boston, is far within the hundred years, and in the other, the greatest of all the sons of Boston, whether measured by performance or procreative abilities, the limit is less than a third of a hundred years, even when the dates taken are the birth of Lexington and Jay-Eye-See. The blood of the dam of Mambrino has not yet been questioned, although that of his sire Messenger, is set down as "tain ed." In every case where an approach to 2:10 has been made the blood of this mare can be found, and the date of the birth of her great son is also within the stipulated period.

In place of being derogatory to the standing of a brood-mare, we hold it to be an added value when there is also the germ of fast trotters, and though it may be some time before many mares which can be classed as of great promise to breed race-horses from will be used in the trotting stud, when that time comes there will be further proof that the highest type of the racing paddock will be none too good for the production of trotters.

The opinion of Major Thomas, which has been given additional emphasis by being italicized, has so little bearing on the question that if the editor had not given it so prominent a position it would not have elicited remark. A man might as well claim that no combination of wood and metal could be constructed which would carry a vessel from New Orleans to St, Paul without sails, as that there is no chance to repeat what has been done with the same material.

Trotting Colt Stakes.

As will be learned from the entries the Colt Stakes for trotting colts, to be decided at the next State Fair, have brought out a grand lot of youngsters. We are pleased on several accounts, more than pleased that without a bar they have filled so well. There was a great effort to induce the directors to bar colts in all of the stakes, and for a time we felt apprehensive that the earnest pleadings would prevail. We took the ground many years ago that there should be no embargo laid on superiority by the California State Agricultural Society, or any other association which claimed to be otherwise than a district exhibition. Ones give way to the clamour of interested parties and there will be no end to the trouble. If you bar one, says a would-be nominator, restrict entries to those which have not done anything worthy of mention. "Bar Grandee," cry the trainers of Memo and Alfred G. Those who think their colts incapable of meeting either of the three-named about all previous winners must be ruled out. Not a few, while advocating a bar, have a good deal of confidence in beating the crack or cracks, but they strive for an easier job. One man who reiterated that if the gate was open to its full width he would not enter. This, we informed him, he had a perfect right to do, as there was no law in either the National or American to compel him to take the steps. He did name his colt, however, and when telling that he had done so claimed that he would not squander any more money to lead a forlorn hope. Well that stake received eighteen nominations, the two-year-old sixteen, and the four-year-old twelve, notwithstanding Norlaine, Grandee and Sable Wilkes had a right to enter. The San Joaquin Association, while discarding an actual bar, effected the same purpose by classification. The two-year-old was restricted to 2:40 class, the three-year-old to 2:30, and the four-year-old to 2:25. The first excluded the champion yearling, the second had no effect, so far as we can recall, the third cut off quite a number too.

Look over the Sacramento and Stockton entries, and no further guarantee is required that there will be a grand display by the youngsters.

The N. Y. "Sun" on Tips.

A telegram of the "Associated Press" gives a synopsis of an editorial in the New York *Sun* which states that Antevolo had "shortened his stride, lost his speed, and was no longer the formidable racer he was," all of which is an unmitigated falsehood. This is ascribed to wearing tips, winding up with the sentence, "The no-shoe idea is attractive in principle, but for fast trotting horses it will not answer."

The facts are that last summer he showed a greater flight of speed than ever before, trotting several quarters in 32 seconds without being pushed to his best, and on one occasion was accurately timed a furlong in 15 seconds. Owing to a slight lameness in his left hind ankle he was thrown out of or rather not put in regular training during 1887, and he has only been "jogged" since October last. When the editorial comes to hand we will have more to say in relation thereto.

Not Yet Consummated.

Mr. DeTurk visited the office a few days ago, and from him it was learned that the sale of Anteeo had not at that time been consummated. The telegram from Kentucky authorized the commissioner here to offer the amount heretofore published for Anteeo. This was accepted by the owners, though the desired option until the first of April was declined without a sufficient deposit to warrant declaring him out of the stud in California. This was not complied with, and it is optional with the owners whether to take it or not. The offer will not be accepted without the consent of parties who have bred mares, or, as we understand the situation, mares will be received the same as if no offer had been made or acceptance recorded. It is altogether probable that satisfactory arrangements will be made to those sending mares to Anteeo to cover all points, as we are fully satisfied that Mr DeTurk and the other owners of the horse would not do anything outside of the squarest dealing, if four times the published amount was at stake.

In this connection it may be proper to state that though "syndicates have been found to purchase Antevolo," and we have been requested to name a figure, he is not for sale at *any price* until the completion of the season, and in all probability not until after the National Stallion Stake is decided can he be purchased. There are a number of mares on hand and several more which have been booked, quite a number from a distance, and we hold that until these engagements are fulfilled we have no more right, honorably, to sell him than a horse belonging to some one else. Until the close of the term he is joint property, and however great the temptation it would not be considered.

Entries for Spring Race Meeting.

To those who have any knowledge of the thoroughbreds of California it is only necessary to call attention to the list of entries, and, in fact, there is such a startling array of owners and horses that it is difficult to fix upon a commencement or to delay the finish until a full page has been occupied. There is not "room" this week; it will take several weeks to place it properly before our readers. In the meantime we can say without the least fear of being accused of painting in too rosy colors that it is a superior list of entries, and gives promise of better sport than in any previous year since the organization of the association. It should be so. In all probability there are ten times as many thoroughbred horses now in California than when the Blood Horse held its first meeting, and the quality is fully in keeping with the numbers. With plenty of starters, and those of high class, there is not one chance in ten for anything else than a grand meeting.

There is a reasonable expectation of the weather being favorable, and with that right it is a "foregone conclusion" that the course will be in first-rate order. The Bay District course can be handled so easily that very few days are necessary to convert it from a trotting track to a "velvety" course such as is best adapted for the fast gallop, and when the racers are done it is a short job to make it perfect for the use of the trotters.

A glance at the list will convince any reasonable person that there could not be better prospects so far as the horses can make it so for a successful meeting, and it is a "dead sure thing" that the other essentials will not be wanting, provided the weather is favorable.

The Owner of Pancoast.

We were hugely gratified by a couple of visits from Mr. Schultz, of Brooklyn, N. Y. In the first place it was pleasant to meet a man who takes such a warm interest in the trotting horse as to invest the large amount of money he has in horses and the necessary equipments of a breeding farm in accordance with the celebrities he owns. In the second we found him as well posted that much was to be learned, even in a short experience; and last, though not least, he expressed a great deal of admiration for California, the men he had met, and the horses he had seen. On his first visit Mr. Schultz was accompanied by his son, and though evidently a chip of the block (we will not put in the adjective which is the usual prefix to block), his leaning was towards thoroughbreds. If the young man does not fall in with the idea that any connection with producing trotters is derogatory to the royal strain, we shall look for the get of Pancoast, Cuyler, and the other grand stallions owned by Mr. Schultz to show the potency of the purer strains. As Beatrice is one of the great list of brood-mares, it may be considered foolhardy to predict that her progeny will be equalled from other crosses, and yet stranger things have happened.

We obtained a new wrinkle from Mr. S. in regard to breaking horses, though to explain it will require an article by itself, and not a short one at that. It may be termed a new application of an old principle, and without having given it a trial have a great deal of faith in the efficacy of the plan.

Foals of 1888.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

March 14, bay colt by Wildidle, dam Prscions by Lever, from Frolic by Thnndsr.

March 18, bay colt by Flood, dam Cuba by imp. Australian, from Bettis Ward by Lexington.

TROTTERS.

March 15, bay filly by Piedmont, dam Wildflower by Electioneer, from Mayflower by St. Clair.

March 16, bay filly by Nephew, dam Lady Amanda by imp. Harrab, from Lady Lancaster by imp Monarch.

March 17, bay colt by Pisdmont, dam Pinsy by Electioneer, from Piney Lewis by Longfellow.

March 20, bay colt by Alban, dam Alice by Almont, from Norma by Alexander's Norman.

At Vina. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

March 13, bay colt by Clay, dam Uinta by Gen. Benton, from Barnss' Idol by Idol.

March 13, bay colt by Nephew, dam Pinsy Lewis by Longfellow, from Lou Lewis by Endorser.

March 13, bay filly by Alfred, dam Fifins by Norfolk, from Frou Frou by Asteroid.

March 14, bay colt by Whips, dam Nettis Walker by Thorndale or a son of Edwin Forrest, from Rosaliud by Alexander's Abdaliah.

March 16, brown filly by Clay, dam Lize by Mohawk Chief, from Lillian by Lodi.

March 17, black colt by Clay, dam Elite by Mohawk Chief, from Aelion by Enquirer.

March 18, bay filly by Whips, dam Glendale by Messsngsr Duroc, from Antoiusste by Sheppard's Rattler.

March 18, bay filly by Alired, dam Sultana by Sultan, from Gulnare by The Moor.

March 19, bay filly by Pisdmont, dam Britta by Bentonian, from Blarney by Blarney Stone.

March 20, bay filly by Whips, dam Florida by Robert E. Lee, from Fanny by St. Clair.

March 20, bay colt by Whips, dam Martha by Mohawk Chief, from Maria Pilot by Herr's Mambrino Pilot.

At Vallejo. Property of H. J. Agnew, Honolulu, H. I.

March 11, bay filly by Guy Wilkes, dam Maude by Bertrand Black Hawk.

At Dougherty's Station. Property of John Green.

Feb. 2, bay filly, small star, black points, by Elector (Richard's) dam Stemwinder by Venture; second dam by St. Lawrence. Mare bred to Director.

At Pleasanton. Property of C. W. Welby, San Francisco.

March 6, chestnut colt by Guy Wilkes, dam Bay View Maid by Gen Benton; second dam an inbred Kentucky Hunter.

At Los Angeles. Property of O. H. Lockhart.

March 10, dark bay filly, stripe in face, hind feet white; by Bonnis McGregor, dam Lottie by Altoona; second dam by Belmont.

At Sacramento. Property of W. F. Cutler, V. S.

March 13, chestnut colt by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Stacy by Wildidle, from Emma Barnes by Norfolk.

Names Claimed.

By W. F. Cutler, V. S., Sacramento.

RUBICON, for chestnut colt foaled March 18, 1888, by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Stacy by Wildidle, from Emma Barnes by Norfolk.

By C. L. French, Oak Forest Ranch, Lake Co.

WINNIE DAVIS, for bay filly, small star, left fore foot white and black, foaled May 20th, 1887, by Gaviota (Gen. P. W. Murphy's Electioneer), dam Lucy by Geo. M Patchen Jr.; second dam by Kentucky Hunter, third dam by Williamson's Belmont.

By L. Johnson, San Jose.

DESIONER, for bay horse foaled 1885, by Director, dam May Queen by Ashotsford; second dam by Elmo.

SULTAN S., for brown horse foaled 1885, by Sultan, dam by The Moor; second dam by Clark Chief.

By C. W. Welby, San Francisco.

MAY WILKES, for bay filly, star in forehead, foaled Jan. 22, 1887, by Guy Wilkes, dam Bay View Maid by Gen. Benton; second dam an inbred Kentucky Hunter.

By A. C. Davenport, Stockton.

CLIO, for black filly foaled 1884, by Nephew, dam by Morgan Rattler.

Thoroughbred in the Trotter.

It has been a question of some debate as to whether there should be any thoroughbred in the trotter or not. My opinion is that injudicious breeding in that respect would not result favorably, but in order to get a great amount of speed and substance to carry it over a distance of ground, that we should get as near to the thoroughbred as possible, without getting near enough to cause rattle-headedness, and in order to do that I believe that a trotting-bred stallion bred to a thoroughbred mare, and her produce bred to a trotting-bred stallion with a thoroughbred cross (say 3d dam), would meet the requirements, and lay a foundation to breed from that would excel. SANTA ANA.

The Los Angelee Meeting.

A note from Secretary DeCamp informs us that the entries to the running events of the Spring Meeting of the Los Angeles Turf Club, which were announced to close on the 15th, will remain open until the 28th, and adds, "If turf patrons and owners consider more than one meeting in the spring of the year an advantage, it would be well to see them well filled." The meeting opens on April 10th, and continues five days, with fifteen events on the programme. As there is every opportunity to visit Los Angeles without interfering with any other engagements, the claims of the club cannot be denied.

Spring Meeting at the Bay District.

Mr. Hinchman has, at the solicitation of several horsemen, decided to give an early running meeting at the Bay District, commencing March 31st and continuing April 3d, 5th and 7th. Thirteen events are offered, and recognizing the fact that many horses are not yet fully ripe, the conditions have been made such that they may be run safely. Entries close on the 28th, and the programme will be found in our advertising department.

Tom Stevens' bay filly Wery, by Werwick, out of Mery Anderson, which placed fonrteen winning breckets to her credit lest season, is looking finely end tough as e knot. If her looks do not belie her she will be able to win enongh money this year to enable her owner to hny enother stock farm. Mr. Stevens' other horees are in good shape, end Littroll, in particular, is pointed ont as especially promising.

To thoroughly hreak a horse from pulling et the helter teke a small rope and tie one end in e loop around the horse's loins, bringing the other end hetween the fore legs end through the ring of the halter, tying it to the manger a little shorter than the halter strap. When the horse attempte to poll hack the strain comes on hie loins, and efter a few triels he givee np. Thie is Prof. Gleeson'e method.

The insnrance compenies have recently decided to allow blooded horses to be listed at their fnll valne. A few yeare ago $100 each was the limit of the risk they wonld take on e thoronghbred or trotting horee, no matter whet their value wae, end on thet acconnt they were not patronized to any great extent hy breedere.

A man generally gets ebout whet he pays for in this world. If he economizee in hreeding to "two-for-five" stallione he gets colts that will cost him seventy-five or a hundred dollare to raise, and which will he worth from fifty to eeventy-five dollars when they are raised. This kind of horse-hreeding is what keeps many a farmer poor.

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine yeers old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,190 ponnds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled hy any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form he was handled for e short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired hy Nutwood. First dam Yonng Molly hy Bndd Doble. Second dam Molly Trussell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, seven years old, and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, bone end snbstance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nntwood, dam San Jnen Belle (record 2:31¾ in fonrth heet), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thorongbbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms.

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be retnrned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Oonzales or vicinity. Pastnrage $2.50 per month. All care taken, bnt no responsibilities assnmed for accidents or eecapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS., Or MERRITT LOVE, Sargent's Station, Cal.

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Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for e limited nnmber of meres et Pleesenton, Alemede Co., Cal. Seeson commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator etands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13¼, being nearly two seconds faster than tha best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in e mile, and as extreme speed comhined with staying qualities are the only real valnable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who prodnced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without donbt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; wa can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present racord is 2:17, made in a race with a large fiald of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extrema ontside of the track, and we believe ba can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, bnt every tima they met Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Clond, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that ha has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amonnt of hia winnings in stakes and purses heing $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time ha started in a race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breedera will gladly pay $300 next year.

We think tha service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to hreed good stock, and mnch less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pastnre unless mares remain mora than a reasonable time—to insnre them heing in foal. Mares not proving in foal can he returned next season free of charge providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is aliva. In casa the stallion should he sold the parties breeding can hreed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refunded. All servica fees due at time of service, ann mnst he paid in cash or a good approved note given payabla August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent. Pleasanton.

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THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDINO ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired hy Wild Oats, he hy Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, ont of Tha Golden Horn, hy Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonta hy Teddington, atc. [See English Stnd Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Meriner is a chestnnt horse sixteen hands high, of a conformetion combining both power and speed, and was a successful raca-horse in Australia. Ha is bred from racing families in both hranches of his geoealogical trea, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to tha seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, elza and qnality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN, Pleasanton, Cal.

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There is nothing slow about the reces in Montane, end the horeemen inveet their money in a way to paralyze en eastern law and order society. Figures taken from a Helena paper show that at the meeting held there last fall pools were sold to the emount of $360,000, while et Butte they aggregeted $110,000.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

Spring Meeting 1888.

April 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards; maidens, if three years old, allowed 7 pounds, if four years old or upwerds allowed 12 ponnds. ONE MILE.

2.—CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. HALF A MILE Closed Ang. 15, 1887.

3.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second, for three-year-olds end npwards. Maidens, if three-yeer-olds allowed 5 pounds; if fonr years old allowed 10 pounde; if five years old or upwards allowed 16 ponnds. THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

4.—THE TIDAL STAKES for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

SECOND DAY.

5.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third: for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 ponnds; of four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 ponnds. MILE HEATS.

6.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-yesr-olde and npwerds. Horses entered to ba sold for $1,500 to carry rnle weights; 2 ponnds allowed for each $100 less down to $1,000; then 1 ponnd for each $100 less down to $300. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

7.—THE VERNAL STAKES, for two-year-olds, $10 each, p p, with $300 added, second to receive $30. Winner of the California Stake on the first day to carry 3 pounds extra; horses starting in that race and not placed allowed 3 pounds. FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

8.—THE PACIFIC DERBY, for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A HALF. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

THIRD DAY.

9.—SELLINO PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. Conditioas as in No. 6. ONE MILE.

10.—THE GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

11.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winners of any race at this meeting, when carrying weight for ege or more, to cerry 5 ponnds extra. THREE-QUARTER MILE HEATS.

12.—PURSE $500, of which $50 to second; for ell ages; winner of the Tidal Stakes at the meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of the Pacific Derby 7 pounds extra; of both 10 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

FOURTH DAY.

13.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-old fillies. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meetiog to carry 5 ponnds extra; of two, 8 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND A SIXTEENTH.

14.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to third; a handicap for two-year-olds. Declaration $5, to go to the racing fund. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M. Declarations due at 6 P. M. the same day. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

15.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second. Owners' handicap for horses that have started and not won at this meeting. Entries close with the Secretory, or through the entry box at the track at 6 P. M. the day before the race. Weights to be carried must be given with the entry. Winners of Noa. 14 and 15, if entered in this race, may be withdrawn without peualty. ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

16.—PURSE $750, for ell ages; entrance, $25 each from starters. Starting money divided 70 per cent to the second, and 30 per cent. to tha third horse. Declarations $15, to go to the racing fund. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds 108 pounds; five-year-olds and npwards 114 ponnds. Sex ellowances. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

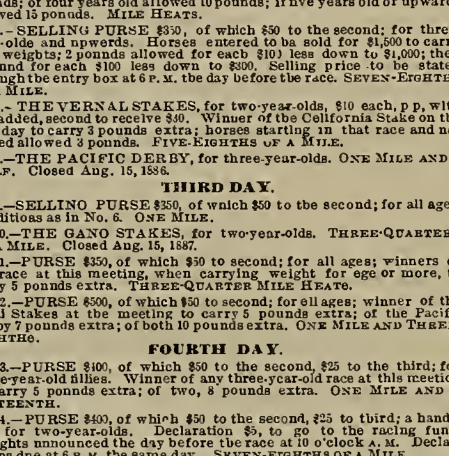
Entries closa Thursday, March 15, 1888.

D. McCLURE, President.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary, 313 Bash Street, San Francisco. 25fe

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from Hennie Farrow by Imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho dal Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturago at raasonable rates. Every precantion taken hnt no responsibility assnmed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**

6ide Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Yonng Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stnd Book, Vol. I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminstor by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the ouly horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Yonng Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $ per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, end fed on hay end grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assnmed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will he forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Oark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 30, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medinm, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medinm, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Straders' Cassins M. Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23¾; Durango, 2:23¾; and sire of the dams of Minnehaba, Happy Thonght, 2:22½; Mambrino Boy, 2:26½; J. B. Richardson, 2:26½; Lottie K., 2:26¾; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs end feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, bnt shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his merk as a trotter. He is pronounced hy his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serva a few approved mares at $50 the season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fa **GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the ebove farm.

FIGARO, standard bred hay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands, weight about 1250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¾) by Tattler; second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO:

- Whipple's Hambletonian .... Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.
  - Guy Miller 861 .... Hambletonian 10. / Sharpless' Abdallah.
  - Martha Washington .... Burr's Washington. / dam by Abdallah.
- Emblem ....
  - Tattler 300........ .... Pilot Jr, 12. / Telltale.
  - Yonng Portia .... Mambrino Chief 11 / Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall bnt twelve meres besides those of his owner will be receivad.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnnt stallion, littla white in fece, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounda; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc; second dam Nellia McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5696:

- Almont .. .. Sire of 33 in 2:30 list
  - Alexander's Abdallah .... Hambletonian 10. / Katy Darling.
  - dam by .... Mambrino Chief 11. / By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
- Hortense...... ....
  - Messenger Duroc / Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31½ as a yearling.
  - Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.

Jester D. has never been regularly trained, but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. Ha has saveral very promising colts in Missouri Good accomodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season, with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address.

WM. O'NEIL, Agent. Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.

18fe

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 420 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 15, 1880, 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1015 lbs. Ha is a very highly formed horse, good hone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days track work, trotted his mile in 2:30, proving that he has the speed es well as tha heauty of his sire.

Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam hay mara Gillespie, hy Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Yonng Columbus; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodblue by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the hest son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:19½; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr. 2:19½, and he has also a larga number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sira of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for tha short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. Conda, the only one of Abbotsford's get that was ever systematically trained, mada a record last season of 2:20 and 2:18½ to pole. That this is not the limit of his speed is well known to all horsemen.

The dam of Abbotsford Jr. was a beautiful bay mare, 15¾ hands high, sired by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. ara combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fe12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:15. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35¼. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57¼, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31de **Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.**

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed.

Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja26 **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE WILKES STALLION.

MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26¼, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:38 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
11fe **Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Sky-light-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:45) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.
By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:20½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½:

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868, recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, ggggr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thorough-bred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high, weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood, Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to
21ds25 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 64; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 328 g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 141; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported Augu 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KILLIP & CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track City.

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley, 2:20¼; Homestake (pacer), 2:16¼; Flora B., 2:33¼; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a low mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle and flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all bay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18¼; Nerea, 2:23¼; Bickford, 2:29¼; Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 1888 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morehead proprietor, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,
10mr **Or H. FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma**

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

ALCONA stands 16 hands and 3 inches, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. He is a bright chestnut in color, has a square trotting gait, and fine stylish bearing. The most exacting critics cannot find fault with his limbs, joints and general conformation. He is very intelligent, kind and gentle.

Pedigree.

Alcona, 730, foaled April, 1877. Bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky. Sired by Almont 33. First dam Queen Mary by Mambrino Chief 11. Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, son of imported Messenger. Almont by Alexander's Abdallah 15, first dam by Mambrino Chief; second dam Kate by Pilot Jr.; third dam Thoroughbred. Alexander's Abdallah by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Katy Darling by Bay Roman. Rysdyk's Hambletonian by Abdallah, son of Mambrino, son of imported Messenger. Pilot Jr. by Pacing Pilot.

That Almont, the sire of Alcona, was the greatest sire of his age that ever lived, all impartial horsemen will admit. The records show that only two sires excel him in the number of their 2:30 performers. In his list of forty-one 2:30 trotters is Fanny Witherspoon, record 2:16½, with her two miles in 4:43, the best performance for that distance on record. Westmont's mile in 2:10¾, with running mate, is the fastest record ever made by any trotter or pacer. Aldine and Early Rose, both by Almont trotted in 2:16½, the fastest time ever made by double team to date of performance.

Almont's power of imparting speed is not confined to his direct descendants, but the records show that his sons and daughters, and his grandsons and granddaughters are making great names as sires and dams of fast and game trotters. There are thirty different sons of Almont that have sired colts with records ranging from 2:14¾ to 2:30. The daughters of Almont have produced Catch Fly, 2:18¾; Durango, 2:23¾; McMahon, 2:27, and Tempest, 2:30¼.

Mambrino Chief sired Lady Thorn, 2:18¼, and five others with records below 2:30. He was the sire of the dams of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Director, 2:17, and fourteen others with records of 2:30 and better. He has eighty-one grandsons and granddaughters in the 2:30 list.

Alexander's Abdallah has sired Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and six others with records below 2:30, besides producing many of the great trotting sires of the country.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian stands prominent as a trotting sire, having thirty-five in the 2:30 list, besides being the sire of George Wilkes, Volunteer, Harold, Edward Everett, Happy Medium and scores of other heads of great trotting families.

Pilot Jr., deservedly ranks high among royal trotting sires. He has produced ten with records below 2:30, and is the sire of the dams of Maud S., 2:08¾; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Noon Tide, 2:20; Naiad Queen, 2:20¾; Mambrino Gift, 2:20; Nutwood, 2:18¾; and fifteen others with records below 2:30.

It will be noted that in Alcona is the combined blood of Almont, Abdallah, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Pilot Jr. With such a combination and concentration of trotting blood it might be reasonably expected that he would be a trotter himself, and a sire of trotters. It only remains for time and the development of his produce by training and proper handling to prove him worthy of his royal lineage. Alcona, though having had less than a month's track work, trotted a trial in 2:44. Having been kept in the mountain districts of Oregon until recently, neither he nor his colts had the advantage of track work. One of his colts, Alcona Jr., the property of James McLaferty, of Butler County, Oregon, was placed in the hands of Mr. Goldsmith, at Oakland. After six weeks' handling he can now show a half mile at a 2:30 gait. Clay Duke, another of his colts, owned by Jno. W. Martin, of Yolo, with a few weeks' training made a record of 2:54½, jogging the last half and demonstrating his ability to trot in 2:40 or better. I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they show speed and gameness of a high order.

Alcona will make the season of 1888, Fridays and Saturdays of each week, at McGraw's Stables, Napa City, balance of time at Vinsland Stables (one mile south of St. Helena).

For further information send for circular to

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena.**

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. Standard, No. 7868.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½, Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.
11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¼ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16½, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16½, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at **$5** per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfilerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter **address where the horse is kept.**

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 1781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself.

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31¼); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33¼; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretchen dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26¼) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¼) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28¼, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31¼) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19¼ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28¼) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:21¼, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season, beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by Imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp. Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21¼.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17¼
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY.
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

PETALUMA

Colt Stakes,

1888.

To be trotted at the Fall Meeting of the Sonoma and Merin District Agricnltnrel Association,

DISTRICT NO. 4.

OPEN TO THE STATE.

Yearling Stake—Free for all foals of 1887 Mile dash. Entrance $50, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 be paid on Jnne 1st; $10 on Jnly 15th, and $15 on Angust 17th. The winner takes all the stakes, less one entrance, which goes to the second colt.

Two-Year-Old Stake—Free for all foals of 1886 Mile and repeat. $50 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $20 be paid on Juno 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on Angnst 17th. $250 added.

Three-Year-Old Stakes or Under—Free for all, mile and repeat. $60 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $20 be paid on Jnne 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on Angnst 17th. $250 added.

Four-Year-Old Stake or Under—Free for all. mile beats, best three in five. $60 entrance, of which $10 must accompany the nomination; $20 be paid on Jnne 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on Angnst 17th. $250 added.

Stakes and added money in two, three and four-year-old stakes to be divided: 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third. If only two start they must contest for the stakes paid in and one-half of the added money, to be divided 66⅔ per cent to the first horse, and 33⅓ per cent. to the second. No added money paid for walk-over.

The following district colt stakes for colts owned in the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano since April 1, 1888:

Yearling Stake—For foals of 1887. Mile dash. $30 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 be paid on Jnns 1st, and $10 on Jnly 15th. The winner takes all stakes, less ons entrance, which goes to the second horse.

Two-Year-Olds—Mile and repeat. Purse of $200.

Three-Year-Olds—Mile and repeat. Purse $250. Entrance fee 7½ per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations. Purses to be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

In all of the above stakes and purses five to enter and three to start. But the board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number. For a walk-over in any race, nnless otherwise specified, a horse is only entitled to its own entrance and one-half of the paid np entrances of other horses.

A horse winniog a race or stake is entitled to first money only except when distancing the field. Then to first and third moneys.

If in the opinion of the Jndges any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continned or declared off at the option of the Judges.

Entries to close May 1, 1888, with the Secretary

mr 24 **J. H. WHITE, President.**
W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. Box 289, Petaluma.

THE

Belle Meade

—SALE OF—

Yearlings

Will teke place et Belle Meede Farm, neer Nashville, Tenn.,

Friday, April 27, 1888,

Under the management of **Messrs. Bruce & Kidd**
P. C. KIDD, Auc'r,

The lot consists of 54 head, the get of Enquirer, Great Tom, Brambls, Lnke Blackburn, Plsnipo, Vanderbilt and imp. Pizarro.

Sale will begin promptly at 11 A. M.
Terms of Sale Cash.

The animals offsred are the prodnce of the thoronghbred mares of 1887. They are well grown and will be sold to the highest **Responsible Bidder, Without Reservation,** if in condition. No by bidding.

Belle Meade is six miles from Nasbville, Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, and on the Richland tnrnpike. A special train will leave the Chattanooga depot on day of sale promptly at 9:30 A. M. and retnrn to Nashville after the sals.

For Catalogues address
BRUCE & KIDD,
24mr **Lexington, Ky.**

BLACK-BREASTED RED

—AND—

PIT GAME FOWLS.

Onimimported and premium stock. For size and b ty cannot he excelled in America. My B. B. Reds ai extra large, and high station; the cocks weighing fro 1 eight to ten pounds and hens from six to eight pounds. The Pit games, "Black Hackles," are the be : imported stock, and are warranted GAME to the core. Stags and pullets from the B. B. Reds at reasonable prices. Eggs in season, from either yard, $3 for 13, or $5 for 26. Address

F. P. LOWELL.
28ja14 **Sacramento, Cal.**

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

Bay District

Association.

Running Races!
Running Races!

NOTICE FOR ENTRIES.

First Day, Saturday, March 31, 1888.

No 1.—Introductory Scramble—For two-year-olds; 100 pounds each; sex allowances. Purse $200. Dash of one-half mile.

No. 2.—For Three-Year-Olds—Maidens that have started and not won allowed 7 ponnds. Maidens that have never started allowed 10 ponnds. Dash of one mile. Purse $200.

No. 3.—Selling Race—Horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry weight for age; 1 pound off for each $100 less down to $1,500; 2 ponnds off for each $100 less down to $1,200, and 3 pounds off for each $100 less down to $900. Dash of seven-eighths of a mile. Purse $150.

Second Day, Tuesday, April 3, 1888.

No. 4.—Three-quarter Mile Heats—For all ages. Weight for ags. Purse $150.

No. 5.—One and One-sixteenth Milo Dash—For three-year-olds. Purse $200. Conditions same as race No. 2.

No. 6.—One Mile—Selling race. Purse $150. Conditions same as race No. 3.

Third Day, Thursday, April 5, 1888.

No. 7.—Five-eighths of a Mile Dash—For two-year-olds, 100 ponnds each; sex allowance. Winner of No 1 to carry 5 pounds extra. Purse $150.

No. 9.—One and One-quarter Mile Dash—For all ages. Weight for age. Purse $200.

No. 9.—Five-eighths of a Mile Dash—For all ages. Weight for age. Purse $150.

Fourth Day, Saturday, April 7, 1888.

No. 10.—One and One-sixteenth Mile Dash—For three-year-olds. 110 ponnds each; sex allowance. Purse $200.

No. 11.—Four and One-half Furlongs—For two-year-olds. Winner of any race dnring this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; if twice winner 7 ponnds extra. Purse $150.

No. 12.—One Mile and Repeat—All ages. Purse $300.

No. 13.—Three-quarters of a Mile Dash—Selling race. Weight for age; for all ages. Horses to be sold for $1,500. One ponnd allowance for each $100 less down to $900. Purse $150.

Blood Horss Association Rules to govern nnless otherwise specified in this programme.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse.

Pursss divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

Three or more to enter, two or mors to start.

Entries close with the Secretary March 28, 1888.

Entry blanks can be had on application to the Secrstary.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary.
mr24 **1435 California Street, S. F.**

49
YEARLINGS

—AT—

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBRED YEARLINGS

Thursday, May 3d, 1888.

—The offering includes a—

SISTER TO FOXHALL,
BROTHER TO JENNIE T,
BROTHER TO FORDHAM.

Sistera lo **Lizzie Dwyer, Vera, Favor,** and **Joe Cotton.**

—The get of—

KING ALFONSO, FALSETTO, LISBON, PAT MALLOY, and POWHATTAN.

For catalogue address **L. Brodhead, Agt.,**
Spring Station, Woodford Co., Ky.
24mr6 **A. J. ALEXANDER.**

FOR SALE.

A Thoroughbred Bull Bitch..

Apply at 305 Washington St.

To Dog Owners.

I am prepared to rscsive and condition dogs for the April Bench Show. The best of food and care given. For terms, etc., address

GEO. T. ALLENDER.
25feb **Watsonville, Cal.**

DO YOU WANT A DOG?
DOG BUYERS' GUIDE,
Colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Mailed for 15 Cents.
ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,
337 S. Eighth St, Philadelphia, Pa.
9apr

FOR SALE,

TROTTING BRED HORSES.

Harold Cossack 4402,

Sired by Don Cossack, first dam by Harold, second dam by Belmont, third dam by Mambrino Chief.

Harold Cossack is 3 years old, as handsome as a picture. Mahogony bay, beavy mane and tail, and a trolter. Also a yearling stud colt by Don Cossack, first dam Madam Bloodstone by Bacchus, sire of Jennie Holton, 2:22½; second dam by Green Mountain Morgan. This fellows is bay in color, large and rangey, and a very fine colt. His dam, Madame Bloodstone, is the dam of Dolly Bloodstone, record of 2: 9½, made last fall after weaning a colt and with six weeks' handling.

NELLIE BLOODSTONE,

Bay mare, 7 years old, sired by Little Mc, he by old Ethan Allen. First dam Madame Bloodstone, as above. Nellie bas a colt by her side sired by Mt. Vernon (record 2:21) by Nntwood, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

KATE BLOODSTONE,

Black mare, 4 years old, sired by Stocking Chief he by Clark Chief, he by Mambrino Chief, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack. First dam Madame Bloodstone. Will also sell Madame Bloodstone. She is sixteen years old and will drop a foal in May by Harold Cossack. She is a sure breeder, having missed bnt one season since she was four years old.

FILLET,

Bay mare, 10 years old, sired by Visconnt, a son of Alexander's Abdallah. First dam Thoronghbred, registered. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED WING,

Bay mare, 5 years old, sired by Red Line. First dam Fillet, as above. Red Line by William Welch, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. First dam Jennie Clay by American Clay, a son of Strader's C. M. Clay. Red Line is standard bred and registered. Page 541, Third Vol., Wallace's Stnd Book. Red Wing is stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED SILK,

Bay mare, 8 years old, by Red Line. First dam Silky by Chieflain, be by Iowa Tuckahoe, etc. Red Silk has colt by her side by Harold Cossack. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED QUEEN,

Two years old, by Red Line. First dam old Fannie, a thorongbbred. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

BROWN BESS,

Six years old, sired by Chieftain, as above. First dam Poughkeepsie Girl by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Brown Bess has colt by her side by Mt. Vernon, 2:21, by Nntwood. Stinted to Harold Cossack. Old Fannte (breeding unknown) a thoroughbred and a fine broodmare.

I will sell the above stock very cheap as I have recently sold my ranch and want to close out my horses. Stock can be seen at Sacramento. Address

N. N. CRAIG,
24mr **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

Animal Portraits.

Domestic Pets, Field Dogs, Horses, Cattle, and all descriptions of Live Stock drawn or painted to order, either from photograph or from life.

Original designs or drawings on stone, wood, etc. for illustration purposes, furnished.

H. BOYD, Artist
9oct **18 Post Street.**

STUD POINTER.

RUSH T., (3751 A. K. B.), lemon and while, by Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Seney, In the stnd to approved bitches. Fee $30. Rnsh T. is a dog of good size, good markings, rare form, excellent temper, high conrage and marked field instinct. In breeding he has no superior. His sire was a grand fielder and a bench winner. His dam is a winner on the bench and an nncommonly good field performer.

The kennel is breeding Irish red setters of nnexceptionable strains. A. B. TRUMAN.

ELCHO KENNELS,
sep23 **212 Eleventh Street, S. F.**

HIGH-CLASS

PEDIGREE

STOCK

ESTABLISHED 1882.

We have for Private Sale selections of the following Stock, procnred from the best stnds of Great Britain, America and Australia.

ALL SUITABLE FOB HIGH-CLASS STUD PURPOSES

HORSES.

BLOOD, COACHERS, TROTTERS, ARABS, DRAUGHT, PONIES.

CATTLE.

DURHAMS, DEVONS, HEREFORDS, POLLED ANGUS, AYRSHIRES, JERSEYS.

PIGS.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES, "MAGIE," POLAND CHINA, ESSEX, WHITE YORKSHIRE, &c. ALL IMPORTED STOCK.

EXHIBITION POULTRY

Snpplied to win in the keenest competition. Choice Varieties on hand and to arrive.

DOGS.

SPORTING and MISCELLANEOUS.

John T. M'Innes and Co.,

PEDIGREE STOCK AGENTS,
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Registered Cable Address "PEDIGREE."
24mr,eow

GLOVER'S ALBUM.

A TREATISE ON CANINE DISEASES.

CONCISE AND PRACTICAL.

Handsomely Bound and Illnstrated.

PRICE 50 CENTS, POST-PAID.

GLOVER'S IMPERIAL

DOG MEDICINES.

Mange Cure,	**50c**	**Distemper Cure**	**$1.00**
Blood Purifier,	**50c.**	**Vermifuge,**	**50c.**
Canker Wash,	**50c.**	**Eye Lotion,**	**50c.**
Diarrhœa Cure,	**50c.**	**Cure for Fits,**	**50c.**
Tonic,	**50c.**	**Liniment,**	**50c.**

Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

ALL DOG DISEASES TREATED

H. CLAY GLOVER, D. V. S.

Veterinarian to the Westminster Kennel Club, New Jersey Kennel Club, Rhode Island Kennel Club, Hartford Kennel Club, Hemstead Farm Company, etc.
22octf **1293 Broadway, New York.**

First Annual Bench Show of Dogs

—OF THE—

PACIFIC KENNEL CLUB,

MECHANICS' PAVILION, SAN FRANCISCO,

April 4th, 5th 6th, and 7th, 1888.

Fourteen Hundred Dollars in cash prizes, beside many valuable specials. **Entry fee $3.00** each class. Including registration in the American Kennel Stud Book. Open to all. Dogs sent by express to the show returned to owners free of charge. Dogs accompanied by owners carried to and from the show free by all railroads. For entry blanks, premium lists, etc., address

J. F. CARROLL, Superintendent.
Entries close March 27th. 10mr1 **624 MARKET STREET, S. F., Cal.**

Bay District
ASSOCIATION,
Spring Meeting.

Saturday, May 12. Three min. Class...Purse $350.
Wednesday, May 16, 2:50 Class......Purse $400.
Saturday, May 19....2:45 Class..... Purse $250.
Wednesday, May 23, 2:35 Class ..... Purse $300.
Saturday, May 26, ...2:20 Class .....Purse $500.

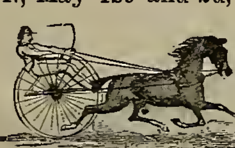
All trotting and pacing contests to be best three in five; five or more to enter, three or more to start. But the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. The Association also reserves the right to change the date set for any class during the meeting by giving timely notice of the same to persons interested.

Entrance fee ten per cent., to accompany the entry. Purses divided into 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., to first, second, third and fourth horse respectively.

Entries to close with the Secretary, Tuesday, May 1st, 1888.

W. H HINCHMAN, Sec'y.
17mr **1435 California Street, S. F.**

Spring Meeting
OF THE
DIXON DRIVING PARK
Association,
—AT—
DIXON, May 1st and 2d, 1888.



TWO = Days' Racing = TWO
for which
$700 in purses will be offered.

First Day—Tuesday, May 1st.

No. 1—Running—Purse $100; free for all; five-eighths of a mile and repeat; first horse $75, second horse $25.

No. 2—Trotting—Purse $300; 2:30 Class.

Second Day—Wednesday, May 2d.

No. 3—Running—Purse $150; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; free for all; first horse $100, second horse $50.

No. 4—Trotting—Purse $150; 2:50 Class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five—five to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent., to accompany nomination. Trotting purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will govern running races; the National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting.

A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ per cent. to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

Racing colors are to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to close with the Secretary on April 14, 1888.

Privileges at the Park will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, April 14th, at 4 P. M., in front of the Postoffice.

J. W. McFADYEN, President.
J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. 17mr4

Percherons.

For sale, twelve head of thoroughbred Percheron stallions and mares. Four are imported from France. These horses are registered in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and are believed to be the best lot of animals for sale in California. Address

E. J. TURNER,
25fe3mo **Hollister, San Benito Co.**

GRAND
Auction Sale
—OF—
FIRST-CLASS
Short-Horn Cattle,
—AT 1 P. M., AT—
Agricultural Park,
SACRAMENTO,
—ON—
Wednesday, March 28th.

By direction of Mr. Joseph Combs, of Combs & Wilkerson, Bankers, Linneus, Missouri, we will offer on the above date, his entire herd of **Pure-bred Durham Cattle,** consisting of **50** head **Bulls, Cows** and **Heifers** of the following well-known families: **Young Marys, Bellnas, Venuses** and **Adelides.**

These cattle have been bred by Mr. Combs, and for quality and individual merit have no superior. Their progenitors were carefully selected from the very best herds in Kentucky and Missouri. Mr. Combs will be prepared to give full guarantee as to soundness and freedom from disease, and certified pedigrees will be furnished with each animal, showing its breeding.

Catalogues will be ready March 20th. Terms at sale.

KILLIP & CO.
25fe **Auctioneers.**

LELA S.,
THE PACER,
FOR SALE.

Record 2:31½ as a trotter. Can pace in 2:20 easy. Has no record as a pacer.

For particulars address

W. O. HATCH, 141 S Hill Street,
10mr **Los Angeles, Cal.**

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF
Thoroughbreds, Trotters
And every other description of live stock,
At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES
(By permission).

ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ.,	SETH COOK, ESQ.,
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ.,	THEO. WINTERS, ESQ,
R. P. ASHE, ESQ.,	WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,

and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.
20 Leidesdorff Street,
19martf **San Francisco.**

ESTABLISHED 1355.
Race Goods.
Largest and Best Stock on the Coast
J. O'KANE,
767 Market St., S. F.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

AGENTS FOR
Fennell's Cynthiana Horse Boots,
J. H. Fenton's Chicago Specialties,
Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders,
ap14 Gombault's Caustic Balsam

HEALD'S
Business College, 24 Post St.
—San Francisco.—
The most popular school on the Coast
P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.
☞Send for Circular, oct d

DIXON
Driving Park
ASSOCIATION.
TROTTING COLT STAKES,
FREE FOR ALL!
TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,
—IN THE—
LAST WEEK IN AUGUST,
1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Association has opened the following Colt Stakes for trotters and pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 must be paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $10 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $40, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be paid by 6 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $15 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olds and under. Entrance $50, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to be paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock M. on the day of the race. $20 added for each starer. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacers. Conditions same as for three-year-old trotters.

In all stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake to be divided as follows: 60 per cent. to winning colt, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If but two start they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to second. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entries close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McFADYEN, President.
J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. fe25

FOR SALE
ORION.

Chestnut stallion, full brother to Overman, 2:19½, by Elmo, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.

Orion is 7 years old, 16½ hands high, very handsome and stylish, sound, well broken and gentle. He has never been trained. Apply to

DR. E. L. MILLER.
fe18tf **355 Eleventh Street, S. F.**

KILLIP & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF
High-Bred Horses and Cattle,
At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

Hon. C. Green, Sacramento.	Hon. J. D. Carr, Salinas.
J. P. Sargent, Esq., Sargents.	Hon. John Boggs Colusa.
Hon. L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.	Hon. A. Walrath, Nevada.

J. B. Haggin, Esq., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street
ond

TRADE MARK
H U C B B

CHUBB,
The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, rod trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address,

THOS. H. CHUBB,
14ja **Post Mills, Vt.**

Montana
AND
Washington
Racing Circuit,
1888.
$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmes and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

Note. Salem, Oregon. dates September 17 to 22.
Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6.
18fe

Santa Clara
VALLEY
Agricultural Society,
SAN JOSE, CAL.

Garden City Trotting Stake, for three-year-olds or younger; $60 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $25 on July 1st, and $25 on September 1st; $250 added. Colts having a record of 2:30 or better barred.

Vendome Trotting Stake, for two-year-olds or younger; $50 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $15 on July 1st, and $25 on September 1st; $200 added. Colts having a yearling record of 2:40 or better barred.

Santa Clara County Trotting Stake, for District two-year-olds without a yearling record. $30 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $10 on July 1st, and $10 on September 1st; $150 added. Parties must have owned these colts on or before Feb. 15th, 1888, to be eligible in this stake. Palo Alto Stock Farm barred.

Conditions.

In all the above stakes failure to make payment when due forfeits all previous payments. Stake and added money divided 60 per cent., 25 per cent. 15 per cent. and 10 per cent.

Three-year-old stakes three in five, two-year-old stakes mile heats.

Five or more entries required to fill, three or more to start. If only two colts start they must contest for the entrance money only, divided 66⅔ and 33⅓ A colt making a walk-over gets the entire stake, but no added money.

Entries to the above stakes will close with the Secretary April 1st, 1888.

E. TOPHAM, President.
G. H. BRAGG, Secretary 3mr

For Sale.
Lady Del Sur.

Standard and Registered.

I offer the above mare and her horse foal, dropped February 10th, by Antevolo, for sale. **Price for the two $1,500.**

LADY DEL SUR, chestnut mare, bred by L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., by Del Sur, foaled 1881.

First dam Cecilia Clark by Clark Chief; second dam by Captain Beard; third dam by imported Envoy; fourth dam by imported Trauby; fifth dam Lucilla by Trumpetor; sixth dam Lucy by Orphan, etc.

Her foal is bay, of good size and high form.

For further information address me, or **Jos. Cairn Simpson,** 2111 Adeline Street, Oakland.

B. C. WRIGHT,
10mr **Hopland, Mendocino Co., Cal.**

FOR SALE.

M'lis, four years old, by Nephew, 15.1 hands high, bay with black points. First dam Bell McClellan, 2:32, by General McClellan. Second dam by Belshazzar. Third dam by Chieftan. Fourth dam said to be thoroughbred.

M'lis has been driven 33 times and is very speedy.

Has a filly now ten months old by Anteros, which is fine and large and very fast to halter, which shows M'lis to be a grand brood-mare; she is kind and gentle.

My only reason for selling is because I have not the time to develop her speed, and cannot continue breeding.

Price $600. which is one-third her value. Address,

W. A. PARKHURST,
Real Estate Agent.
Room 2, Knox Block.
11fe8 **San Jose, Cal.**

ABORTION AND consequent STERILITY

Habitual slinkers cured by using one bottle of **Haborirl.** For Cows or Mares it has never failed. Delivered at your express office for $2. Wallace Barnes, Box 604, Bristol, Ct. 17mr4

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
Breeder and Sportsman.

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From March 20, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " " "	5:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Colfax.....	5:45 P M
4:00 P M	.....Galt via Martinez.	10:15 A M
10:30 A M	.....Haywards and Niles.	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*3:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
2:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*9:45 A M
5:00 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El.....	
	..... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	9:15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	8:15 A M
4:30 P M	...Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	...Sacramento, via Benicia.....	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	8:15 A M
9.00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	10:45 A M
6:00 P M	..... " via Benicia	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	...Sacramento River Steamers..	*5:00 P M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose.....	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
5:00 P M	..... "	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore..	6:45 P M
4:00 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyon & Portland.....	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:30 P. M., inclusive, also at 8:00—9:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*12:00—7:00—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:53.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:21—6:51—7:20—*12:55—*3:20

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—9:58—10:58

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:0

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:16—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted, †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

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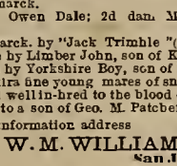
SHEEP  DIP.

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No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by Leon of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosctusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of Imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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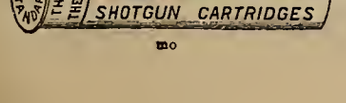

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'88 FAIRLAWN '88

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED,** and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters,** or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving,** can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and **the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

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Happy Medium (400).

Sire of mors 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

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Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19¼; Modoc, 2:19¾, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Alcyone (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect March 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo.....	2:30 P
†7:00 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and..... Menlo Park	6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		†3:20 P
*5:10 P		4:36 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and..... Principal Way Stations.....	9:03 A
10:30 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		4:35 P
4:30 P		5:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
8:30 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	5:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M Train.

Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours. Through rate $8.50.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates—to Gilroy and Paraiso Springs.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Round-trip tickets to the famous Lick Observatory (Mt. Hamilton) can be had at any of the Company's Ticket Offices in San Francisco. Rate, $5.5:.

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Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING; for return same day.

or Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	.....
Millbrae	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	$4 00
Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	.....	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	.....	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	6 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	.....	6 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey	.....	6 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

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TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

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AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

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THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

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Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN OREODRIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

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Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

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Horse Clothing.

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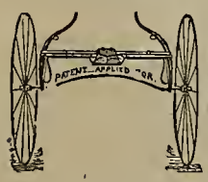
HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

TOOMEY'S ROAD AND BREAK SULKY.



This vehicle is novel in appearance, but, like many other vehicles, it fills a want that has been needed for many years. It is simple in construction, light, strong and durable, and is just what a horsemen wants to drive a colt and young horses. The horse can be hitched nearly as close as in the Track Sulky, and it is easier getting off and on.

PRICE $33.00.

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At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 15 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($3,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class it won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 5th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

L. C. SMITH.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. aug4t

THE

Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1888.

SEVEN DAYS' RACING.

Announce the following stakes, to close Monday, April 2d, 1888, to be run at their Autumn Meeting, beginning Saturday, September 8th, and ending Saturday, September 15th, 1888.

The Glendale Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $500, to carry 5 lbs., or of $1,000, 8 lbs. extra. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The Avondale Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 7 lbs. extra. ONE MILE AND A FURLONG.

The Woodlawn Stakes.

A Sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1885); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. The winner of the American Derby, Finality or Sheridan Stakes of 1888 to carry 5 lbs., or of two of the stakes named 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The Auburn Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1885); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. ONE MILE AND A FURLONG.

The Kenilworth Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. A winner of any race after July 1st, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs., or of $2,000 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. FIVE FURLONGS.

The Kensington Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. A winner of any race after the publication of weights of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

The Fairview Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced at 12 M., two days before the day appointed for race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. SEVEN FURLONGS.

The Flight Stakes.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $25 each, $10 forfeit, with $750 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 of the stakes. A winner of any race after July 1st, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs., or of $2,000 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. FIVE FURLONGS.

The Kensington Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. A winner of any race after the publication of weights of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

The Fairview Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced at 12 M., two days before the day appointed for race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. SEVEN FURLONGS.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary. Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary. 17mr3

Vol. XII. No 13.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1888.,

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

New York, March 23.—The *Sun*, in an editorial, says the advocates of the theory that horses do better without shoes will hear with disappointment that a shining argument for their side of the question, the California stallion, Antevolo, 2:16¼, appears to be losing his speed. Antevolo, who has always trotted in tips only, has shortened his stride, and is no longer the formidable racer he was. Doubtless this is due to the lack of protection to his feet. The no-shoe idea is attractive in principle, but for fast trotting horses it will not answer.

I must admit of being somewhat riled when the above dispatch met my eye. It was too late to enter into a full denial in the Breeder and Sportsman of last week, and so it was deferred and given a place under the heading of General Topics, desiring to get rid of the cumbersome plural pronoun which is held indispensable in editorial matter. I sent, however, on the day it appeared, a brief contradiction to the *Sun*, though if it emanated from the source I deem the most likely, it is long odds that it will not appear in that paper. But if the editor is imbued with a spirit of candor he cannot refuse to give it a place, and that will not make full amends. The Associated Press dispatch spread it over an extent of territory far beyond the reach of any one journal, and the only remedy possible is for every paper which printed it to give like publicity to the denial. I trust this will be done, not that I care about the bearing it has on Antevolo, though deeply interested that such an incubus shall not be imposed on the use of tips. The horse can show the falsity of the charge, when it is authoritatively stated that the best example of the beneficial effects of tips must be thrown aside, every man who is interested in the momentous question of the proper treatment of the foot of the horse is also interested that truth shall prevail. There are thousands who will read the dispatch, it will be safe to say hundreds of thousands, and among them quite a large number who have heard more or less about tips in the past few years. Of these not a few have learned that a colt which never had a shoe on his foot, trotted, when a four-year-old, in 2:19½. When five in 2:16¼. Now the intelligence that he has "lost his speed, has shortened his stride, and has sunk from the position of a formidable racer to an inferior position," is not sustained by a single fact.

The dispatch was truly a general topic the day it appeared. Many visitors had something to say in relation to it. When Morris gave Antevolo his usual exercise on the streets of Oakland he was halted so frequently by enquirers that there was a prolongation of the time usually employed in the daily constitutional. Those who knew that there was no groundwork for the statement were puzzling their brains to account for its appearance, and surmises were rife as to how and where the *Sun* got its information. That they were wide of the mark I am fully convinced, though it is an immaterial point which there is no necessity for discussing. But it is material and important, too, to show that there was nothing to base the accusation upon, excepting that Antevolo did not trot in races during 1887, the only season he has missed from his yearling form up to that year. On this ground I might just as well claim that Guy Wilkes, Palo Alto, Dawn, Valensin, Shamrock and others were ruined by wearing full shoes, and with better grounds to sustain the plea. In order to show the exact situation I will as briefly as is commensurate with clearness give the history from the day he trotted with Harry Wilkes, when he showed 2:16¼, to the time he was given his last "brush." As it is comparatively a short space, viz., from Nov. 27th, 1886, to Nov. 4th, 1887, the account will not be very long. It must be borne in mind that the statements are not made from memory, as at the close of each day the work was noted in daily journal and a transcript of that is presented.

He was brought home the day after the race, Nov. 28th. The following Tuesday he was driven short brushes, and, the journal states, showed as much speed as he ever exhibited. Saturday, Dec. 4th, three heats 2:25, 2:20, 2:19, driven well within his rate, and I thought him capable of going a faster mile than he had ever shown. Rain prevented working him on the track, and Tuesday, Dec. 7th, when driving on Peralta Street, he struck his toe against an iron man-hole which projected above the macadam, fell, and cut his left knee. The cut extended across the knee cap, with a gap of at least two inches so that four stitches were required to bring the lips of the wound in contact. This confined him to the stable until Jan. 10th, 1887, within one day of five weeks. He was jogged until Jan. 26th, the entry reading, "Antevolo to cart. Let him brush a couple of hundred yards. He certainly goes with more power than ever before." Jan. 28th two short brushes in his work of five miles. He can haul the big cart very fast, is the entry. Feb. 1st, he commenced the season. There was a good deal of rain through February, so that his exercise was slow, only one brush being recorded. March 15th, his first quarter since Dec. 4th, 35 seconds, last furlong 17 seconds. March 31st, 23 mares had been served, and on one occasion he got his near hind foot under the sill of the covering shed which caused a slight lameness. April 4th, to show an old friend from Chicago, James Van Etts, his action, and on April 6th having the same purpose in view, J. C. Sibley the owner of St. Bel being one of the spectators, I drove him a quarter in 35½ seconds, "brushing" past the spectators at a much faster rate; he was "hitched" to a cart which weighs 130 pounds. Mr. Sibley was so impressed with his speed that he congratulated me in the warmest terms on having bred so fast a horse, and to show that he still retains the good opinion I take the liberty of quoting from a letter received from him and dated January 26th, 1888. "I hope Antevolo can give us a taste of his quality this year. I have said to Marvin and eastern friends, that I have seen him speed faster in the middle of the stud season to your cart than any horse I ever saw move. I think if fitted he can and ought to trot in 2:12. I hope you will give him a chance this year." It is patent that Mr. Sibley did not think he had lost his speed April 6th, 1887. There were 52 mares at the close of April; up to that time slow exercise. During May and June he showed some lameness in the ankle which was hurt and he was not moved at any rate of speed; 70 mares to June 1st. His lameness continued until nearly the last of July, and his first brush was on August 2d, the record says "fast." August 3d he served the last mare for the season, making 83 in all. August 6th two quarters 34 and 33½, going easily. August 9th he trotted two quarters, both on the back stretch which has a down grade, in 34 and 32 seconds, Matt Storn informing me that he made the last furlong of the second quarter in 15 seconds. After that move he showed some lameness in the joint which was hurt, and his work was mainly slow. On September 4th I had a severe sprain of ankle and foot so that I was unable to drive until the 26th of September, and then he had not entirely recovered from the lameness. That prevented very fast work, although at times he would show so little lameness that I was tempted to give him short brushes to cart. McKerron made a boot to support the ankle and that seemed to be beneficial, so that on October 15th he was hitched to the sulky and driven a quarter in 33½ seconds. October 18th I drove him an easy half mile in 1:11, and on the 22d another half in 1:08. Again he showed lameness, and after a comparatively easy half in 1:12 on the 28th, and a still easier three-quarters in 1:49 on the 31st of October, I made up my mind not to continue his training, being apprehensive of permanently injuring the ankle without any prospect of advantage. Dec. 4th was the last time I have pulled a rein over Antevolo, Morris Lane, who has taken care of him since he was brought from Palo Alto, giving him all his work. As he jogs more quietly on the road, even in good weather he is not taken to the track, and though prone to break away with me on road or track, he goes quietly with Morris. He rushes off so rapidly in these break-a-ways as to bring a great strain on his ankles, and therefore it is altogether safer for my assistant to drive him until fast work is begun. This will not be until the close of the season, being satisfied that stud duties and fast brushes, especially to heavy weight, brings more strain on the hind ankles than when restricted to "one at a time."

It would seem from the above, brief as it is, that up to the time he was thrown out of training, although the work given could not be called training, that Antevolo had not lost his speed. That his stride has not been shortened those who have seen him speed from first to last will agree with me that there is no falling off in that respect, and that the gain in speed is attributable in part to his ability to cover more ground at each effort. There is another point which I also think a majority of observers will coincide in, that being that of the two brothers Antevolo has a longer stride than Anteeo. When exercising on a private track, such as I had in Iowa or Atwood Place near Chicago, I made a practice of measuring the stride of horses quite frequently. At these places I could have the smoother run over the track whenever I desired, and where the footprints were clearly marked. Even when the track at Oakland was so that the prints could be seen the opportunity was wanting, my stable being so far away that the marks would be obliterated before I could return. There is no mention in the daily journal of the stride of either Anteeo or Antevolo, though there is of some of the race-horses I had in training when from being a bystander they could be measured as soon as the animal passed over the ground. Therefore I cannot say with any exactness what the difference between the two was, though it has been a common remark that the younger had a good deal the longest stride. Anteeo is very "rapid." So much more so than when I sold him that he must have shortened his stride when the difference is measured by only four seconds. Up to the time he was sold I never heard attention called to his extreme rapidity, since then it has been a common remark.

Now Anteeo has been shod with full shoes until a short time ago (I sent a set of tips for him January 28th last), part of the time after the bar or round pattern. According to the arguments offered this should have increased his stride, and had that been the case, and also retained his quickness, the two "minute trotter" would not be for the future to reveal. It has been accepted that weight on the feet increased the stride of a trotter; it surely shortens that of a race-horse. Training shoes of the weight made thirty or more years ago would add from two to four seconds in a mile to the time of a mile, and trial runs were so rated by the old-time trainers of race-horses. But there is a difference in the action, and it may be that by changing that of the trotter his fore-feet are got out of the way so as to give greater capacity to cover the ground. Weight to be picked up rapidly requires greater exertion of the muscles, and the snap—as it may be termed—to overcome the inertia, jerks the forefoot out of the way of the hind, and there is less danger of scalping. Those who claim that tips shorten the gait do not base their arguments on the difference in weight between a full shoe and tip, but that it comes from the heels being unprotected. If "unprotected" heels carried an animal from 3:02 as a yearling, to 2:41 as a two-year-old, 2:29¾ as a three-year-old, 2:19½ when four, and 2:16¼ while still ranking as a five-year-old, during that time in training and trotting in races, it is singular, indeed, that they should fail the succeeding year without one hundreth part of the battering. When the logic of this is made apparent, I will acknowledge that the system of shoeing I have advocated for so many years while "attractive in principle" is a failure when applied to fast trotters.

There has been a change of opinion in the last two

more yeere in reletion to the action which was reqnired to trot fast. I cen remember when it was thonght necessery for promise of speed thet the knees he donbled eo as to hring foot and elbow in close proximity, end the hind legs cerried so fer epart ae to give room to "roll e berre! between the hocke." Thet "wey of going" might lessen the denger of scelping, the sharo hend of the kneee getting the fore-feet ont of the way and the hind-feet cerried outside of the frout, the only vnlnerehle poiut the inside of the ehin or lower pert of the hock. Ae the festeet of the lete day trotters had none of the snappy or sprewling gait, there ceme a chenge of opinion, and now "cleen action" is looked for. With the improved trotting mechine to ehow whnt was hest in practice, it was not a very abtruse problem to discover the advantages. Less power wee needed to propel the weight of the body, there wee not so much friction to overcome, end while speed wes increased, the capecity to enstein a high rete angmented. The Electioneere heve ettracted nearly es much ettention by their eaee of movement es well es greet flight of speed. Those which I heve noticed have uniformly shown the femily geit, and, with only e few exceptions, the feet ere corried very nearly in a straight line. They trot with their legs, the hody carried withont undulations or swaying, and in plece of swinging the hind feet eo as to form an ontward curve, they ere thrown directly forward. Although the hind feet mny he struck by going under the anterior extremities, prnctice enu proper protection from hoots lessen the trouhle as treining prngresses, untif hoots, in many cases, can he dispensed with, and with no necessity lor hnrdening the feet with loads of metel.

Horse Gossip

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—As the seeson for recing will be upon ns in a very ehort time, would it not pay the owners of trotters and pecers to give all their attention to the feet of snch horses? No foot, no horse. It's been my experience that tracks usnally are in much hetter condition than the feet on the poor horses, who have to trot or pace on them. Not one man in one hundred knowe e good foot from a poor one, end will they ever learn? They expect their horses to trot end pace witb unbelenced feet, with high heele end long toee. It's simply out of the qneetion for them to do it. They cannot tell the cause why their horses do not trot and pace faet, so they commeoce to experiment; first, with weights on tbeir toes, then they change and put the same on the outside of the quarter on one hind foot or the other—perheps hoth—mount the solky, and think they are wise. Heve no more idea whet they are doing it for than a monkey hae of a left eer of a Snake Indian. Said horee will bob, jump, hop, and make all styles of motions, and would gladly tell the driver if he could that he wee handicapped eo ahont the feet thet it was simply impossible for him to trot nr pace. Of course he cannot talk, and the driver takee him to the barn, puts a hunch of keys in his mouth and sterts again. That snrprises him. He hes no idea what those keye are for, and the chance are the driver don't. However, he is given a mile, taken to the bern, legs b ndaged up, circulation stopped, hlcod chilled, of course, rubbed down, blanketed, welked, and pnt in hie qnarters nntil the next day, when the seme resnlts follow. Telk abont the Humane Society! They ehonld go to the treck if they wish to do a noble work. Horees are abused more on a race-track than any place. They get well fed, as a general thing; oh, but here they are abused! The writer is a lover of a horse, and a member of the Humane Society, hut is so engeged that he cannot devote time teeching people how to treet horses. Not one mau in ten who owns and drives a horse can tell the number of hones in the foot nf a horee, or what the frog in the horse'e foot is for. Some men own and drive horses with feet on them wider at the heels tben the length of the feet or foot, and call them good feet—*ignorant and more too*—then they will take dnwn the heels of a contracted foot to get frog pressure, thinking it will spread the heel. You might as well think of splitting an oak plank with e rubber wedge, ae to spread a contracted heel with a frog in the foot. Why can't people learn something? A horse cennot trot or pece fest with his feet out of condition! His toee and his heels muet be as nature intended them. When so you will never experience any trouble with tendone or anything else pertaining to the leg. No rhenmatism, no corne, no quarter cracks, no eeedy toes, no splints, no spring halt, no spavins, no nothing; that's the eize of it. Yon do not see any of Frank Van Nees' horeee out of halence after he hae had them any time. He cannot make a 2:30 horse trot in 2:20, hut he will put them in condition where they will not snffer when trotting elow or faet. I regard him ae one of the beet men on the foot of a horse in the conntry. In my opinion, Jay-Eye-See wae rnined hy letting hie feet get ont of fix.

Richball, another one of the moet wonderful horsee ever foaled—Johneon ditto, and many, meny othere which I could name—Little Brown Jug and Sorrel Dan—in my opinion went wrong. Cause why? Feet out of fix. It'a not my pleasnre to criticiee anyhody, hut I do love the horee, and it makee my heart ache to see him abnsed, whether it be through ignorance or otherwise. Anyhody can learn how to teke care of a horee'e foot if they will only try. Find out how to do it, then proceed. Stop their foolish experimente. When they start in to halance e horse'a foot balance it—not leave it one-helf inch higher on one querter than the other. Weight never makee any young horse hitch, it'e the condition hie hind feet ere in. Fix his feet and you etop the hitching, and it cannot he etopped eny other wey. Neither doee it follow becense a horse was never ehod thet his feet are right; on the contrery they may be wny off aod out of halance; sn do not flatter yourself thet your young horee will never hitch becauee he was never shod. He might fool you. I will eee you again. ON THE ROAD.

MARCH 23, 1888.

Among the old stagers entered in the handicape and elf-age racee to be run st verious meetings in the weet thia spring are Buchanen, Finality, Tom Martin, Little Mirch, Sem Herper Sr, Berlin, Monocret, Gleaner, Princeee, Frankie B., Wedding Day and Lelex. Not one of theee horses ie under seven yeere. Lelex ie the oldest of the lot ee well ns the best performer. He is now in his tentb yeer, having been foaled in 1878.

The Next State Fair.

At e meeting of the State Board of Agriculture held on Thursdey of lnst week, the eppended speed programme was edopted, end other matters duly ordered hy the Board:

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH—TROTTING.

No. 1—The Occident Steke, $400 added.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:23 class; purse, $1,200.
No. 3—Pacing, 2:30 clnss; pnrse $600.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH—RUNNING.

No. 4—The Introdnction Stake, for two-year-olds; $25 entrence; $10 forfeit; $250 added, of which $50 to second; third to eeve stnke. Winner of any two-yeer-old race thie yeer to cerry three ponnds; of two, or more, five pounds extra. Three-querters of a mile.

No. 5—The California Breeders' Stake; closed in 1887 with eleven nominetions. One end a qnerter miles; $300 edded.

No 6—The Cepital City Steke; e eweepstakee for three-year-olde and over, in which only non-wiuners in any event this year will he eligible to stert. Winners of any rece entered herein mey he withdrawn withont incurring a forfeit. Entrnnce $50, h f, with $400 added, of which $100 to second, third to seve steke. One mile end one-eighth.

No. 7—Free for all ages; purse $250, ot which $50 to second; winner of any race this yeer to carry five pnunds; meidens, if three years old, ellowed five pounde; if four yeere old or upwards, fifteen pounde. Mile heete.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH—TROTTING.

No. 8—Two-yeer-old stake; cl eed March 15th with sixteen nominations; $300 edded.

No. 9—The GrandS tellion Stake closed March 1st with eix uominatione; $500 added for each starter up to four.

No. 10—Trotting, 2:20 class; pnree $1,000.

FOURTH DAY—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH—RUNNING.

No. 11—The Premium Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, h f, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st, with $350 added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake. Horses that heve started end not won this year, ellowed five ponnds. Maidens, if three years old, ellowed five pounds; if four yeare old or over, seven ponnds. Three-querters of a mile.

No. 12—The California Annnal Stake, for two-year-olds; closed in 1887 with 32 nominetions; $250 added. One mile.

No. 13—The La Rue Steke; a handicap for all agee; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, with $500 added, of which $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced Septemher 1st. Declarations $10, to he made with tbe secretary hy 8 o'clock P. M., September 3d. In no event will decleretion be received nnless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one-qnarter miles.

No. 14—Selling Purse, $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rnle weighte; two pounde sllowed for each $100 less down to $1,000; then one pound for each $100 lees down to $500. Valnation to be pleced on starters only, hy 6 o'clock P. M., the day preceding the race. One mile and a sixteenth.

FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH—TROTTING.

No. 15—Three-year-old steke; closed March 15th with nineteen nominations; $400 added.
No. 16—2:20 clase; purse $1,200.
No. 17—3:00 clase; purse $1,000.

SIXTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH—RUNNING.

No. 18—The Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before September 1st; $200 added, of which $25 to eecond. Those that heve started and not run first or second in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 19—The Shafter Steke, for three-year-olde; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declered on or hefore Septemher 1et; with $400 added, of which $100 to secoud, third to save etake. Winner of any race this yeer to carry five ponnds extra; of two or more, ten ponnds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a qnarter.

No. 20—The Del Paeo Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared ou or before September 1st; with $300 added, of which $100 to second, third to seve etnke. Three-year-olds to carry 100 ponnds; four-year-olds, 110 ponnds; five-year-olds and upwards, 112 ponnds; sex but not heat allowances. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 21—Free purse, $300, of wuich $50 to second; for all eges. Horees that have etarted and not won at this meeting allowed ten pounde. Winners of any race at thie meeting, whon carrying rule weighte or more, to carry five pounds extra. One mile.

SEVENTH DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH—TROTTING.

No. 22—2:25 claes; purse $1,000.
No. 23—The four-year-old stake; closed on March 15th with twelve nominations; $400 added.
No. 24—Pacing, free for all; purse $800.

EIGHTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH—RUNNING.

No. 25—The California Derby Stake, for foels of 1885; closed in 1886 with twenty-nine nominetions; $300 added. One and one-helf miles.

No. 26—The Palo Alto Stake, a handicap for two-year-olde; 50 entrence, $25 forfeit, $10 declaration; $400 added, of which $100 to second, third to seve stake. Weights announced at 10 o'clock A. M., Thureday, September 13th; declaratione due at 6 o'clock P. M. eame day. One mile.

No. 27—The Golden Gate Stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrnce, $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declered on or before September 1et; with $400 added, of which $100 to second, third to seve stake. Wiuner of any three-year-old race at this meetiug to carry five pounds extre; colts not one, two, three, in No. 19, allowed ten pounds. One mile and three-quartere.

No. 28—Nighthawk Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit; $300 added, of which $100 to second, third to eave etake; $200 additionel if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) ie beeten. Ooe mile.

No. 29—Free purse $250, of which $50 to eecond; for non-winners at thia meeting. Horses that have started and not run second allowed ten pounde; winnere of any rece, entered herein, mey he withdrawn without penalty. One mile end a sixteenth, end repeat.

NINTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH—TROTTING.

No. 30—Great free for-all trot; purse $1,500.
No. 31—2:40 clnss; purse $1,000.
No. 32—Pacing; three-yeer-old class, $300.

Entries for the following running events for 1889-90 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the reces ou the regular programme.

No. 1—California Breeders' Stake, for foals of 1886, to he run at the State Fair of 1889; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared January 1, 1890; $300 added, of which $100 to second end $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—California Annual Stake, for foals of 1887, to he run at the Stete Fair of 1889. $100 entrence, $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declered Jannery 1, 1889; $250 added; second colt $100; third colt $50. One mile.

No. 3—California Derby Stake, for foals of 1887, to be run at the State Fair of 1890. $100 entrence, $50 forfeit, or only $10 if declared January 1, 1889; $15 if declared January 1, 1890; $25 if declared May 1, 1890; $300 edded; second horse $100; third horse $50. One mile end a half.

The Board decided to repeir and improve the grand end special stende, which ere now in a dilapideted condition.

Snperintendent Hencock was directed to heve e line of shede trees plented in front of the cattle etalls at the Park.

Killip & Co. were awarded the pooling privilege, for the sum of 65 per cent. of the commissions.

The following resolntion was passed:

WHEREAS, In the ebsence of any State querantine lawe in thie Stete, it ie deemed proper to use every precantion to prevent the importetion of nny enimal afflicted with contegione diseaee; therefore

Resolved, Thet all live stock he prohibited from exhibiting or competing for premiums at the State Fair of California that is not in the State on or hefore July 1st of eech yeer. This doee not apply to horses entered in reces.

The premium liet wes considered end the following material changes mede:

In the Live-Stock Depertment the following rule was adopted: "In this depertment animals may he entered in their reepective clessee and as a sire or dam, or junior member of e family, and in sweepstakes any sire or dam competing in a rece will be allowed to enter for e premium es one of or at the head of a family.

Stallione six years old and over, end jecks four yeers old end over muet ehow two colts to entitle them to compete for preminms.

Carraige horses must not he less then eixteen hends high, nor weighing under 1,200 pounde; must match in etyte, action and eymmetry of form, but not necessarily in color: mnst he shown to carriage.

Roadsters must not he used as track horses.

In the cattle classes the general sweepstekes were stricken out, and a sweepstake enhstituted in eech class.

In the sheep department lambs were designeted es those dropped on or after January let of each year. Those dropped prior were to be designeted as yearlings.

The Pavilion departments, other then ected upon, were referred to a committee consisting of Green, La Rue, and Hencock.

The following special premiums were offered in the ladies' department:

President Shippee—For best display of embroidery, $20.
Director Cheee—For best painting on porcelain, $20.
Director Cox—For best disple y of decoretive painting, $20.

The following Department Superintendents were named—First Department—Thoroughbrede — Shafter and Boggs; horsee of ell work, Singletary and Perkins; draft horses, Singletary and Perkius; roadsters, Green and Singletery; carriage horees, Green and Singletary; standard trotters, Hancock and Chase; eeddle horsee, Singletary and Perkins; eweepstakee, Shippee, Singletery and Cox; cattle, Carr and Cox; sheep, Hancock and Green; goets, Chaee and Hancock; ponltry, Chsse and Hancock; swine, Chese and Hancock; Pavilion departments, La Rue.

Imported English Racers.

[New York World.]

The steamer France, of the Nationel Line, which arrived et thie port Sunday, had on boerd e very valuable conelgnment of Eoglish thoroughhred racing stock. The racers were hrought over by Mr. Matthew Woodland, and it can be truthfully eaid thet never has a lot of thoroughbred animals passed through such a tempestnous ocean passege with ae little damage. Not one of them wes injured on the rough voyage. The horses are representetives of some of the best thoronghhred hlood in Eugland, and include the following:

Redskin, hay horse, 6 yeare old, hy Carnelion, dam Slauder hy Bluemantle.

Oeklands, brown colt, 4 yeare old, hy Coneternation, dam Elmina.

Kildare II, gray colt, 4 years old, hy Kilmere, dam Chatterhox.

Cantiole, hay filly, 4 yeare old, hy Scamp, dam Christine.

Jane, chestnut mare, 6 years old, hy Phœnix, dem Jeannie.

Nell, chestnut filly, 4 years old, hy Plebeian, dam Miss Edith.

Of the above lot two are winnere of Eoglish races—Redskin and Jane. Kildare II hee not etarted very many times, hnt hes held promiuent positione in his reces. The colt ie a highly bred Irish horse, and ie related to the crack Master Kildare. The pick of the lot, however, is Redekin, a tine, compectly huilt horse, over sixteen hauds high. Redskin has a record which eny rece-horse should be proud of. Ae a two-yeer-old he wou the Manchester Plate at Newcastle in June, 1884, under the colore of Lord Durhem. At the Liverpool July meeting, under the eame colors, he won the Gerard Stekes, and also the Chesterfield Nursery Handicap at the Derby autumn meeting. This is a good ehowing, ae he only etarted seven timee. As a three-yeer-old Redekin was only eterted once, in the Easter Stekes at Saudown Park, in April, which he won. In hie fonr-year-old form he won the All-Aged Selling Plate at the Windsor Mey meeting. Thie was a good race, he carrying 131 pounds. He was ridden by the famous Englieh jockey Tom Cannon. He was houghtin for £510. He aleo won the Middleeborough Handicap at Stookton in August. As a five-year-old he did not win. Redekin will likely he heard from in our summer handicape. The chestnut mare Jane is a fine-looking animal without a spot or a blemish on her. She is a jumper, and ie related to the famous sire Mortemer. In Merch last she won a selling hurdle race at Derby. Jene will he seen at Cedarhurst, as it is Mr. Woodland's intention to run her there. Oaklande and Kildare II are both maidens, but will bear watching when they come to the post. Mr. Woodland, who ie a brother of the prominent English turfiee E. and S. Woodland, who own the famous steeplechaser Magpie, came over in the steamer with the horses, and it is due to his unremitting care that the animals errived in such good condition. The big hlizzard struck them on Wednesday and the steamer was nearly thrown npon her beam ends. The voyage lasted eighteen days and the officers said it was one of the roughest they hed ever experienced. The racers will he taken off the steemer to-day and quartered in Stoddard's stables nutil they shake off their sea-legs, when they will be taken to Mr. Woodland's farm, near Pateteon, N. J. Mr. Wilkinson, of that city, hae an interest in the horses.

The new racing park of the Atlantic City (N. J.) turf association will be thoroughly completed by June 1st, and, if arrangements can be perfected, the first meeting at the City by the Sea will begin on June 20th.

Racing Dates for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angetes, Spring .Aprtl 10 to 14	Oakland Fatr....Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
P. C. B. H. A., S. F....April 21 to 28	Marysville Fair..Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
Eureka Jockey Club, Eu. July 4 to 7	Sacramento State Fair Sept 3 to 15
Los Angeles Fatr.......Aug. 6 to 11	Stocklon Fair....... Sept. 18 to 22
Ione Fair................Aug. 7 to 10	San Jose Fair........Sept. 24 to 29
Santa Rosa Fair.......Aug. 13 to 18	Quincy(District No.11) Sept. 24 to 29
Petalnma Fair.........Aug. 20 to 25	Sallnas Fair ....Oct. 1 to 5
Eldorado Fair........Aug.20 to 25	National Trotting Stallton Slake Oct 20tb.
Chico Fair ....Aug. 20 to 25	

NEVADA.

Reno State Fair......Sept. 17 to 22.

NORTHWESTERN.

Salt Lake, Utah........June 2 to 7	Spokane, W. T......... Sept. 4 to 8
Helena, Mont., Spring..July 4 to 7	Eugene Ctty, Oregon...Sept. 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont ...July 18 to 22	Colfax, W. T....... Sept. 10 to 15
Butte City, Mont .....Aug. 6 to 11	Hillsboro, Oregon....Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair..Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or , State Fatr..Sepl. 17 to 22
Missouila, Mont..Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	Walla Walla, W. T...... Oct. 1 to 5

EASTERN.

New Orleans. La.......April 2 to 7	Jerome Park....May 29 to June 12
Memphis, Tenn .....April 11 to 21	Cedarhurst................. May 30
Washington, D. C..Apr. 26 to May 5	Kansas City. Mo......June 12 to 21
Nashville, Tenn..Apr. 28 to May 5	Sheepshead Bay .June 14 to July 4
Lextngton, Ky..........May 7 to 12	Chicago, Ill . ..June 23 to July 14
Baltimore, Md........ May 8 to 12	Monmouth Park..July 4 to Aug. 10
Louisville, Ky..... ..May 14 to 24	Chicago, Ill .... Sept 1 to 8
Brooklyn L. I ....May 15 to 30	Jerome Park ....Oct. 2 to 15
Latonia, Ky......May 25 to June 9	Kansas City, Mo . Oct. 27 to Nov. 8
St. Louis, Mo .....May 26 to June 9	

Sales of Trotting Stock.

Call it a "boom," or whatever other term you please, though the indications are that the present prices for choice trotting stock are likely to prevail for some time, and in all probability will keep up from now on. Men of keen jodgment are purchasing and making purchases which cannot be expected to make a return for some. Brood-mares, fillies, not yet old enough for the stnd, bnt with that as the objective point, and years of good prices will be necessary to make the investment remnnerative. When so many men of discernment are engaging in the business of breeding trotters on a large scale, when to those are added the still greater number which pursue the same course in a smaller way, it may appear that there must follow a collapse. But when it is also kept in view that the fondness for this purely American sport is increasing in a still greater ratio, when trotting tracks and trotting associations are multiplying to nearly an incredible extent, it is evident that the demand for performers must keep pace with the supply. Then, again, there is such a call for fast road horses, wealthy men in numbers who are willing to pay large prices for extra fast animals; another class who can afford to run well into four figures to gratify their taste for the recreation, and it must be admitted that so long as the conntry is in a fairly prosperous condition that there is little danger of loss. The following are a few of the late sales recorded in eastern papers, though a full page would be required to copy even a part of them:

Mr. A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., has purchased from Edward Pyle, Humboldt, Nebraska, the bay mare Julia (sister to Maxy Cobb, fastest trotting stallion, 2:13¼) by Happy Medium, dam Lady Jenkins by Jupiter, for $5,001.

A. deCordova, New York City, has purchased the brown horse Mountain Boy, six years old, by Kentucky Prince, dam Elise (sister to Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20, and Dame Trot, 2:22), by Messenger Duroc; her dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Electioneer) by Harry Clay.

Col. R. G. Stoner has hought of Lee M. Sinclair, of Salem, Ind., the mare Almeda by Almont, dam Alma Mater (dam of Alcantara, Alcyone, Arbiter and Alicia) by Mambrino Patchen. The price paid was $3,000.

M. Swift, of Quebec, has sold Stadacona, 2:29½, and James Halfpenny, 2:29¼, to a party in northern New York. The latter is by Blue Bull, and is much faster than his record indicates, but was very unsteady when in training. He is a magnificent road horse, however, and can pull a wagon fast. Stadacona is strictly thoroughbred. He was got by Carlton (Bruce's Logan) out of the Sunshine mare May Queen, a full sister to the well-known race-mare Galatea, now used as a hunter by Gerald Bates, of Ottawa. Stadacona is an all-day horse, and can trot ten miles as easily as one.

It is estimated that fully $75,000 was realized by breeders in this section, (Lexinton, Ky.,) by private sales of trotting stock during the month of February. It is also computed that when the returns of the present year are all in, it wilt be discovered that during the twelve months at least $2,000,000 worth of trotting-bred horses have changed hands in this State. Of course these figures are based on the sales made publicly and privately thus far this year.

When one State realizes so much money for trotting stock, some idea can be obtained of the magnitude of the business. While it is true that Kentucky is the great horse centre of the United States, other sections are becoming prominent, especially California. There is scarcely a doubt that a few years will place this Coast in the lead, so far as regards the fastest trotters, or at least, when time enough has elapsed for the youngsters to become fully developed the great trotters which Kentucky has produced, and which that fertile region will continue to produce, will not be in the lead. What has been done by California-bred colts is a favorable augury, and though the first and second in trotting records own their nativity to the "blue-grass region," there is little risk in prophesying that the mark will be equalled, if not excelled. The large prices paid is a stimulus which cannot fail to extra exertions on the part of breeders all over the country. While the breeders of the Pacific Coast labor under the disadvantage of distance from the main market, it is only a small drawback on horses which are worth so much money.

In the Blue Grass region of Kentucky there are no less than 130 finely-improved farms devote to the breeding and rearing of thoroughbreds and trotters. The farms are within a radius of thirty-five miles of Lexington, in the Counties of Bourbon, Garrard, Mercer, Boyle, Jessamine, Franklin, Woodford, Fayette. Montgomery, Clark, Harrison and Scott. On the 130 farms there are at least 6,500 horses of the average value of $300—or nearly two million dollars.

A Secretary's Views.

The Fair and Stock Show *Journal*, of Norwalk, Ohio, has a very readable article in its last issue from A. S. Wright, the wide-awake Secretary of the Woodstock, Ill., Association. He gives some very excellent advice to his brother secretaries, and points out to them the advantages of a liberal policy in the speed department, and the paramount importance of joining a parent association. He speaks as follows:

The last few years have fully demonstrated the great importance of appropriating a sum sufficient to draw good horses to the speed ring, and I am confident no management desires to take its chances in cutting down its premiums. On the contrary it had much rather increase them. Now, as this matter is so thoroughly settled, why not make the speed ring self-supporting? If not wholly, make it nearly so. Many will ask, how? The answer is join the American Trotting Association. It will only cost you $10 on premiums amounting to $1,000; $15, etc., if more. The American is a true friend to a l, and so conducts its business that all share alike, hence the writer is partial to it. By joining the association you can have control of your track, as well as save money on entrances. You do away with abuses, etc., which will certainly arise on all non-association tracks. Again you have a chance of doing away with ringers, which in all cases, where represented on the race-track, spoil many fine races. Make out your speed programme, thoroughly advertise it in the turf journals, having your entries closed the week previous to your fair, and see if you don't do away with so much of your poor racing. By closing your entries as suggested, you can advertise your list of horses entered, which will be a great attraction to induce many (who otherwise remain away) to attend. Nothing pays so well as good speed, no matter who may condemn it. It is too true how quick the people flock to the track when the bell taps for the coming sport, be he minister, lawyer or mechanic; there is magnetism surrounding the speed ring which no one can deny. And why not conduct it in a way which will be sure to please, as well as profit the society?

The writer has had great opportunities of discussing this matter with prominent owners of horses, and it is a universal verdict that it is far more agreeable to trot or run horses on association tracks, and so far as the results go it is more profitable to all.

Let associations think of this who have not been members, and join this season, and if they do not agree with the writer in the end, send all bills to him. Each Fair Association should be a member of the American Trotting Association. It is a western enterprise, and consequently deserves the patronage of all western associations. It is your friend, and a good one, too, if you will only court its friendship. Will you do it?—*Horseman.*

Coney Island Jockey Club.

Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, announces the following as the probable order in which the stakes will be run during the meeting, beginning on Thursday, June 14, and ending on Saturday, June 30, with twelve days running in all:

	Added Money.
FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 14.	
The Foam, 2 years, 5 furlongs	$1,500
Suburban Handicap, 1¼ miles	5,000
Swift, 3 years, 7 furlongs	1,250
SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 16.	
New, 2 years, ¾ mile	1,500
Coney Island Stakes, all ages, 1⅛ miles	1,250
THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 19.	
The Surf, 2 years, 5 furlongs	1,500
Bay Ridge Handicap, 1½ miles	1,500
Volunteer Handicap, 3 years, 1⅛ miles	2,000
FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.	
Zephyr, 2 years, ¾ mile	1,000
Tidal Stakes, 3 years, 1 mile	1,500
FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 21.	
Coney Island Cup, all ages, 1¾ miles	1,500
Equality, all ages, 1 3-16 miles	1,000
SIXTH DAY—FRIDAY, JUNE 22.	
Coney Island Derby, 3 years, 1½ miles	2,500
Spring Stakes, 2 years, ¾ mile	1,000
SEVENTH DAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 23.	
Mermaid Stakes, 3 years, 1⅛ miles	1,250
Sheepshead Bay Handicap, all ages, 1⅛ miles	1,500
EIGHTH DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 26.	
June Stakes, 2 years, ¾ mile	1,000
Universal Handicap, all ages, 1⅛ miles	1,250
Thistle Stakes, 3 years, 1 3-16 miles	1,250
NINTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.	
Great Two-Year Old Selling, ¾ mile	1,000
Sporting Stakes. all ages, 1 mile	1,500
Knickerbocker Handicap, all ages, 1⅝ miles	1,250
TENTH DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 28.	
Emporium, 3 years, 1½ miles	5,000
ELEVENTH DAY—FRIDAY, JUNE 29.	
Selling Stakes, all ages, 1⅛ miles	1,000
Rapid Stakes, all ages, 7 furlongs	1,000
TWELFTH DAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 30.	
Spindrift Stakes, 3 years, 1¼ miles	1,500

The dates selected for the autumn meeting, which begins on Saturday, September 1st, include Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, and the same days of the following week, viz.: 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, in all eleven days.

The Coney Island Jockey Club evidently does not mean to let that portion of the half-mile track rule referring to jockeys remain a dead letter. As is known, jockeys who participated in the racing at Clifton and Guttenberg share with owners, trainers and horses the penalty of disbarment from the privileges of the regular track. Now, winter racing, as a rule, develops a number of superior light-weights, and this year was no exception, at least half a dozen good youngsters having come to the fore. Prominent among these was young Ossler. Several stables were after him, and finally Mr. Haggin secured him, hoping that he might induce the Coney Island Jockey Club to reinstate him. The committee, how ever, declined to consider the matter. Then Mr. Haggin wanted to send the boy out west, where no such rule is in force, to have him ride for the western division of his stable. The boy, however, declined to go west. Thus the engagement was broken off, and the boy, who had stopped riding at Guttenberg, went to work there again. Ossler is a capital light-weight, and it would be a pity were he to share the fate of many another promising youngster who was left to grow up without proper guidance.—*Sporting World.*

Sales in Oregon.

The following sales of trotting-bred colts and fillies have been made by Jay Beach, Vancouver, W. T.:

Wallula, black filly foaled in 1886; sired by Altamont 3600; first dam by Almont 33; second dam by American Clay 34; third dam by Mambrino Chief 11; fourth dam by Wagner. Sold to M. Hallett, Dilley, Or.

Multnomah, bay colt foaled July 20, 1886, (brother to Pricemont, 2 years old, 2:49½; Oneco, 3 years old, 2:41, and Zilophone, 2:37), sired by Altamont; dam Belle Price by Doble, record 2:28; second dam by George D. Prentice, son of Mambrino Chief; third dam by Woodpecker. Sold to Barrows Bros., Albany, Or.

Altago, brown colt foaled 1884, 3 years old, record 2:42; first dam Maggie Arnold, record 2:35, by Almont Mambrino 761; second dam Alice Drake (dam of Norman Medium, 2:20, and Alice Addison, 2:28½), by Norman 25; third dam by Pilot Jr. 12; fourth dam a fast pacing and trotting mare. Sold to Blumberg & McKnight, Albany, Or.

Bay filly foaled 1886, sired by Altamont, dam Tecora, (dam of Venetia, 3-year-old record 2:42½, and Coqueta, 4-year-old record 2:39½), by Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22 (record 2:30½); second dam by Briguoli 77; third dam by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; fourth dam by Plow Boy, pacing record 2:36. Sold to Henry Rogers, Cornelius, Or.

These four brought a total of $2,350.

Mr. Beach has also sold to J. A. Splawn, North Yakima, W. T., the brood-mare Favorite (dam of Almonette, 2:29½), sired by Poet's Hambletonian; dam by Mambrino Patchen; second dam by Denmark, son of imported Hedgeford; third dam by Blackburn's Whip. In foal to Altamont.

To John Bartholet, North Yakima, W. T., the brood-mare Flora Withers, sired by Post's Hambletonian, dam Abdallah Maid by Spaulding's Abdallah; second dam by Chenery's Gray Eagle 2061; third dam by imported Glencoe. Flora is in foal to Altago.

The purchasers of these two mares have booked them to Altamont for the season of 1888.

W. W. Percival, Dallas, to Martin Smith, Arlington, Flavella, g m, 5, by Glen Dudley, dam Ella Fay by Hubbard; $700.

Trotter's Home, Hillsboro, Or., to Mr. Stratton of the Commercial Bank, Portland, Anna B., br m, 4, by Adirondack 719; dam Fanny by Milton; second dam by Pathfinder; $225.

T. H. Tongue, Hillsboro, to Whitmore Bros., Pomeroy, W. T., Laura D., ch f, 4, by Glen Dudley; dam Laura C. by Enquirer; same to Mat. White, ch c, 2, by Glen Dudley, dam Lucy Ashton by Waverly.—*Rural Spirit.*

Treating Meningitis.

[Sporting World.]

The numerous cases of spinal and cerebro-spinal meningitis that have occurred this winter have aroused much interest in discussion as to the nature and treatment of this dangerous disease. A few days since, in conversation with a gentleman of rare intelligence who has had many years of experience with horses, I had from him the following perfectly authenticated story:

"About ten years ago," said he, "I had a stable in Jersey City on the Heights. A team of four large and valuable Percherons, drawing a very heavy load, had started from Brooklyn, delivering goods on the way, and in the afternoon had arrived close to my stable, when one of the horses sunk down, and within half an hour all four were down. The driver came to me at once in great distress and asked my assistance. The horses were moved into my stable, two of them being dragged in on stone sleds, and I told the driver to go at once to the owner and tell him to send his veterinary over to attend to the horses. It seems that the veterinary was sick, and indisposed to take what he considered a useless journey from Brooklyn to Jersey City, for he sent word to the owner that if his horses were over in New Jersey, and in the condition described, he might as well consider them dead and buy a new team. In consequence of this the owner requested me to do the best I could for the horses, giving me carte blanche as to expense.

"I am a believer in homœopathic treatment, in the main, and I preferred to handle the matter myself. I had box stalls available, and I put ten inches of sawdust in those in which I placed the sick horses. Then I took off my coat and went at them.

"They were very sick horses. Two of them had spinal meningitis only, and the others had the cerebral complication. This disease is uræmic blood poisoning, which is excited by lack of work with full feeding, followed by hard work. In the acute stage the pain is excessive, and especially in the cerebro-spinal form the horse is frantic and very likely to injure himself. This was my reason for placing them on sawdust, which keeps them warm and diminishes the chance of injury.

"I used promptly hot fomentations along the entire spine. For this I took blankets soaked in hot water, but so carefully wrung out that no water would drip. This is dangerous treatment unless the greatest care is used, for a chill resulting would be fatal; but, indeed, the secret of successful treatment in these cases is in the care and nursing.

"In the way of medicine, I employed aconite and belladonna to attack the inflammation, and opium to deaden the pain. As soon as the fever was subdued I used buchu and uva ursi for tonic and diuretic effects.

"At first I did not put them in slings, but turned them over from time to time. Later I put on the slings and raised them for a few minutes at a time.

"The owner called four days later and found them on their feet. He asked me how soon they could go to work, adding that the veterinary told him it would be six weeks, and if so, he must buy another team. I told him they could do half a day's work in a fortnight, and two weeks later, after they had had gradually increasing exercise, the driver hitched them to the wagon they were drawing when they were attacked and drove them away. He afterward told me that they were as good as ever.

"Perhaps they were. Such a cure can be had with slow moving work horses, but, in my opinion, no race-horse will ever be as good after as before an attack of this disease. I omitted to say that I used no drastic medicine to open the bowels, but relied upon linseed. After the first few hours they wanted to eat, and took their feed regularly."

Trotting at the Bay District.

March 24th. Purse $——.

Bonanza, ch s by Arthurton—D. Havey	3	1	1	1
Hidalgo, b g—Frank Van Ness	1	3	5	5
Dick Brown, b g—Jno. McConnell	5	2	2	2
Col. Hawkins, b g—J. H Nichols	2	4	[illegible]	3
Clara G., b m—E. Downer	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time, 2:31½, 2:31½, 2:29½, 2:29½.

Horse Notes From the River Counties.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—A few notes of a trip among the horses and horsemen of the interior may be of interest to your readers. You know that while there are not very many large breeding establishments in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, there are many small establishments with fine blooded mares and horses, and there is no telling when another Almont Patchen, Deisy S., Florence R. or Alfred S. may come from some secluded spot and give the boys and the poolbox a tough deal. The number of brood-mares all through the State are greater now than ever before, and these numbers are rapidly increasing, but the most marked improvement is in the quality of the mares. Some years ago they were of unknown breeding, "but of some good mare brought across the plains." Now they are Blackbirds, Brigadiers, Tilton Almonts, Whipple's Hambletonians, Electioneers, Nutwoods, Directors, Patcheus, Boconneers and others of the best strains of trotting blood. At Woodland I saw Killerney end several of his get and they all looked well. Mr. Whitmore of that place has a son of Caliph, who is an inbred Sultan; that is, he is by Sultan out of a mare by The Moor. This Caliph colt is a big fine fellow, and is said to take to trotting very kindly. On the street I saw Mr. George Woodward riding behind Alex Button, a son of Alexander. He is a fine looking horse, stout, and of superior finish. Last year Mr. Woodward had several good Button colts at Marysville, Grass Valley and Sacramento, and he will have a fine number of them this season. Mr. Woodward's breeding farm is on Cache Creek, six or seven miles from Woodland, and he owns the richest and most beautiful sections of the coast. The soil is warm, deep and rich, and all kinds of grasses grow there in profusion, while great wide branching oaks give the best of shade and shelter. Mr. Woodward has most favorable surroundings, and ought to and will have good stock.

Connemara, winner of a race in which he made a record of 2:31 at Sacramento last fall, is making a season in Woodland, and will be trained for the Circuit this fall. Florence R., the fast and game daughter of Notwood, is still on grass. If not sold soon she will be trained for this year's Circuit. It will be remembered that she made her first appearance on the track last fall at Marysville, where she got a record of 2:26 and a fraction. If she had been pressed she could have marked close to 2:20. At Grass Valley she won her races at an exercise. At Sacramento she was entirely off, and came out of the race lame and had to be put out of training. She looks well now, and if her ankle is all right and she is put into the right hands, she will be likely to upset some of the best calculations. She is well bred on her dam's side, as her first dam is by Irwin Davis, and her second dam by Balmont. There are many more good horses in training around Woodland, but I did not have time to look them up. Yolo County will bear watching about Circuit time.

At Marysville there are more than the usual number of horses in training. Frank Grant has quite a string of young ones at the track, and Harkey has some young yearlings which show good trotting action. J. B. McDonald, on his own track, has several Brigadiers working every day. He is jogging the old horse, after two seasons' rest, and he never looked, moved, nor felt better than now. If he does well through the summer, and there are any 2:22 purees, we shall see this son of Happy Medium again in the Circuit. Hazel Kirke looks finely and moves well, so that, barring accidents, she may fulfill some of the promises made when she was three and four years old. Cavalier, the big son of Brigadier and Lexington Belle has now got his growth, and begins to act like a trotter. A full sister of Brigadier, with little work, shows miles better than 40, and a three year-old Brigadier—Echo colt is giving great promise. It is to be hoped that so good a patron of the turf as McDonald has been has seen the last of his bad luck, and that this season will bring him the success he so richly deserves. Alphena, the son of Mambrino Wilkes, is being jogged every day, and I was told that he is moving well. He has grown end filled out, and looks a Wilkes all over. He will make a short season and will then be put in Dustin's hands to be worked and driven for a record.

At Sacramento this is a great horse year. Never before has there been so many horses, both trotting and running, at work at the Agricultural track as now. There are more than 150 exercising there daily, and each morning the track looks like a small fair. Under the present lessees, Messrs. Craig and Gardner, the place has taken on new life and the interest is kept up by races that take place each Saturday. The track is kept in fine order, and the accommodations furnished by the extensive buildings make it an attractive place for horsemen.

Those who have trotting stables are Wilber F. Smith, N. N. Craig, Dr. Hicks, Worth Ober, Hy. Hogoboom, Trefry, Lowell, Sheriff Wilson, Dr. Pinkham, Tom Snyder and Gardner. Wilber Smith, so well and favorably known to all horsemen, has a string of thirteen, the most notable of all being Jim Mulvenna, the big son of Nutwood. Much of the interest centering in this horse is created by the fact that his owner thinks well enough of him to enter him in the Grand Stallion Stakes of the State Agricultural Association, and in the National Stallion Stakes. Jim Mulvenna is now eight years old, and he is one of the largest trotting horses ever seen. He is sixteen hands, an inch and a half high, and will weigh 1,350 lbs. He gets his size from the Patchen blood of his dam, and he has the Patchen way of going. He looks too big to trot but his looks belie him, for he has speed enough to go low into the teens. He is serving ten mares this season and is being given his regular work. He is not being pushed in his preparations, but he is forward enough to show better than a 20 gait in sprints. He has a big, open, pure trotting gait and is level-headed and sensible, so that, barring mishaps, he will be dangerous in the Stallion Stakes. Thapsin looks well and never gave greater promise than now. Pansy is being bred and will probably never be trained again. Wilber Smith has a four-year-old Guy Wilkes that is moving well and showing a good deal of speed. He says he was the slowest colt he ever handled, but by practice and continued work he now promises to do credit to his sire. Calabar, a bay yearling by Guy Wilkes out of a Sultan mare, is a new purchase of Smith's. He is big, with the Rysdyk Hambletonian head and the Sultan way of going. Harkey's Sutter Boy, by Echo, is in Smith's stable, and he shows speed enough to give hopes that he will make a low record before the season is over. Gen. Hert's Tilton Almont mare has at last been put in Smith's hands, and she shows great speed and good staying qualities. In all, Smith has thirteen in training and he will bring the most of them to the starting post, and some of them to the front.

Mr. Craig, one of the lessees of the Park, has Harold Cossack, a two-year-old mahogany bay stallion colt, son of Dalton's Don Cossack. The dam of Harold Cossack, by Harold. He is one of the grandest bred colts in the world, and ought to trot if there is anything in the blood and ancestry. He has Dolly Bloodstone by a Bulrush Morgan, dam by the Bacchus horse the sire of Jennie Holton. Dolly is a perfect picture of the Morgans of forty years ago in Vermont. She has a high rate of speed, and will no doubt pay for her feed during the Circuit. Craig has Acrobat, a two-year-old colt by Sterling, his dam by Tom Hal, that as a yearling paced quarters in :38. He is big and strong and wants to go, and if he improves will be very fast. Rockaway, a yearling by Brilliant, Starling or Prompter, dam Pearl by Bloehull, grandam by Flaxtail, is a gaunt-looking colt. He paces fast and promises even better than Acrobat. Craig has several more in his string all looking well and active.

Dr. Hicks has a big stable full of Prompters and Starlings, and he thinks some of them will beat the pacing and trotting records. He says he has a two-mouthe Starling colt, out of a Prompter mare, which paced an eighth in 26½ seconds. I looked at sixteen or eighteen of his colts and fillies, and they are big, fine-formed and all show breeding. The Doctor is slowly improving in health, and hopes to be able to hold the lines again the coming season. Ober has a stable of nine. Ross S. the Nutwood stallion that got the blue ribbon at the State Fair last fall, was the only one I saw. He has grown and rounded out and is now a horse of grand form. He has not been worked much so far, but Ober hopes to drive him close to :20 this season. Ober has also a pacer by Killerney that is going fast considering the work he has had. I did not see the rest of his string, so I cannot speak of them.

Hogoboom has five in his stable, the chief of which is a two-year-old stallion colt by Director, dam by Electioneer. He is a good-sized colt with more of the Electioneer look and way of going than that of Director. He has not been pushed in his preparations, but shows that he can trot. In this stable are the following: A brown filly by Bedowin by Sultan, dam by Lushia; a two-year old bay filly by Bedowin, dam by Milton Medium; a grey pacer, breeding unknown, with a record of :35, and Lady Blanchard once so familiar to horsemen on this Coast. She is by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam the Livingstone mare by General Taylor. Lady Blanchard was once the property of Mr. Alvinza Hayward, who paid $20,000 for her. She is now twenty-four years old, and has a colt by her side by Harvester, the son of Sultan and Harvest Queen. Harvest Queen was once sold for $22,000 and Harvester for $20,000, and therefore Hogoboom thinks he has got a great money colt. He has also a yearling filly by Sondan and one by Alcazar.

J. W. Wilson has an Alpheos colt out of a Harod mare. He is two years old, big, fine and strong, showing a handy way of going. Geo. W. Hancock is having a two-year-old trained for the colt races, and he moves in a way to make his owner think he has a lien on the stakes. Tryon has five or six. Castilia by Echo, dam Bessie Turner; Pocahontas, and two green pacers. His Tilton Almont mare is out at the track here in Oakland. Lowell has Phallas and his son Don Marvin, and they are fine types of the Electioneer stock. They will both be taken to Lexington, Ky., August 1st, where they will be kept for stock purposes. In Lowell's stable is a big three-year-old thoroughbred by Lainster out of Ada A., the daughter of Astaroid. He is much like his brother Patsy Duffy, and if he is as good as Patsy was when trained by Cleypole, he will win in most any company.

Dr. Pinkham is a new but an enthusiastic patron of the turf. He has three fine young horses by Sterling and Prompter. One, a three-year-old, is the picture of Prompter, and is moving fast. Tom Snyder is a great believer in the Blue Bulls and Flaxtails, and has only Prompter and Sterling colts. His black stallion, three years old, by Prompter, dam Grace by Buccaneer, is very promising, and shows fast quarters. Mr. Gardner has several youngsters, but I did not see them move. In all there are 73 trotters and pacers working on the track in Sacramento, and there will be some good ones among them all. I have found so much to say about the trotters and pacers that I must defer my remarks about the runners till another time. There are so many thoroughbreds working every morning, that it appears like a regular race meeting. L.

The Kellogg Sale.

These annual sales of fine stock at New York invariably attract a large attendance, and a great deal of interest was shown in the transaction this spring, owing to the valuable California consignment, among which were some fine Director colts and fillies. Among other buyers present was Mr. A. W. Longley, formerly part owner of Monroe Chief, who went on from Chicago and secured the fine bay filly Miss Monroe, a three-year-old by Monroe Chief, her dam by A. W. Richmond, formerly the property of Brown & Taylor, of San Luis Obispo. That gentleman also secured a Director colt, two years old, for $1,000. *The Spirit of the Times* reports that the top price of the first day was $3,700 for the brown three-year-old colt J. J. Crittenden by Director, dam Sweetness, 2:21½ by Volunteer. There was sharp competition for this youngster, Parkville Farm dropping out after $3,000 had been reached, and Mr. A. B. Darling captured the prize with a bid of $3,700. The next highest prices were: $3,100 for Little Black Jug, black three-year-old colt by Director, out of Lizzie, dam of Little Brown Jug, bought by S. McMillan, of this city; $1,050 for Springfield Belle by Mambrino Gift, dam by Flying Cloud, bought by G. E. Jordan, of Boston; $1,700 for black three-year-old filly Miss Gilmer, by Monroe Chief, dam by Norfolk, bought by E. F. Coe; $1,000 for black two-year-old colt Combination by Director, dam by Admiral, bought by Mr. Longley, and $1,000 for grey stallion Richmond by A. W. Richmond, dam by Sultan, bought by Nathan Straus. Forty-four head brought $19,895, averaging $473.69. The second day's sale included fifty-six head, bringing $29,270, averaging $522.67. The Thorndale and Bates consignments were the principal features. The late Edwin Bates was a steady purchaser at the Kellogg sales, and many of the trotters consigned by his estate were bought by him at sales gone by. Nil Desperandum brought $1,025, bought by Rockhill & Fleming, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Marksman, sire of Misty Morning, was bought by S. H. Wheeler, of Chicago, for $1,200, and Daisydale became the property of D. W. Green, acting for Penn Valley Stud, Morrisville, Pa., at $1,610. Nettie Thorne also sold for a fair price, $1,200, to E. F. Coe.

That staunch friend of dumb animals, Mr. Henry Bergh, passed away in New York on the 12th inst., on a day when, had he had his strength, he would certainly have been about to protect "our dumb servants" from the cruelty of brutal drivers. Mr. Bergh hardly could be rated as an admirer of sports of any kind, and pigeon shooting, cock fighting, dog fighting, and even racing, at times, have all come under the ban of his displeasure. But the man was so thoroughly sincere, so very enthusiastic and so genuinely unselfish in the prosecution of what might be called his life work—the protection of helpless animals against what he considered cruelty—that even the very men upon whom he managed to inflict the lash of the law could not withhold their respect from him. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which he founded and developed, remains a lasting monument to his memory. Mr. Bergh was 65 years old.

Our Thoroughbreds in England.

In glancing over the winning sires of the past season in England, it is perceived that American stallions are making their way in popular favor, especially in regard to the stout, enduring qualities that are required for cross-country purposes. The steeplechase and hurdle racing are very popular in England, and lead to heavy investments on the various leading events, as they take place during the early spring when there are no races on the flat. The Liverpool steeplechase is looked upon as the "blue ribbon" of cross-country racing, and enormous sums change hands on the result.

It is for these purposes that the American sires appear to be most in demand. Thus Wallenstein, by Waverley, dam Lady Wallenstein by Lexington, stands at 10 guineas, along with Hampton and Lowland Chief at Sketchworth Park, Newmarket. Blue Grass, by Pat Malloy, dam Amy Farley by Planet, stands at the Cameron Stud, Workington, in Cumberland. Brown Prince, by Lexington, dam Britannia IV by the Flying Dutchman, stands at Bellawstown House, Drogheda, in Ireland. Of these three Blue Grass should prove the best outcross for the English, as he represents a very stout strain of blood and was altogether a thoroughly good performer. Wallenstein was a flyer, and performed very creditably both here and in England, but he was a bit of a star gazer. Brown Prince inherited all the speed of his family. His dam never bred a stayer, yet his second to Chamant for the Two Thousand was a clever performance. There seems to exist a strange prejudice against Foxhall, as leading owners appear to be chary of crossing their choice strains with those of American descent.

Fairlawn.

The following sales have been made recently:

March 12, Alabaster, bay stallion foaled 1886, sired by Aberdeen, dam Medusa (dam of Sinbad, 2:34½) by Almont; 2d dam Lady Curry by Pilot Jr. Sold to Meyers & Wagner, Dayton, Ohio. Price $1,400.

March 19, Cynic, bay stallion foaled 1885, sired by Aberdean, dam Amy Harris by Col. Winfield, son of Edward Everett; 2d dam the Harris Mare by Seely's American Star; 3d dam by Black Rock, son of Ulster Duroc; 4th dam by Walden Messenger; 5th dam by imported Messenger. Sold to Thos. D. Evens, Liberty, Indiana. Price $800.

March 22, Superintendent, bay colt foaled 1887, sired by Almont Wilkes, dam Dazzle by Happy Medium; 2d dam Madam Headley by Stanhope's Ed. Forrest; 3d dam by Mambrino Chief; 4th dam by Hunt's Commodore; 5th dam by Old Coppar Bottom. Sold to D. B. Davis, Blue Springs, Nebraska. Price $1,000.

Woodburn Yearlings.

The annual sale of Woodburn yearlings will occur on Thursday May 3d, when forty-nine head will be at the block, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon, Pat Malloy and Powhattan. Among them are a sister to Foxhall, brother to Jennie J., brother to Fordham and sisters to Lizzie Dwyer, Vera, Favor and Joe Cotton. The last eight yearling sales at Woodburn realized a total of $252,158 for 304 colts and fillies, an average of $819. Catalogues may be had at this office or by addressing L. Brodhead, Spring Station, Kentucky.

Sales at Woodburn.

Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Spring Station, Kentucky, has sold to parties in Rutland County, Vermont, the bay colt Matterhorn, five years old, by Nutwood, dam Malmaison by Alexander's Abdallah. Mr. Edward Pyle, of Humboldt, Neb., has purchased the following horses from the same stock farm: Midsummer, a two-year-old filly by Lord Russell, from Noonday; Rifle, a bay two-year-old colt by Enfield, from Tronette, and the yearling colt Primate by Baron Wilkes, from Primula; the terms being private.

Brood-Mares for Woodburn.

A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky., has purchased of Applehy & Johnson, New York, N. Y., the following thoroughbred mares:

Addie C. by King Alfonso, dam Aerolite by Lexington.

Lady Athol by imp. Glen Athol, dam Marguerite by Lexington.

Pearl Thorn by Pat Maloy, dam Dolly Morgan by Reveuue.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

G. C. S., Santa Maria, Cal.

Will you please publish in your paper what the nemelese colt of J. B. Haggin's lacks of being a standard-bred horse? 2. Is a horse standard-bred or standard sired by a standard-bred horse, and his first dam by a standard-bred or standard horse? 3 What would you call a horse sired by Brigadier? 1st dam Lexington Bell by Lexington; 2d dam by Gray Eagle; 3d dam, Mary Morris by Medoc, etc. I own this horse, and his name is O'Leary.

Answer—The horse is not standard, because he has made no record for himself or through his get, and to be standard by his parentage a horse *must* have a standard sire. Algona is not standard. 2. Yes. 3. O'Leary is not standard, as his dam is not a standard mare under any rule.

Senator Hearst has purchased from the Palo Alto Stock Farm the racing qualities of the imported black filly Gorgo, by Isonomy, from imported Flirt by The Hermit, and thus assumes the racing engagements of this fashionably bred filly as hitherto made. Gorgo has shown vast improvement in speed and form since last season, and promises under Matt Allen's training to develop into a racer of high degree. Gorgo is, in English estimation, one of the finest bred fillies of the day, and the Isonomy—Hermit cross is esteemed of such value at Palo Alto that no price could purchase this valuable filly outwright from that Stock Farm.

Mett Storn thinks he has a crack trotter in his yearling colt Belvidere by LeGrand, dam Sunny Slope Belle by The Moor. He broke him a short time ago, and the third time the colt was driven he pulled two men in a heavy break cart a quarter in 1:05.

George Hakes, the Illinois breeder and turfman, has purchased of J. L. Harris, of this city, the trotting stallion Patula by Pancoast, dam Eden Laesie, paying for him $2,500. Hakes is also the owner of the thoroughbred stallion Versailles.

The Ontare Ranch Sale.

The ssle of trotting stock from the Ontare Ranch attracted a fair attendsnce of buyers, but tne prices were not np to the average of the season. The result was:

Saxton, b s, 1882, by Enchanter, dam Lady McMnllen by Robert Bonner. A. F. Burt..... $750
Hesperion, b s, 1881, by Satellite, dam Valley Belle by Chevalier. A. F. Burt.....1,000
Herodian, b a, 1882, by Belvidore, dam Hattie Spsrks by Sweepstake. J. P. Williams..... 250
Sachem, b h, 1885, by Enchanter, dam Olympia by Satellite. D. McCarty..... 130
Dunois, b h, 1881, French Coacher. L. H. McIntosh...1,025
Bestrice, b m, 1882, by Victor Kinght, dam by Blazing Star. V. Winters Jr..... 805
Rachel, b m, 1882, by Satellite, dam Lady Dyke by Enchanter. J. O. Minott..... 245
Daisy Bnrns, ch m, 1878, by Hull, dam Maria Bnrns by Robert Bonner. D. McCarty..... 205
Honora, h m, by Satellite, dsm by Beecher. D. McCarty..... 150
Olympia, b m, 1880, by Satellite, dam Lorena by Volunteer. D. McCarthy..... 190
Gaiety, b m, 1882, by Enchanter, dam Maybell by Satellite. John Boggs..... 165
Francine, b m, 1881, by Enchanter, dam by Satellite. W. Vogan..... 200
Adsline, b m, 1881, by Ethan Clay, dam Outlaw by Eusigu. W. Page..... 210
Acme, b m, 1877, by Satellite, dam Enchantress by Volunteer. Seth Cook..... 755
Lilian, b m, 1882, by Criterion, dam Lanra Golddust by Golddust. J. O. Minott..... 245
Louella, ch m, 1878, by Target, dam Aetna by Marion. John Boggs..... 225
Shadeland Lsss, b m, 1878, by Satellite, dsm Lorena by Voluntesr. Dan McCarty..... 150
Silyl, b m, 1880, by Hull, dam by Duster Goldsmith. Dan McCarty..... 250
Halloween, b m, 1879, by Satellite, dsm Lorena by Volunteer. W. Page..... 170
Alida, ch m, 1886, by Satellite, dam Silyl by Hull. Dan McCarty..... 125
Lorilee, h m, 1883, by Glasgow, dam Zenoiia by Hambletonian. W. Page..... 165
Santa Rosa, b m, 1885, by Satellite, dam Adeliue by Ethan Clay. T. P. Williams..... 125
Estella, br m, 1882, by Satellite, dam by Richelieu. C. C. Clay..... 190
May Queen, br m, 1882, by Euchanter, dam by Blazing Star. On acconnt of being crippled not sold.
Letta, ch m, 1881, by War Call, dam by American Star. John Boggs..... 200
Marine, b m, 1884, by Satellite, dam by Brook's Consternation. A. Vanghan..... 165
Rosalia, ch m, 1882, by Gettysburg, dam by Seely's Hambletonian. John Boggs..... 240
Octavia, b m, 1880, by Satellite, dam by Royal George. A. F. Burt..... 335
Magda, b m, 1882, by Satellite, dam Puss by Bay Eagle. J. O. Minott..... 205
Ida May, br m, 1883, by Satellite, dam Pnsa by Bay Eagle. J. O. Minott..... 200

By permissaion of Charles P. Swan, manager of the Ontare Ranch.

Clara E., a m, 1885, owned by S. C. Davidson, San Diego, by Rufus, 6, dam Taps by Duke of Brunawick. R. D. Ledgett.. 230

There are some notable additiona to the Palo Alto stock during the past week, the full liat of which ia to be found in another column. Chief among these may be counted a fine bay colt by Electioneer—Beautiful Bells, thns adding another ecion to the almoat pricelesa family. Much intereat is alao centered at the Farm the in get of Electricity, the young four-year-old atallion by Electioneer from Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See. This was that mare's last foal, she dying within a few houra of its birth. Electricity is entered in the Sacramento Fall Stakes for four-year-olds.

Another of the get of Arthurton dropped into the 2:30 list at the Bay District Track last Saturday—the chestnut stallion Bonanza, who trotted the third and fourth heats of a race in 2:29½, 2:29½. Bonanza is five years old, and wae hred hy the late A. Waldetein. His dam ia a danghter of John Nelson, and famous as the dam of Albert W. 2:20. She ia full eister to Gov. Stanford's Anrora, 2:27, dam of J. H. Shulte' stallion Parkville. Dick Havey, who owns Bonanza, bought him at the Waldatein asle last fall for $350, and got a sure enough bargain.

S. A. Browne & Co., Kalamazou, Mich., have bought from Rubert Steele, Philadelphia, Pa., the blly Red Letter, foaled in 1886, hay, hy Nutwood, 2:18¾, dam Bonny Doon, tbe dem of Nutbreaker, 2:24½, by Aberdeen. Price $2,500.

Mr. H. L. Samuels has lost his brood-mare Jennie G. by Wheatley, dam hy Black Maria by Georgetown, her death occurring Monday the 26th, at Griea' ranch near Compton. She wae the dam of that good colt Ed. McGinnis.

John A. Goldsmith returned on Wednesday last from the East, where he has made a long visit, and was warmly greeted hy his many frienda. He has reaumed hia training in his new quarters at the Bay District Track.

Messrs. John Reavey & Co., of this city, have purchased from the Palo Alto Stock Farm the two-year-old bay billy Beseie Shannon, by Shannon, dam Betty Bishop, and have aesumed all her racing engagemente.

San Rafael is to have a race track. The *Journal* aays that Wm. H. Jewell haa aecured a liberal tract adjoining the N. P. C. depot, and has aurveyed and staked out a half-mile track, which he will at once put in order.

Mr. P. B. Conn, of Stenhenville, O., has purchased of Mr. John Madden, of Lexington, Ky., a roan colt, three yeare old, hy Egbert, dam hy Mambrino Patchen, with a record of 2:36¾ as a two-year-old, for $2,500.

At Healdsburg, a match haa been made between A. J. Zane's horse Capri and J. B. Wattle's Echo Royal, for a purae of $250, the race to come off some time in August, at the Driving Park of that city.

The stallion Wilkes Pasha has been withdrawn from eale, and will make the seaaon at Napa in charge of Charlea Scott. His size, looke, and breeding should please in that section.

A Jockey's Suicide.

[Portland (Or.) Mercury.]

The daily papers have already given a brief acconnt from Tacoma, concerning the suicide at that place of the well-known trotting-horse trainer and jockey, Harry Smiley, who bore the ssme relation to "old Lnte" Liudsey in Oregon that the late James Eoff bore to old John Crooks in California in years gone by. Eoff had forgotten more about trotting horses in a month than Crooks ever knew in a life time, but everyhody was afraid of Eoff, while Crooks slways had more horses than he could well handle. Just so here. Harry Smiley waa head and shonlders over any man that ever saw Oregon in the double capacity of trainer and driver, for he conld drive all over hia father and Lnther Lindsey, while he was a long way better trsiner than Hiram Hogoboom, the only man that began to equal him aa a driver. But Harry was slwsys "in the hands of his friends," and those were a class of friends thst were of no advantage to him or any other man on earth. One of theee was Barney McCaugh, now in jail awaiting his trial for indecent sssanlt; and the othera were of no credit to anybody. About eight months sgo at Pendleton he was arrested for the larceny of a gold watch, for which he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Before one-half of his aentence had expired, excnlpating circnmstances soon became apparent, and it only required but a little effort on the part of a few determined friends to obtsin for him a full and unconditional pardon. His father had left here but a few daya when Harry esme beck with a bloom on his face and lookiug none the worse for his confinement. Mr. R. M. Wilber, of the Grand stable, with commendable kindness, at once resolved to set the nnfortunate yonth upon his feet and accordingly took him into his employ until the training season should begin. Horses came to him from every direction on the strength of the lift given him by Mr. Wilber; and on the 1st day of March he opened his operations at the City View track with nine colts to drive and the promise of two more within the month. From the owners of nearly all these he secnred an advance of more or less money, so that he should have no embarrassment in the way of his training. Instead of going to work and laying in a complete outfit ss he might have done, he allowed some of his old evil associatea to get aronnd him and decoy him back to drink and gambling. In a few honra all his money was gone, and with it the good resolntions and good behavior of the two months which had elapsed since his release from prison. His half-starved horses neighed in their stalls for hay and grsin that would never come; and entirely lost to all moral conrage and nnwilling to.hrace np and make one more effort to regain his forfeited manhood, he bought a ticket to Victoria intending to take refuge in exile. But he did not last that long. On arriving at Tacoma he got off the train and went to a drng store where he bonght laudanum enough to paralyze a rhinoceros, and by midnight the best reinsman that ever "camo np for the word" in Oregon, was a corpae. Let his fate be a warning to others whom designing turf sharpers wonld decoy from the path of rectitude.

Carrots for Horses.

After a second winter's experience in feeding carrots to my teams, I am ao well pleased with them as to determine never to go through a winter without a snpply if it is possible to raise them. My horsea have not been groomed at all through the winter (except my driving horse), for I have taken all the care of my stock myself, and have had enough to do without currying, but they have come through the winter with soft, glossy coats and in the very best condition, and I attribnte it largely to the feeding of carrots. There is not a horse in my stable bnt will eat his carrots first, if corn and carrots are thrown together into his feed box. According to the tablea of chemical constitnents it takes 5 pounds of carrots to eqnal one of oats, but as oats weigh 32 pounds to a legal bushel, and carrots 55 pounds, it reqnirea but three bnshel of carrots to eqnal one of oats. I sm anre, however, that when csrrots are fed in connection with grain and hay in winter, tbat they have a greater food value than is indicated by the tables, because they keep the digestive organs in a condition to better digest and assimilate the other foods eaten. Carrots are not a substitnte for grain, but with one good feed of carrots a day the grain ration may be reduced one-half, greatly to the advantage of the horse, especially when not at work.

From my experience in growing carrots I call four bushels to the square rod a fair crop, and I think this easily within reach of the grower. Mr. Gregory says tbat over 1,400 bushels have been grown on an acre at a single crop. A the yield I name will more than equal in food value 200 busbels of oats, it is easy to see that the farmer can afford to spend a large amount of labor on an acre of carrots.—*Country Gentleman.*

Messrs. McIntosh Brothers are large stock raisers of Carlin, eastern Nevada, and are great admirers of the Whippleton atock. At the last State Fair they purchased a valuable colt of thia breeding, but he died on their ranch as it is euppoaed from the effects of poiaon. They then gave a commission to F. W. Loeber, who has jnst purchasad for their acconnt another young Whippleton stallion from W. J. Caughy, of St. Helena, at the price of $800. There is a great deal of rivalry around St. Helena in the breeding of fine trotting stock.

Kitty Lynch, 2:27, the Oregon mare that Tom Merry calls "the qneen of all the Belifounder tribe," foaled a fine colt thie epring to Hambletonian Mambrino, sire of Jane L., but the foal only lived five days. Mr. De Laahmutt wse offered $1,000 for the colt, to be paid at the date of foaling, but declined the proposition. Kitty is thirteen yeara old.

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

Last Saturday quite a contingent of the clnb set sail about 2 P. M., from the boathouse for Goat Island. Tbe fleet consiated of the Mystic, Flirt, Hebe, Gypay and the whiteball boat Nantilus. There was a fine nor'westerly breeze and ebb tide on the start, and it looked sa if a quick trip wonld be made. The mast atep of the Nantilna carried away, however, when about half-way down the creek which caused delay of an hour, and it was after 5 o'clock when the cove on Goat Island waa reached. The canoes were got aahore and arranged for the night and a fine camp made. There was a beautiful full moon to light up the scene, and everyone enjoyed themselves to the utmost. Next morning the camp waa astir about 7:30, eo aa to get breakfast and get off on the top of the high tide. The Flirt and Echo were the first afloat and sailed over to the end of the Narrow Gauge Mole were they took lady paeeengers on board; from there they oroesed the bay to the Pacific Msil S. S. Co.'s wharf, meeting the yacht Whitewings about half-way over. After admiring the grand proportiona of the Oceanic and City of Sidney, they started homewarda circumnavigating Mission Rock en ronte; off the Mole they rejoined the Mystic and Hebe who had sailed around Goat Island.

There was a fine whole-sail steady breeze, and after the Flirt and Echo had started for the boathouse down the creek, the Hebe and Mystic had several scrub races up and down between the two moles, the balance of success being in favor of the former sailed hy Mr. G. Wright. The 14th Edward's Cup race will be ssiled April 1st, and the Mayrisch Badge race on April 15th.

A testimonial benefit will be given Mr. H.. I Pritchard, who recently fractnred his shoulder in a wrestling match at the Golden Gate Athletic Clnb. The benefit will take place at the club rooms 190 Stevenson St. on Thnrsday evening, April 5th, when an interesting programme will be offered.

The California Wing Shooting Clnb will meet at San Bruno to-morrow. Take the 8:30 A. M. train from Fonrth and Townsend streets.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earnest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

But three short days intervene before the dog show, and since the entries have closed so flatteringly it is legitimate to say that the show will be better than any hitherto held in California, both in number of entries and in quality of exhi its. Although in one or two respecta disappointing, notably in greyhounds, the list is a good one, and the show will be well worth several visits. It has become town talk and will be the proper thing dnring its continuance. The Pavilion is perfectly adapted to show usea, and will be roomy, comfortable and free from odors. Ample seating accommodation is always left in position at the Pavilion, and ladies and children can see the dogs with certainty of being able to eat at pleasnre. The great hall in the center of the Pavilion, surrounded by tiera of seats, will he reserved for the judging ringa and for vations exhibitions snch ea rabbit conrsing by fox-terriers and work hy pointing doge on birds.

The show will he open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Wednesday, Thnrsday, Friday and Saturday of next week, and Superintendent Carroll will insist that all dogs entered shall be in place dnring show honia extept when taken ont to be jndged or for other neceasary purposes. A committee will be in attendance each afternoon to hear complaints and attend to other business.

Mr. John Davidson, who will jndge the sporting classes, reached the city on Monday last, looking hale and cheerful and quite as "pawky" aa when here last. He has done much judging dnring the season and with general acceptability. He seems glad to get to California, and remembers with extraordinary accuracy the friends made in '86. That hia time haa been much taken np by friends since arrival is not surprising, hnt he has, notwithstanding, found time to recite to us some of his experiences at the shows, and particularly at the field trials of the American Clnb held near Florence, Ala., in December. It waa with much interest that we heard the pleasant words of Mr. Davidson about General Shattuc, that Napoleon of the dog world, Colonel Arthur Merriman, Mr. Gates, Mr. Paris, and a score of others. They all came clearly into mind aa they were talked of and their many admirable qualities shone the brighter after a lapse of a few months.

Mr. James Watson is expected from Philadelphia to-morrow hy the Southern Pacific, and will he accompanied by his wife. Both will meet a friendly welcome and he offered the best entertainment at command.

All sportsmen and fanciers should make it a point to indnce interest in and attendance upon the show. It will repay a daily visit, and all who can do so should secnre season tickets.

Death of Arnold Burges.

I am sorry to announce to you the death of Arnold Burges, of Hillsdale, Michigan, who died rather snddenly of acute pneumonia, on the 10th of March last. As a practical sportaman and companion in the field he had few eqnals, in the many I have associated with. As a writer, his many articles on the English setter—particularly the Llewellin which were his favorites—showed him to be thoronghly conversant with the subject, and were anxiously read and criticised by all interested in them, and his many importations did much to improve the setters of America, notably Druid, who, as a stock dog, had few superiors in the country, Rob Roy being slightly inferior to him only in that respect.

With the early history of dog shows in America Mr. Burges took a leading part and was seldom absent as an exhibitor. Being an excellent jndge himself he knew about what to expect, and seldom grnmbled at a decision nnless for more than merely an imaginary cause. My first meeting with him was at Chicago in 1876, where, amongst others, he exhibited Queen Mab, as fine a bitch as had then been seen in the conntry. As a friend he was warm and sincere, and his many excellent qnalities will he long remembered by those who knew him beat. JOHN DAVIDSON.

ROD.

To-morrow is the day for which faithful anglers everywhere have been waiting with longinge that cannot be uttered. Casual meetings between members of the gnild have for weeks been caused for the question "where are you going on the first?" and as often as the qnestion has been asked often have answers, either obliquely inclined to the truth diametrically opposed to it, been returned. The lies, recorded at all, have been washed ont by the recording angler, and rightly, because they were not malicious, but told in the interest of peace and contemplative quiet.

In local angling talk there is noticeable a tendency toward higher plans, and discussion of methods more refined as the seasons pass. It is within the memory of every reader when flies were bulky and loud in colors, hooks heavy, and fine gut a thing not to be had. Rods have not been improved during the decade just closing, but methods of manufacture have so changed and the demand for goods of first-rate average quality has so increased that more good rods are [illegible] while prices have fallen so low that a serviceable split-b[illegible]

of well-selected cane, well-jointed, well-wound, well-balanced, and in every way fit for the hand of an adept, may be had for ten dollars, not, of course, a Murphy, Leonard or Nichols, but fit to cast with and capable of long and heavy service. In lines recent improvements have been great. In closeness of plaiting, purity of materials, evenness of weight, ease in rendering through the guides rings and casting power, the best of recent lines are quite as good as need be. Reels have been improved materially. The old-fashioned, heavy brass abominations, strong out of reason and heavy beyond endurance, have been displaced by slighter, lighter and better devices of rubber, celluloid or either or both in combination with metal, and above all the feather-weight reels of aluminum. As made now the aluminum reels are very near perfection, the only respect in which they are amenable to criticism being as to softness. The bearings are of steel and wear well, but the frame and side plates might, with advantage, be made of an alloy of aluminum. There seems reason to believe that the addition of a slight proportion of antimony, manganese or some other alloy would give any desired degree of hardness without materially increasing the weight. The dozen or two aluminum reels which have been offered in San Francisco, of the plain click pattern, have passed into the hands of anglers, and have in most cases given great satisfaction, their lightness and ease of manipulation making them most desirable.

As regards other appliances for the use of the angler it may be said that perfection has been reached. Waterproof boots and fishing stockings of light weight and great durability may be had at any tackle shop. Fishing coats, hats, guernseys and everything else necessary to comfort or health can be obtained at prices so low that no one need be badly fitted out. Baskets either of willow or cane, in sizes ranging from a capacity of five pounds to thirty-five are offered everywhere at nominal figures. Perhaps the best wading boot is that made of rubber, with reinforced foot and leather sole. At first thought it might seem that the hob nails essential to firm footing would cut through and destroy the rubber and cause leaks, but the experience of those who have used them is that they last quite as well as other boots, and are so much more comfortable to use as to make them desirable, even if they had to be often replaced. Leader boxes strongly made may be had for a song, and anglers will find it worth while to use them. Well soaked leaders are not easy to break, while those used dry are often snapped in mere casting. Snells should always be lighter than leaders, since if hung up it is better to break a snell and sacrifice merely the fly, than to part the leader and perhaps lose a valuable cast, maybap the last which is at hand.

Given an angling outfit of good quality, and an angler actuated by a real love of sport, it may not be amiss to inquire into the methods most likely to insure success in those streams within easy reach of the greater centers of population in California. There has yet to be written a satisfactory essay upon the streams, flies, and methods in proper vogue among Pacific Coast anglers, using the word as applicable only to those who use flies or purely artificial lures. Authorities upon fly-fishing in the rivers of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Norway are many, and most of them full of sound practical wisdom, but in reading them it is essential that an American student should first learn precisely what is meant by the writers when they use many terms also in common use here. If we are rightly informed there is hardly a stream within easy reach of any city of the State which would be styled a "river" by any of the great English or Scotch angling writers, whose glowing thoughts are among the choicest in English literature, whether in conception or in phrasing. Our streams are, comparatively, driblets of water, unless, indeed, one visits the Klamath, or some similar river. So that suggestions for fishing the *rivers* of Great Britain may be, and in fact generally are, to be taken with many modifications when put into practice locally. Perhaps as good an authority as is accessible is Stewart of Scotland, than whom few men have lived who could kill more trout with fly tackle; yet, even Stewart's pregnant little book will not, alone, make a successful angler under conditions so radically different to those under which it was written as those under which fishing in the Coast streams of California must be done. Stewart's general prescription is to *fish up*, and there can be no doubt that the style ensures more and better trout as a rule, but to the rule there are innumerable exceptions. In the little brooks where bends are many and currents most diverse, with likely water under varying conditions as to cover and approachability, it is quite as often wise to fish down. Perhaps the three general intimations best worth remembering by local anglers are to keep out of sight, to move quietly, and never to cast between the sun and the fish if it can be avoided. Sombre colors in dress, a dead finish on the rod and reel, tinted gut of light weight, small flies of quiet colors, and if the angler does not fill his basket, let go out again and have better luck.

Prospects for the first of April are most favorable in so far as weather and water are concerned, and if poaching had been less general any fair fisherman could be sure of two or three dozen reasonably good fish, in any brook within fifty miles of San Francisco. In fact, most of the best water has been already cleaned of sizable fish, and the honest men who mind the law must perforce put up with the leavings of the graceless scamps who have basketed thousands of "trout." Reliable information comes that more than six thousand fish have been hooked out of Pescadero, San Gregorio and Purissima already, and one catch of seven hundred is said to have been taken into San Mateo. A prominent official of San Mateo County is indicated as one of the illegal fishers, and several other persons in that county who are fond of posing as sportsmen are accused of poaching. Their names would be published if those who give the information had the moral courage to authenticate it.

Many requests for advice about likely places to visit for the fishing on the first have come during the few days last passed. Such advice is always given with misgivings, and particularly this year for several reasons. The streams have never, within recollection, been so openly and persistently poached. The first falls on a holiday and hundreds will go fishing, besides numberless excursionists, who will puddle about and scare fish, even though they catch none. The Sonoma River, in other years, has offered good sport, but an army with rods and baskets will advance upon Agua Caliente and Glen Ellen. Nicasio Creek and the Paper Mill are good usually, but not less than sixty men will be tramping the six miles of fishing there. Alameda Creek commonly affords a few good trout in the early season, and just now is of a light-porter color, just right for a March brown or salmon, and with Stony brook is perhaps as likely water as any. San Mateo Creek, the Pescadero, Purissima, San Gregorio, Waddell's and Scott's along the coast, just south of San Francisco, are fine little streams and carry a good many fish, but will all be heavily whipped on the first.

The Los Gatos, one of the best of brooks, is said by our pleasant correspondent "J. D M." to have been already threshed, but it is running so full and is so long that anything like good work should be well rewarded. The San Vicente, San Lorenzo, Bear, Boulder and King's Creek have all tarnished good takes, and, all in all, seem the best offerings near the city. If anglers can spare three or four days, the Guadalupe or the head of Eel River will certainly make good returns, a spinner being useful in the latter. The Sierra streams are full of snow water and the fish not taking the fly. Reports from the upper Sacramento by Hazel Creek and Sissou's are that fish are plenty and easily had if bait is used. A spinner would probably prove deadly there. The Calaveras and Smith's Creek are a little out of the way, and not especially easy to fish, and may be worth visiting. The Carmel and San Jose, near Monterey, run clear very early and are full of small fish, running about five to the pound. From those mentioned readers can make a selection, and I to all who do go out a salutation is offered with wishes for a good day and large fish.

The letter from Mr. Sherwood, lately a Fish Commissioner, which was published in the last issue of this paper, has elicited many personal letters, some from sympathizers with what is styled the "Old Commission," and others from adherents to the "new board." There appears to be no reason why any purely personal issue should be raised. That the Fish Commission may be made a useful body there is little doubt, nor is it doubted that to members of former boards much consideration is due for the tangible benefits to the State resultant from their labors, but it also seems reasonably clear that undignified squabblings should not characterize the relations of persons appointed to offices, purely honorary, such as memberships in the Board of Fish Commissioners are. Just why politics should be instrumental in making or unmaking Fish Commissioners does not appear. That political reasons are the only ones for the present unfortunate condition of things in the board is generally believed. Whatever may be the reasons the fact remains that fish interests are suffering, and before long that great body of citizens who appreciate the vast importance of intelligent culture and preservation of fish will be asking seriously at whose doors the obloquy shall be laid.

Aquarium Building.

Many of our readers, especially those who own country places and use windmills and tanks, might at slight expense build aquaria in which choice varieties of fish might be raised and studied, and to such we recommend the suggestions of Mr. A. M. Hiddon in the current English *Fishing Gazette*. He says:

For many years I have been in the habit of building aquaria of the kind I am going to describe, and if I manage to make my instructions clear enough, I am sure others will be as successful as I have been. These instructions must necessarily be brief, and the hints given must be of a very general kind, since different localities and varying circumstances make it impossible to give directions suitable in every case, and the amateur pond builder will have to use his discretion according to his own particular circumstances.

First of all, then, as to the general position and shape of the tank. Protection from sun and wind is the main thing, and a corner or recess shut in on three sides by walls best affords this necessary shelter. A disused side entrance of a detached house or the angle formed by the garden walls, with a rough fence of boards run up on the third side, generally offer facilities for their construction. The shelter is important for two reason—first, it keeps off the direct sunlight, of which it is easy to have too much for the good of an aquarium; secondly, it keeps off the wind, and consequently dust and dirt. In selecting a position care must be taken to insure that no surface water or drippings from walls or roofs can fall into and discolor the contents of the tank. For size, 4 ft. square and from 12 in to 18 in. deep is convenient, and though there is no limit as to length, the width ought never to be greater than 4 ft., or else difficulties of observing the fish, etc., arise.

The aquarium may be either entirely below the surface of the ground, like a pond, or half below and half above by means of an embankment, or else entirely above the level of the ground. The first-named kind is the easiest and cheapest to build, the last the most convenient and best, and may be built of either concrete or bricks.

Suppose a pond of the first-named kind be determined on, the best method of proceeding is thus: dig out a hole as inch or two larger every way than the pond is eventually intended to be, and then line the sides and bottom with a few inches of clay or even mud, well puddled and smoothed. The sides should not be perpendicular, but should slant at about an angle of 60 degs., and all the angles and corners should be filled in and rounded off, and an embankment of clay or, better still, of concrete, at a slant continuous with the sides, must be raised a few inches above the general level of the ground all round the edge of the pond to keep the rainwater from running or splashing in. By means of a spirit-level ascertain that the level of the embankment is quite true, and make an outfall for surplus water at the most convenient corner by cutting away about half an inch of the embankment. This overflow may be covered with a piece of perforated zinc if very small fish are among the inmates of the pond. Give the clay a day or two to get fairly dry and then coat it all over with a wash of Portland cement. This cement can be bought in bags, 7 lbs. for 3 d., but it must be fresh; good cement is bluish colored, heavy, and sets slowly; the bad is brownish, and sets quickly. The cement should be mixed to about the thickness of treacle, and applied with any ordinary brush. One coat is generally sufficient to render the pond quite watertight, but two coats or even more will do no harm. If, instead of lining the pond with clay, concrete is used, of course it will be much stronger and more durable, and in every way more useful.

For this rough lining or flooring the mixture should be one part cement to five or six parts of gravel, but for the embankment or work required to stand up unsupported in any way one part to three or four of good sharp sand or gravel is required. These materials must be thoroughly mixed together *dry*, and then moistened with sufficient water.

In the second and third kinds of aquarium the embankment is perhaps a foot or two in height, and the concrete must be built up in the usual fashion between boards, just in the way concrete walls are constructed. The getting the boards into position without interior supports and frames is sometimes troublesome, but a little ingenuity will overcome the difficulty. The best way to manage it is to get two boxes, one the size of the outer measurement of the tank, and one a few inches smaller every way, and knocking out the bottom, place the smaller one within the larger, and fill up the space between them with the concrete. This mixture must be thrown in with some force and well worked, in order to cause it to fill up the space entirely. If the last few spadesful are made sufficiently liquid the cement, will, of course, strike its own level, and a lot of trouble will be saved. When the cement is fairly dry the boxes or boards may be removed, and the concrete walls touched up, the angles filled in with more concrete, and a floor of the latter material laid. This floor should slant down towards one corner, and a drain may be constructed to empty the tank when required, but an outlet of this kind is hardly necessary, as a siphon will do its work more safely and conveniently. When the whole is dry a coat of the Portland cement wash mentioned above may be given, and must be allowed to dry hard before the water is put in.

Aquaria raised above the surface of the ground may be equally well constructed of bricks, but they require a little more care in coating them with the cement wash to render them water tight. Bricks suitable for the purpose can be cheaply procured when an old building is being knocked down, and if Portland cement is used as mortar, every brick must be dipped in water before it is laid in position. To get the necessary strength and neatness some little care in laying the bricks is required, and the amateur bricklayer must bear in mind the axiom that the joins of the bricks in two contiguous courses or layers must never at any time be in a straight and unbroken line.

Concerning the management of these outdoor aquaria little need be said at present. If a shaded spot has been selected, the water will rarely if ever require changing, but the fish will be the healthier and freer from disease if some precaution be taken to insure a change occasionally. One of the best plans is to have a receptacle of some size provided with a tap and a few feet of tubing placed at a fair height above the tank. This may be filled with water dipped from the aquarium itself, and if allowed to fall back again from some height will freshen the water and create a healthful current. If the tank or pond built in the manner I have described is intended for an aquarium, sand and aquatic plants must be introduced, but if it is merely intended as a store pond for live bait, then nothing will be found to answer better than to keep the tank quite bare, with the exception of a few large stones for shelter. By having it thus bare all deleterious particles such as naturally collect on the bottom may be easily seen and promptly removed in the usual manner with a syphon. If sufficient precautions have been taken to prevent the discolored rain-water from entering, the tank will soon become clear as crystal, and will certainly afford its constructor a vast amount of pleasure. But it must be borne in mind that in the construction of an aquarium any striving after ornamental effect will probably interfere with its utility as a fish pond.

Concerning the method and best plans for keeping the aquarium and its inmates healthy for long periods, something may be said another time.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

The approach of the open season induces the angler to get his outfit together to see that the joints of his rod are sound and reliable; that the eyes will permit the line to run freely through them; that the reel works well, and that the line will stand the tug of a five-pound trout. He has never caught one of that size, but he may, you know.

The angler, too, wants to hear and also talk about the habits of the trout, how and where they spend their winters and summers; how he evades the numerous enemies that love his savory flesh, from the time he leaves the tiny eggshell; how he dodges along the shallow waters of the shore to avoid the larger fish; how he plunges into deeper water to get away from the crane that stands on his long legs and peers yards around with his head and eyes on the end of a long neck.

The writer does not intend to inflict his readers with a volume of natural history, but proposes a talk with his fellow anglers on the subjects of which they are inevitably thinking. If he should say some things not in accordance with the views and experiences of others, he will simply make the excuse that he desires to hear others as well as to be heard or read. Few out of the thousands who whip the streams of this State care to put their thoughts on paper, though running over with fish stories when they meet each other. If some of them would only write a book, what gems of adventure in rocky canyons and wooded glens would come to light. There is no Izaak Walton now, and but one Petronella. She infuses the refinements of high culture into every thought and action of angling—makes poetry of it. No doubt the trout, if they could express their minds in intelligible language, would rejoice to end their trout lives on her gentle hook. How often the writer has longed to "go afishing" with her, but the natural proprieties would permit only an Apollo Belvidere as a companion for such a charming —— writer, so the idea is inadmissible.

The fishing season promises well. There has been prolonged high water, clearing the creeks of the brush dams made by the wrecking down of trees by the snow storms of the previous winter, enabling the trout to pass from the lower portions of the stream to the upper waters where their eggs will be exempt from the destruction by suckers that in spring closely browse the rocks and gravel-beds for the delicate morsels that hold the trout life. Then there is the pike that swallows hundreds of young trout daily, until they get large and active enough to avoid his huge mouth as he comes rushing along the shore. If pike and suckers would fight the battle of life with each other,

"Assailants each, till each the other slew,"

anglers would be content, but both follow the trout up the stream until the falls and rapids prove too much for the flabby, nerveless muscles of the inferior fish races.

Then, too, when the upper waters of the streams are reached, where the creek plunges over rocks from pool to pool, or run swiftly over rocky rapids, the danger is not passed. Frogs follow them, hopping around the impassible falls and take joint possession of the pools with the trout, though in the common course of fish events the trout gets large enough to swallow the predaceous frog, a measure, by the way, that the angler will do well to imitate, in part, at least. The hind-quarters of the frog are a little better than the flesh of the trout, and when the angler finds the latter unduly scarce and a predominance of frog life, he may restore the balance by using the middle joints of his rod to whack the largest frogs over the head. A stroke across the back with a sharp knife exposes good frog tender and sirloins, and a vigorous pull with the thumb and fore-finger will free the hind-quarters from the spotted tegumentary covering, leaving them ready to be browned in the best Point Reyes butter, converting them into the most toothsome morsels ever tasted. The angler will find some skill necessary in the matter, for frogs have a habit, when a possible enemy comes in sight, of

diving to the bottom of the deepest pools, and thus eluding their hunters.

Returning to the fish again: Snakes, long, willowy and vicious, at home either in the water or out of it, will lie along the shallow riffles and seize a trout twice their diameter, drag him to the shore, and manage, somehow, to get themselves around him. The angler should make an effort, there and then, to terminate the snake's career, though he may possibly be of some use in keeping frog life in proper abeyance.

Last of all, though not least, the trout, when he gets four or five years old, becomes a Vanderbilt or Jay Gould among the smaller fish, takes exclusive possession of some choice pool, and swallows everything that comes in his way. These old fellows will scarcely ever take a fly or a worm, but will remorselessly gulp down thousands of their younger brethren and sisters. Whenever a large pool, suitable every way for fish life, is silent as a grave, showing no ripple when a fly is cast into it, you may reasonably suspect the presence of one of those trout cannibals. It is your solemn duty to capture him. He ought to die that hundreds may live. If you cannot get him otherwise, impale a live trout on your hook and let him swim awhile where the monster is probably lying in wait. It is a justifiable sacrifice. The little trout dies that thousands may escape, a sort of vicarious atonement.

If you are lucky enough to land the big rascal, which is a difficult matter, you will be astonished at the sullen malignity of his countenance. There is none of the happy, joyous expression characteristic of young trout life. His jaws are long, lean and hooked. His teeth stand out sharp and distinct like those of a beast of prey. A cannibal of the Los Gatos Creek will measure from sixteen to twenty-six inches in length, and weigh from two to six pounds. The writer of this article landed one of these in Lynden gulch, a branch of the Los Gatos, after an immense struggle, that measured twenty-two inches in length. His head, preserved as a trophy, still retains all the malignant expression that characterized it while living. The jaws, remaining extended as when he died, measure now three and a quarter inches across the open space.

There is another danger to little trout, baby trout, that deserves mention. Dozens of men who claim to be sportsmen, will catch little fellows less than a finger's length and put them in a basket to make a count. It does seem that when these little confiding fingerlings, induced by a half memory of having been cared for at some period of their lives, gather around like chickens to be fed, a man must be morally demented who can hook them up and put them in his basket. Is it for such sport that the bamboo rod is carefully made, with its appliances of braided silk lines, drawn gut snells, fine steel hooks, silver mounted reels, etc.? Out upon it! Yet the writer has seen a man using such an outfit, with two hundred and fifty little trout carefully packed in ferns in one small basket. Shame on such sport! A year or two since W. D. Tisdale, a true sportsman, now living in Los Gatos, put five hundred McCloud river trout into a branch of the Los Gatos where circumstances seemed to favor their subsequent growth. A month later a Frenchman discovered the school and seined them all out to try whole in olive oil. He ought to have been served that way himself.

Then there are the poachers who fish any season of the year, regardless of the law. Nearly all the streams of the Santa Cruz mountains have been thus fished this season. Not long since a man was seen on the Zyante Creek with over two hundred trout strung on a willow fork reaching from the man's shoulders to the ground. My informant estimated the weight at over one hundred pounds. Probably the poacher met a school of trout ascending from the sea to spawn and cornered them all. That stream has been persistently fished the entire winter. Others have caught large strings in Bear Creek. It seems that the law is only observed by those who would never abuse a trout stream any way, while the illicit fishers have the benefit of the planting and preservation of the trout.

There is little sport in catching trout in March or even in April in this part of the State. Being engaged in family matters they are thin in flesh and demoralized generally. They bite only at a still bait, and feebly even at that. The "chug fisher," as he is called, from the way in which he slings his clumsy hook, clumsy bait and leaded line into the water, is then in his glory. A hook baited, as Izaak Walton would say, with a vile worm, sunk in deep water as if fishing for suckers or catfish, may attract the attention of a worn-out, weary trout, which will take it slowly and swallow it the same way. Most of the trout caught in the early part of April will show evidence of unfinished business by the emission of eggs or seminal matter during the struggle of landing and unhooking. The exceptions will be of the smaller sterile fish about a year old. Sportsmen do not care for such angling. By the first of May they will have passed this period and have become fat and active, ready to jump their length out of the water to catch a passing fly. The flesh will then become of a lively color, and half transparent with the secretions of the fatty matter. It would seem reasonable to continue the close season to the first of May, when the law can be enforced at all.

The Loma Prieta, or Mount Bache as it is named on the maps, is the center of the trout region and the grand conservator of the race. Rising to a hight of 4,000 feet and covered with an almost impenetrable chaparral, it is alike a protector to fish and game. The numerous streams flowing from it over rocky falls are inaccessible to pike or suckers, and are difficult of approach by men. When the trout get their growth they drop down to the low waters and become the tyrants among their former enemies, the suckers, but are often the victims of the deceptive artificial fly with the rod and reel. There cannot be less than two or three hundred miles of fishing stream around this mountain. The Los Gatos alone has, with its branches, at least thirty miles. It is likely to outlast any other section of middle California, as the mountain and its spurs has a base of at least twenty-five miles in diameter.

The true relations of the sea and mountain trout are still a source of doubt. Some, among whom is the writer, believe them to be interchangeable, capable of adaptation to the circumstances. The yearly migration from the sea seems to be a well-known fact, as they have been seen making their way up the streams in schools. They have also been caught at the mouths of the closed *esteras*, awaiting the annual opening by the winter rains. The larger variety, or salmon trout, that follow the migrating salmon up the streams to feed upon their ova are of a different family. They are found in all the streams abounding with salmon, but scarcely ever in the purely trout streams. A large number are annually caught in the Pajaro river, on the southern border of Santa Clara County. The fact of their migration is known by the members of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club, who might, if they would overcome their repugnance to appearing in print, throw much light on this not-very-well-understood matter. A free interchange of ideas would be of benefit to all.

Los Gatos, March 27, 1888. J. D. M.

THE GUN.

An Eastern sportsman of prominence, Mr. H. D. Umbstaetter has been spending some months shooting over Southern California, and especially about Bakersfield. Just before coming to San Francisco, where he now is, Mr. Umbstaetter entertained the sportsmen of Bakersfield, and the Kern County *Echo*, and Kern County *Californian* unite in declaring the affair to have been most elegant. On the day before leaving that city the members of the recently organized club "Knights of the Trigger, of Bakersfield," united in feseting Mr. Umbstaetter, and a real sportsman's love-feast resulted. Messrs. D. M. Pyle toastmaster; W. E. Houghton, Richard Seymour, A. T. Lightner, Isaac L. Miller, Ed. C. Lechner and H. L. Borgwardt made speeches, sang songs and did other appropriate things in compliment to the guest of the evening. In replying, Mr. Umbstaetter made himself responsible for the following witty words about the chief game bird of the west. He said:

Before we part, gentleman, will you allow me to say a word on behalf of a little stranger whom we all miss this evening. A little stranger whom we all have missed before to our sorrow. A little stranger who, although not exactly gone before, is invariably gone before you or I get there. A little stranger who has so often been served on toast, that a little toast served on him here may not be out of place. I refer to that artful dodger, who, during the season just closed, has rewarded our eternal watchfulness with the most tantalizing evasiveness; he who in the whirligig of time is ever found on the wing, at about 100 yards rise, and whose astonishing ability to create remoteness between himself and his humble servants has led us to regard him as the inventor of perpetual motion, and caused us to coin language not fit for the Christian family circle. I refer to that gay and festive product of your glorious climate who constantly rusticates in the everlasting elsewhereness, while we vainly search for him in the empty bereabouts. To that wizard of the wing in whose presence—I beg pardon—in whose absence—even our noble friend Seymour has been known to *quail*. Yes, our friend Seymour, who, as you well know, has extracted the wisdom teeth from the jaws of the Royal Bengal tiger of India; who has strangled the skinny hand-snipe on the sunny shores of Senegambia, and who has paralyzed the pink-eyed pelican in the primeval precincts of Panama slew. Gentlemen, will you fill your glasses and drink with me to the health of my favorite in feathers, the sentinel of the sage-brush, the epicure's joy, the sportsman's delight—the *California quail*. May his family ever increase. May his shadow never grow less.

Mr. Harvey McMurchy, the travelling representative of Mr. L. C. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., whose work in guns is becoming synonymous with hard shooting and good wear, is in the city, and favored this office by calling on Monday last. He will remain on the coast for about a month. Mr. McMurchy looks as bright and cherry as usual, and reports business good everywhere with him. His visit last year was very satisfactory, and he finds that those who placed orders for the Smith guns then are his best endorsers now. We commend Mr. McMurchy to sportsmen readers both as a vendor of excellent guns, and as a worthy acquaintance and friend.

"Pica-Pica."

[By Andy.]

"Here, Mr. William, take these and put them in your trunk, and take them home to the United States for a curiosity." I look up at the speaker, a bronzed, swarthy, but good-natured specimen of humanity, a description of whose dress, commencing at top and working down would be, an enormous straw hat or "sombrero," coarse blue linen shirt very short and worn outside the pants, said shirt-front, from frequent use as a pocket-handkerchief, bearing a strong resemblance to a map of the West Indies. Pantaloons of same material as the shirt, turned up a foot at bottom, exposing linen drawers and held in place at the waist by a heavy leather strap, from which also depended a long, straight, silver-hilted sword, or "machete." Very brown and weather-beaten ankles unencumbered by stockings, stout, brown leather shoes kept in place by straps, fastening, at the same time, enormous silver spurs with rowels fully two inches in diameter, and you have the costume of my visitor. I have forgotten to mention a heavy braided whip, or black-snake slung around his shoulder, and also that an occasional use of the shirt-front, as above-mentioned, displayed a most alarming expanse of naked and very brown stomach. In his hand he holds carefully by the stem a cluster of what at first appeared to be sweet-peas, except that the pods are of a chestnut brown and are covered with a fine glossy fur. Most innocent and pretty looking things they are, and I could easily have been taken in by them but for a friend sitting beside me who exclaims, "Don't touch them, Mr. William, they are 'muy malo,' (very bad) they are worse than ten thousand nettles." But I was to have a further acquaintance with "pica-pica," and have an opportunity of judging for myself. One day, some two months after the above-mentioned interview, a darky came to my door and told me that a flock of large "pajaros" were perched in a tree a short distance above the sugar-house near the river. Now if I remember aright "escopsta" (fowling-piece) was the first Spanish word that I learned, and "pajaro" (bird) the next; so the reader can guess that I was not long making my way toward the place indicated. But in these days of choke-bores and hammerless guns of endless variety, a description of the gun that I carried may be interesting. I had bought it at a Spanish grocery (nearly all the grocery stores in Cuba, at that time, were kept by native Spaniards) for the modest sum of eight dollars and a half. It was a muzzle-loader, of course, as breech-loaders were unknown at that time, single-barreled, with a most exaggerated pistol-grip and checked-work on the stock that looked as if it had been done with a dull jack-knife; an iron wire ramrod, very rough lettering on the barrel indicating that it was "manufactured in Eibar," a town or province of Spain, the maker modestly withholding his name. The lock was a very good one, but the maker seemed to have exhausted his powers of ornamentation on the hammer, which resembled a dragon or some such impossible animal. But the gun itself, taken collectively and for the purpose for which it was intended, was a "daisy," and for close-shooting and far-killing excelled anything I have ever seen, though perhaps that may have been by accident rather than good workmanship. Soon after buying it, and while displaying my purchase to the plantation people, one of them, an old Spanish soldier, after critically examining it, pronounced it a genuine "escopeta de pagnetilla." Imagining such a high-sounding name might indicate some merit that I had not yet discovered, I hunted up my Spanish dictionary, and was rather mortified to find that the definition of "pagnetilla" was job-lot, or cheap-lot; but soon afterwards finding out what a splendid shooting little gun it was I ceased to worry about what kind of a lot it came from. But we are keeping the birds waiting. Out through the sugar-house, with its consumption-curing steam of boiling cane-juice, up the hill and by the negro quarters, then on by a beautiful grove of bamboo trees, and we see our birds, half a dozen in number, perched in a little tree that leans over the river. I do not remember the local name of these birds, and if I did I suppose it would be almost unpronounceable, if spelled right, but I will describe them as near as I can remember. About as large as a full-grown domestic pigeon, plumage pure white, with the exception of black or dark green bars across the wings, and a bill fully six inches in length, curved, and of a pink color. They were generally quite fat and were considered fine eating, but these were "very poor, hardly worth shooting." Now, to get at those pretty fellows I must go down to the river bank and creep along under cover of the sugar cane until I got near enough for a pot-shot (wing shooting with its fascination being unknown to me at that time). Making my way slowly along through the dense undergrowth, but keeping an eye on the birds, suddenly I became aware of a terrible smarting pain in my hands and wrists, and looking down I find that I am in a perfect hot-bed of the terrible "pica-pica." To drop my gun, rush down the river bank, tear off my clothes and plunge into the water, regardless of "pajaros," or anything else in the world of a moment. Noticing a little sand bar on the opposite shore, I swim across, and sitting in the shallow water for half an hour, I rub my hands and wrists with the wet sand before the terrible smarting begins to abate. And the birds where are they? Oh, I have no doubt they flew merrily away, shaking their sides and laughing to themselves (I know that dogs can laugh and why not birds, too), and invoking the blessings of Heaven on pica-pica.

San Francisco, March 22d, 1888.

TRAP.

Eureka Gun Club.

The Club opened the season at Bird's Point on Saturday last by one of the most pleasant meetings it has ever held. The prizes for the season and conditions under which they will be awarded, are as follows:

First Prize—One pair of linked gold and plstina diamond sleeve buttons.

Second Prize—One pair of pearl opera glasses.

Third Prize—Colts new lightning magazine, 22 calibre rifle, presented by Mr. Edwin Goodall.

Fourth Prize—Fine split bamboo fishing rod, presented by Mr. H. C. Golcher.

Fifth Prize—Two hundred and fifty Standard shotgun cartridges, presented by Mr. S. I. Kellogg.

Sixth Prize—Bottle (1 lb.) fine extract, presented by Mr. W. E. Mayhew.

Seventh Prize—Two thousand dollar accident insurance policy, for one year, in the Travelers Insurance Co., presented by Mr. W. W. Haskell.

Conditions—These prizes will be distributed at the end of the season, and will be awarded on the basis of the total of the three best scores of each member made during the season's shoot; the highest taking the first prize, and so down in regular order; excepting the 7th prize which will be awarded to the member making the lowest average on any three shoots, providing no member shall be entitled to more than one prize. Ties to be shot off under the direction of the president of the club.

In addition to the above prizes the Selby Smelting and Lead Co. will present at each monthly shoot 50 Standard cartridges to the member making the best score using in both barrels the Standard cartridge made by the Selby Company.

The shoot was under Hurlingham rules at twelve single birds, twenty-eight yards rise, for twelve-bore guns, and thirty for twelves; boundary 100 yards. The first man to face the traps was Haskell. He knocked down his first bird in fine style, but let his second get away. He then killed six straight, missed one and killed his last three, making a total of ten. Haskell is a quick shot, and if he let his bird go uncathed with his first is extremely dangerous with his second.

Mayhew was not warmed up for work in the club shoot, got hard birds and failed to center them. His score at the finish was eight.

Adams, a veteran shot, who has grown gray and grizzled from the burning of so much powder, did really as fine shooting as any of them. He missed his third and fourth birds, but ended with the creditable score of ten, never having occasion to use his second barrel except on the birds that bade him an affectionate adieu.

Chapin started out with three clean misses, but retrieved himself by killing his other nine, eight of which were second-barrel shots. His total was nine.

McMillan, who never shot from a trap before made a fair showing with six, making a fine kill on his eleventh bird with his second barrel. He is a shooter that will be heard of again, as he possesses all the elements to make a good shot.

Schwerin was unfortunate in losing two of his birds dead outside, and finished with eight.

Howard Black was the most unfortunate man of the day. No sooner did he call "pull" than out popped such a tailer as would puzzle any man. Two of his birds fell dead just outside the boundary posts, and he felt very much disgusted when his score only footed up six.

Harry Golcher, like Black, had hard luck, as three of his birds fell dead outside. He was only credited with eight.

Major Kellogg did excellent work. He killed his first three birds close to the trap, used his second barrel but twice, and came out first man with eleven. Kellogg used wood powder in both barrels and shot with a new hammerless, ten-bore, L. C. Smith gun, which he has just had made expressly for himself. Kellogg made the top score in the late Alameda Club shoot, killing his twelve straight.

Goodall shot well, but lost his third bird, a nasty blue tailer with a wiggle about him and a return ticket to the dovecote under his tail, dead outside. He also missed his eleventh and put on record ten.

At twelve birds, Burlingham style. For club prizes.

Haskell	10-30—1	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	1—10
Mayhew	10-30—0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	0— 8
Adams	10-30—1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Chapen	12-30—0	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2— 9
McMillan	12-30—0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	1— 6
Schwerin	10-30—1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1— 6
Black	12-28—1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1— 6
H. Golcher	10-30—1	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2— 6
Kellogg	10-30—1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Goodall	10-30—2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1—10

Freeze-out, $2.50 entrance. Divided by H. C. Golcher and A. Schwerin.

Golcher	1	1	2
Haskell	0		
Pixley	0		
Ingalls	1	1	1
Adams	0		
McMillan	1		
Hills	1		
Schwerin	1		

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, *or beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. **Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.**

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating one journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, March 31, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, J. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2308 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Little Black Jug, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton
Mambrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton:
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Eyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

The Sun on Tips.

We may be misunderstood in regard to the Associated Press telegram alluded to last week, and more fully discussed in the General Topic columns of this week, and therefore make a more explicit statement. We hold that it has a very slight bearing so far as Antevolo is concerned; if any at all, it enhances his value. Should the ground be tenable that tips are a disadvantage to the acquiring and holding a fast trotting gait, then certainly a horse which has trotted reasonably fast as a yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old, and what may be termed a high rate of speed for a four and five-year-old, must be held superior to one which showed the same rate with the benefits arising from wearing full shoes. Therefore, if governed by advice proffered some time ago, this drawback would be admitted in order to give a brighter lustre to his performances. But, feeling as we do that advantages can be gained from using tips, confident in the belief that Antevolo has done better than he would if shoes had been worn, we cannot do otherwise than condemn the attack which is so well calculated to mislead, without a shadow of truth for a foundation.

In a previous controversy in connection with the system of shoeing advocated in this paper, it was impossible to obtain anything like fair treatment from the attorney on the other side. This leads us to believe that the editor of the *Sun* has drawn his information from the same source. A stream which has always been muddy is not likely to run clear until the cause is removed. We do not objects to statements, however strong, if there is a basis of truth to rest them upon. Arguments in opposition we will present with pleasure, and should our readers argee with those who differ, it will not disturb our equanimity.

It was a cunningly contrived plan to effect the intended object. That was to put a quietus on the use of tips. When it was authoritatively stated that the horse which was the best example of the beneficial effects of tips, owing to wearing the hated appendages, had fallen from a formidable place as a racer, so much as to "lose his speed and shorten his stride," it could not fail to impress those who had favored the system with its worthlessness. Those who have a knowledge of the actual condition of Antevolo could not imagine where the information which justified the charge could have been obtained. People who have no faith in tips expressed their surprise. Jas. A. Dustin, who will be admitted to be a good judge of action, and who saw Antevolo all through the little work he had last summer, in an answer to the enquiry replied: "He cannot only trot fast, but his action is as perfect as that of any horse I ever saw, and from what I have witnessed I do not know any point where it could be changed for the better." He continued with a good deal of emphasis "that much you can say for me."

Had there been the retrogression claimed by the *Sun*, we certainly should have declined posting $1,000 forfeit in a match with Guy Wilkes for $5,000 a side, neither would the $200, first payment in the National Stallion Stake, been made. The race with Guy Wilkes was heats of two miles, and therefore likely to be a severe test of the track, "burning the feet," and according to the belief expressed that tips will not answer for fast trotters the "backing out" should have been on our side. We reiterate that when the editor of the *Sun*, his informant, or anyone else will present sound reasons in explanation of and show why the causes which permit a colt foaled in 1881 to trot from a "yearling" to five years and six months of age, increasing in speed from a 3:01 to 2:16¼ in tips, and then fail, we will no longer advocate them to be used on fast trotters

Native Graesee.

We have a good deal to write and infinitely more to say about the native grasses of California. Write and talk as we may, there is a deal of trouble in making eastern people understand the full merits of alfillerilla, wild-oats and burr-clover. Peculiar to this country they are also peculiar in characteristics. A gentleman from the far-away East accompanied us lately in one of our daily rambles to the field inside of the Oakland Trotting Park, and after the mares and foals were inspected, there was a good opportunity to expatiate on that favorite topic; the best possible chance, as there is only a small proportion of the horses which are usually grazed on that wonderful piece of land, and hence there is a superabundance of herbage. Such a mass of the plants named and in places where litter had been hauled from the stable and burned there is a luxuriant crop of tame oats. This gave a contrast, enabling the visitor to see the difference between the crop he was familiar with and the native in their early growth. A fringe of alfillerilla skirting the outside fence of the track grew in great luxuriousness and without mixture of other grasses. A stranger to it can scarcely bring himself to believe that it is so valuable for pasturage as his informant assures him it is, and he is equally astonished when told that burr-clover will not be eaten until it becomes ripe, provided there is plenty of the other. The field in former years has "carried" over fifty horses, and kept them in good order. With less than half that number there is a growth which in places rivals the June meadows of the eastern States. Our friend was evidently surprised at what he saw, and still more when he learned that in former days, hills and valleys were clothed in what to him appeared cultivated crops.

Combined Meeting at Oakland.

From an advertisement which appears in this issue it will be learned that there is to be a meeting on the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing the 2d of May and continuing four days. There will be a trotting and running race each day so that the patrons of each can be gratified, and as the first of May is proverbially a time when there is a reasonable assurance of the finest weather, a trip to that side of the bay in the spring of the merry month is a pleasure in itself. As the entries do not close until the 25th of April there is time enough to study the outlook, and with a good view there is likely to be cordial support.

The pooling privileges of the Blood Horse Association's Spring Meeting have been awarded to Messrs. S. B. Whitehead & Co., including the mutual pools. No definite arrangement has been made as yet in regard to the bookmaking privileges, but they will be regulated at the next meeting of the executive committee.

Importance of Stakee for Trotting Colts.

Much as we write in relation to the importance of stakes for trotting colts, there is little danger of saying more than the topic will warrant. We hold that the prevalence of stakes for young trotters to be one of the most trustworthy indications of the sport being sustained by the people of this Coast. Those opened at Sacramento, Stockton, Los Angeles, Santa Rosa and the Stanford have already closed with a better list of entries than ever before. San Jose, Dixon and Petaluma advertise theirs, the former, as noticed elsewhere, closing on the first of April, Dixon and Petaluma on May first, and to these can be added the stakes for two and three-year-old stallions to be trotted the day before the National Stallion Stakes.

While all merit praise, Petaluma is entitled to a full share of credit for incorporating seven trotting colt stakes in the speed programme. Four of these are open to the State, and the only change we would advise is to leave the State out and substitute *all*.

The two-year-old of the State Agricultural Society secured one nomination from Kentucky, and though that is the first from the trotting-horse region par excellence, we sincerely hope that it will not be the last. A finely bred filly with a double cross of the Hero of Chester, and should she win we shall cordially congratulate her owner, Z. E. Simmons, on his good fortune. It is a "plucky" venture, and pluck is a quality that we value exceedingly high in man and horse. Then there is another from Carson City, so that the "sage-brush" country is also ready to dispute the supremacy of California, or, at all events, to enter the lists, when it was a moral certainty that the yearling which had scored 2:31½ would be in.

Therefore we hope that before the entries close, and time enough before for Mr. Simmons and Mr. Sweeney to receive intelligence of the change, it will be made. Petaluma Fair will be held August 20th to 25th, Oakland Fair comes the next week, and there is no doubt of stakes being opened by that association; then comes Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose, so that colts can secure plenty of engagements, and with a good chance to fill them all.

Although it may happen that some phenomenal colt blazes forth and wins his races with so much ease that there is virtually no interest after one or two races have been trotted, the chances of such a conclusion are lessened every year. In 1886 there were no more exciting races during the whole circuit than the battles between Alcazar, Valensin, Rexford and others. At Oakland it took six heats to decide the race, Rexford winning the first and second, Alcazar the third, fifth and sixth, Valensin the fourth.

At Sacramento the starters were Transit, Alcazar and Rexford, and the score at the finish stood Alcazar first, second and fifth heats, Transit the third and Rexford the fourth heat. Time, 2:25½, 2:24½, 2:26½ 2:26¾, 2:26¼. Even when only two started, as was the case at Petaluma and San Francisco, there was a good race in each case. At Petaluma it took five heats for Valensin to win. At San Francisco, though Rexford beat Alcazar in straight heats, they were neck and neck, and the time 2.25½, 2:24, 2:24.

The colts named got records as follows in their three-year-old form: Alcazar 2:23, Valensin 2:23, Rexford 2:24, and Transit 2:26¼. While 1886 was a great year for California-bred colts, gaining distinguished honors on both sides of the mountains, it is not improbable that succeeding years will show just as good, it may be better. But enough has already been done to prove that the old objection that youngsters were not fast enough to interest the public has no longer any weight, and hereafter in trotting, as well as racing, the most exciting events will be the battles between the juveniles. The hackneyed cry of old campaigners being the trotters which are wanted is losing force.

The time will come when the interest will be mainly centered in the performances of the colts and trotting stars of the first magnitude. Classification, based upon records, has served its purpose, and for a while longer may hold a place. It appeared to be the only handicap which would meet the want of trotting horses, but nowadays it is a poor criterion of merit. Bars were resorted to, and whoever will take the trouble to look over the advertisements of our fairs and meetings for a dozen or more years, will be surprised at the number of tabooed animals.

It is rather an intricate problem when the question presented is, How shall trotters be classified so as to give promise of contested races? In racing there are penalties, allowances, weights based on owner's valuation, distances ranging from half a mile up, changing conditions, in so many phases, that a good deal of space would be necessary to present them, and then the handicap. It appears to be nearly hopeless when the task is essayed of bringing trotters together, though assuredly there will be improvements on the present methods.

Closing of Stakes at Washington Park.

The stakes of the Washington Park Club close on Monday next, the events, named in the advertisement, to he run at the autumn meeting, commencing Sept. 8th. There are to he seven days' racing, with that number of stakes to close on the 2d prox. As all the particulars are given in the ad, there is no necessity to repeat them. There is slight cause also to say that Chicago stands high in the opinion of Chicago turfmen, as all are aware that nothing is left undone by the officers of the club in the way of making it pleasant for the participants. There is another commendable feature, that being the smallness of the stakes and forfeits in comparison with the added money. Fifty dollars each the whole amount, and $10 the only risk to ensure a chance toward securing a large amount.

We hear with much pleasure such glowing accounts of the success of the club. Always an admirer of the people of Chicago, the place sharing the admiration, it only required such a climate as this to make it as enjoyable as any but inveterate grumblers could desire. Things are lively in Chicago, and with such adjuncts as the famous Park presents, racing could not he otherwise than lively. The spirit of the thoroughbred harmonizes with that which prevails in every channel. To project is to execute or so nearly so as to he practically the same. When Mr. Brewster first outlined his scheme we felt assured that a very short time would see it in running order. Notwithstanding the machinery was somewhat ponderous, it moves with the pressure of a Corliss engine.

Race Meeting, Bay District Association.

To-day, Saturday, the race meeting of the Bay District Associaton will he inaugurated. Several owners of horses requested Mr. Hinchman to get up a preliminary to the Spring Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, and after consulting the officials of the Blood Horse, Mr. H. acceded to the request. There are quite a number of trainers who are firmly impressed with the idea that there is nothing like actual racing to put on the finishing touches of the "grand preparation," and then again it is very pleasant to "key up" the instrument with a prospect of money for the tuning fork. Viewed from this point, the preliminary will he a valuable aid, and while the horses are benefited, lovers of turf sports can he gratified. There are so many horses now in training in California that there is little danger of lessening the interest in future meetings by anticipating later struggles, as new participants may change the aspect of affairs materially, while the ever varying conditions present novel features. Writing this before the entries are known, little can he said authoritatively on that score, though as many joined in soliciting that a meeting be held it is altogether probable that there will he plenty of starters. It is rare at the present time when there are not enough starters to make good racing, and we must acknowledge that some of the very best races we have witnessed has been when the fields could not he called large. From the fine weather which has prevailed for several days the course is sure to he in good shape. The other accessories will he all right, and so the chances are good for a series of enjoyable events.

San Jose Colt Stakes.

Though advertised to close April 1st, as that falls on Sunday, to-morrow, nominations made on Monday, the 2d prox., will be valid, though the better plan is to anticipate the time by mailing to-day, Saturday. Although precedents establish the right to make an entry the day after when the advertised time of closing falls on Sunday, a rigid adherence to the rule would prove a bar, as that states "All entries not actually received by the member as aforesaid, at the hour, shall he ineligible, except by letter bearing postmark not later than the day of closing."

The Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society offers three stakes, No. 1 being the Garden City, for three-year-olds or younger which have not beaten 2:30. This, we believe, does not bar any which are now three years old, and the Vendome is for two-year-olds without previous records as yearlings, of 2:40 or better, and the Santa Clara County Stake for foals of 1886, restricted to colts owned in the district which had not obtained a record as yearlings, Palo Alto barred. San Jose stands high in the estimation of horse owners and trainers, and whenever we have had the pleasure of visiting it the weather and everything else has been so favorable that sojourns were hughly enjoyed. That there will he numerous entries in the stakes is well assured, and these and added money will repay whoever is lucky enough to win.

Mr. J. H. Neal, secretery of the Pleasanton Stock Farm Co., advises us by letter that Director's book for 1888 is full and no more mares can be taken for this season. A list of the mares bred will be published in the near future.

A Capital Resolve.

In a conversation with one of our best drivers of trotting horses a few days ago, he informed us that a man wanted him to take a promising young horse to train which the driver signified his willingness to make a member of his curriculum. In pursuance with an appointment made, he called upon the owner, who evidently had changed his purpose. In the conversation when the first arrangement was talked about the driver told his listener that under no circumstances would he agree to lose a race with the horse which could he won, and the presumption is that this was not relished, inasmuch as the horse was without a record. We congratulated him in escaping from that much partnership with a man who desired anything but "straight work," and if all drivers were to enter upon the same resolution, adhering to it with sufficient firmness, it would not be long until trotting sports would occupy a far higher plane.

It is often claimed that owners were more culpable than those who performed their work, and without actually taking part in rascality, they may be instrumental in breaking up frauds so as to put an end to them eventually. The remedy is to not place their horses in the hands of those who have been guilty of wrong-doing, no matter how highly they may estimate their ability. It will he a queer state of affairs should it prove that all of the best drivers are "shaky," and we are well convinced that as a rule that charge will not hold good. There are numbers of honest men in the profession, and if these are properly sustained, the rogues will have to go.

Among the Horses.

Our correspondent "L." presents an interesting sketch of the trotters he has seen in his late journeyings, and he has kindly promised a companion sketch for next week anent the runners. There are few tracks or racecourses in the whole country which are thronged like Agricultural Park, Sacramento. While during or just previous to a race or trotting meeting some of the most prominent of eastern grounds are lively, the clattering of hundreds of hoofs or the hum of many wheels making music which the devotees of the turf prefer to the strains of the most famous band, a majority of the inmates of the Sacramento stables have dwelt there through the winter, something over 160, when gallopers, trotters and pacers are enumerated, and this is an augury that 1888 will be a glorious page in Pacific Coast history. We will not anticipate our correspondent's description, and from the enthusiasm he displayed when recounting the scenes by word o' mouth, the pen portraiture will be hugely interesting. Although Sacramento has absorbed the largest portion of horses outside of private tracks, when the numbers are aggregated at various other points turf and trotting men will he surprised at the showing. Lively everywhere, and though when the pilgrims start on the eastern parade many a knight of celebrity will support the golden colors, the home guard will still be strong.

What Shall They be Called.

The advertisement for three and two-year-old stallion stakes in connection with the "National" appears in this issue. Having implicit faith that they will he incorporated among the regular annual events of this Coast, it is highly proper that they should be named. Easy as it may appear to those who have never "wrastled" with a job in nomenclature, it is generally troublesome to fix upon an appellation that is entirely satisfactory. There seems to be a very general concurrence in regard to that of the big stake for stallions being appropriate, and we did not feel like hazarding another venture in the same line.

Now the majority of California stallions have been christened with an eye to euphony and comprehensive, too, so that the easiest way to decide it is to adopt the name of the sire of the successful colts as the distinctive title of the stakes. Should the get of one horse win both it will then be necessary to add the age, and this would not he a great drawback. For instance the ——stake for three-year-olds, ——stake for two-year-olds, foals of named years. Following the example of the Blood Horse it could be changed as the winners appeared, though that is rather an objection than otherwise. Electioneer, Stamboul, Director, Dawn, Woodnut, Anteeo, etc., either of which would sound well, though as we write there are things in the way and it is doubtful if even a majority vote in favor could he obtained. What will it be then? Let us have a general recommendation from those who are interested, and Captain Smith make the choice.

The annual sale of Mr. J. B. Haggin will take place on May 2d, at the Railroad Stables in this city. According to the statement to be found in our advertising columns, the catalogue will consist of driving, work, draft and saddle horses, as also a number of Shetland ponies. The horses will he on view on and after April 28th, at the above Stables.

A Clash.

It appears that the annual sale of Rancho Del Paso stock has been fixed for Wednesday, May 2d, this also being the opening day of the Oakland meeting. Not having time to communicate with Mr. Lavens, there is no authority for making a change in the ad., though in all probability the difficulty will be obviated. By commencing the meeting on Tuesday, leaving Wednesday blank, those who desire to attend both can do so.

Foals of 1888.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

March 21st, chestnut colt by Wildidle, dam Mozelle by Monday, from Camilla Urso by Lodi.

March 23d, bay colt by imp. Cyrus, dam Katharien by Harry of the West, from Kathleen by Lexington.

TROTTERS.

March 22d, bay colt by Piedmont, dam Thalia by Electioneer, from Tippera by Tipperary.

March 22d, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Consolation by Dictator, from Belle by Alexander's Norman.

March 22d, bay colt by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells by The Moor, from Minuehahe by Bald Chief.

March 22d, bay colt by Nephew, dam Emma by Electioneer, from Lady Ellie by Mohawk Chief.

March 22d, bay colt by Electricity, dam Mary by Fred Low, from Rio Vista Maid by John Nelson.

March 23d, bay filly by Nephew, dam Diana by Don Victor, from Lillie Roberts by Mohawk Chief.

March 24th, chestnut colt by Piedmont, dam Fron Fron by Asteroid, from Ducatoon by Wagner.

March 24th, bay colt by Electioneer, dam Nellie Benton by Gen. Benton, from Norma by Alexander's Norman.

March 24th, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Rebecca by Gen. Benton, from Clarabel by Abdallah Star.

March 25th, bay colt by Electioneer, dam Sarah by Shannon, from Blooming by Messenger Duroc.

March 25th, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Manette (sister to Manon and Woodnut) by Nutwood, from Addie by Humbletonian Chief.

March 26th, brown filly by Electioneer, dam Lady Thorne by William's Mambrino, from Kate by Highland Chief.

March 26th, brown filly by Electioneer, dam Lilly B. by Homer, from Maggie Lee by Blackwood.

March 26th, bay filly by Nephew, dam Elmira by Fallis, from Eileen Oge by Norfolk.

March 26th, brown colt by Nephew, dam Nadine by Wildidle, from Nora by Messenger Duroc.

March 27th, chestnut filly by Piedmont, dam Extra by Electioneer from Esther by Express.

At Vina. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

March 20th, bay filly by Will Crocker, dam Regina by Shannon, from Riglin by imp. Glengarry.

March 22d, bay colt by Benton Frolic, dam Prima Donna by Mohawk Chief, from Mater Occidentis, the dam of Occident.

March 22d, bay filly by Whips, dam Hermana by Gen. Benton, from Sister to Irene by Mohawk Chief.

March 24th, bay colt by Alfred, dam Minnie Norris by Leineter, from Lady Tyler by Belmont.

March 22d, bay filly by Clay, dam Stephanotis by Shannon, from Lizzie Whips by Enquirer.

March 24th, bay colt by Whips, dam Lady Kline by Mohawk Chief, second dam by Sparkle.

March 24th, bay colt by Whips, dam Maggie Mitchell by Clay Pilot, from Mignonette by Spaulding's Abdallah.

March 24th, bay filly by Alfred, dam Mora by Mohawk Chief, second dam by St. Clair.

At Berkeley. Property of J. MacDonough.

March 16th, bay filly by Antevolo, dam a mare bred Kentucky.

At Berkeley. Property of Mr. Berryman.

March 24th, brown colt by Antevolo, dam by Fred Low.

At Oakland. Property of C. R. Lewis.

March 25th, bay filly by Antevolo, dam by Winthrop; second dam Daisy, the dam of Mt. Vernon, by Chieftain.

At Oakland. Property of P. E. Dalton.

March 21st, black filly by Young Santa Claus, dam by Abbotsford.

At Pleasanton. Property of Pleasanton Stock Farm Co.

March 23d, bay colt by Director, dam Sweetness by Volunteer.

At Rancho Bueno Esperanza, Monterey Co. Property of Paris Kilburn.

March 20, bay filly, no white, by Guy Wilkes, dam Mande by Specnlation; second dam by Dougherty's Arabian; third dam by Belmont. The name of AUNTY WILKES is claimed for this filly.

At Nutwood Stock Farm, Irvington, Cal. Property of Martin Carter.

March 22, chestnut colt by Guy Wilkes, dam Lida W. (pacing record 2:26) by Nutwood; second dam Bell by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.; third dam Rebel Daughter by Williamson's Belmont. The name of NUTWOOD WILKES is claimed for this colt. Mare bred to director.

Names Claimed.

By Charles Thomas Jr., San Jacinto, Cal.

ROMERA, for chestnut filly foaled March 25, 1887, by Balboa, dam The Romero mare by Romero, second dam Little Sally.

By E. A. DeCamp, Los Angeles.

AMBER, for light bay filly, white face, four white legs, foaled March 26, 1888, by Stamboul, dam Bronco by The Moor. Mare will he bred to A. W. Richmond.

By F. E. Morse, Stockton.

GUS PALMER, for chestnut colt, three white feet, small star, foaled April 7, 1887, by Nelson Nutwood, dam by Elmo.

Mr. James Page, owner of the black pacer L. C. Lee, authorizes the Denver *Field and Farm* to say that he will match the horse to pace mile heats against any pacing stallion in the world, for the sum of ten thousand dollars a side. Says Mr. Page: "I am not expecting anyone to take it up, but I wish to signify that my horse and money are ready."

Sam Gamble is after good ones this trip. He has bought of Percy Talbot, Inwood Farm, Kentucky, the bay mare Silverone, 2:19¾, by Alcyone, dam Silverlock by Man[illegible] Time, for $6,000 cash. Silverone made her record la[illegible]

Rumor says a fine one-mile race track is to be made in St. Helena or adjacent to the town limits. It is to be hoped there is some foundation to the report, for St. Helena can produce a fine compliment of fast horses, and with a good mile track and good races, the amount of benefit to be derived therefrom to the town would be incalculable.—*News.*

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13¾, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

We think the service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pasture unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is alive. In case the stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent
11fe **Pleasanton.**

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. **Standard, No. 7868.**

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

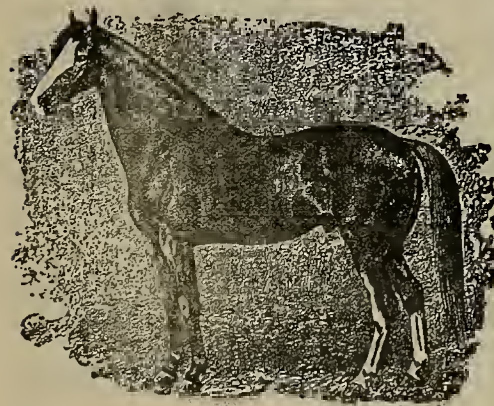
$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from Bonnie Farrow by imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
8 Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal**

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

Spring Meeting 1888.

April 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards; maidens, if three years old, allowed 7 pounds, if four years old or upwards allowed 12 pounds. ONE MILE.

2.—CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. HALF A MILE Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

3.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second, for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three-year-olds allowed 5 pounds; if four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

4.—THE TIDAL STAKES for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

SECOND DAY.

5.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 pounds; of four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. MILE HEATS.

6.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds and upwards. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; 2 pounds allowed for each $100 less down to $1,000; then 1 pound for each $100 less down to $300. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

7.—THE VERNAL STAKES, for two-year-olds, $10 each, p p, with $300 added, second to receive $50. Winner of the California Stake on the first day to carry 3 pounds extra; horses starting in that race and not placed allowed 3 pounds. FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

8.—THE PACIFIC DERBY, for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A HALF. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

THIRD DAY.

9.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. Conditions as in No. 6. ONE MILE.

10.—THE GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

11.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winners of any race at this meeting, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 pounds extra. THREE-QUARTER MILE HEATS.

12.—PURSE $500, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winner of the Tidal Stakes at the meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of the Pacific Derby 7 pounds extra; of both 10 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

FOURTH DAY.

13.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-old fillies. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of two, 8 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND A SIXTEENTH.

14.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to third; a handicap for two-year-olds. Declaration $5, to go to the racing fund. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M. Declarations due at 6 P. M. the same day. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

15.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second. Owners' handicap for horses that have started and not won at this meeting. Entries close with the Secretary, or through the entry box at the track at 6 P. M. the day before the race. Weights to be carried must be given with the entry. Winners of Nos. 14 and 15, if entered in this race, may be withdrawn without penalty. ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

16.—PURSE $750, for all ages; entrance, $25 each from starters. Starting money divided 70 per cent to the second, and 30 per cent. to the third horse. Declarations $15, to go to the racing fund. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds 108 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards 114 pounds. Sex allowances. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Entries close Thursday, March 15, 1888.

D. McCLURE, President.
E. S. CULVER, Secretary, 313 Bush Street, San Francisco. 25fe

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley, 2:20½; Homestake (pacer), 2:18½; Flora B., 2:33½; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a low mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle and flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all bay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26½; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18¾; Nerea, 2:23½; Bickford, 2:29½; Lady Blanchard, 2:26½) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 1888 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morsehead proprietor, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular to

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,
10mr **Or H. FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
7ja **Pleasanton, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol, I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 3, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Straders' Cassius M Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23½; Durango, 2:23½; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha, Happy Thought, 2:22½; Mambrino Boy, 2:26½; J. B. Richardson, 2:26½; Lottie K., 2:26½; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows a good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $50 the season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands, weight about 1250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler; second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO	Whipple's Hambletonian. Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Guy Miller 881	Hambletonian 10. Sharpless' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem.	Tattler 300	Pilot Jr, 12. Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief. Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc; second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5676.	Almont. Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian 10. Katy Darling.
		dam by	Mambrino Chief 11. By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
	Hortense	Messenger Duroc. Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31¼ as a yearling.	
		Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained, but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accommodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season, with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address. **WM. O'NEIL, Agent.**
18fe **Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.**

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 420 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 15, 1880, 15¾ hands high, and weighs 10 5 lbs. He is a very highly formed horse, good bone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days track work, trotted his mile in 2:30, proving that he has the speed as well as the beauty of his sire.

Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam bay mare Gillespie, by Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Young Columbus; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:19½; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr. 2:19½, and he has also a large number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for the short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. Conde, the only one of Abbotsford's get that was ever systematically trained, made a record last season of 2:20 and 2:18½ to pole. That this is not the limit of his speed is well known to all horsemen.

The dam of Abbotsford Jr. was a beautiful bay mare, 15¼ hands high, sired by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. are combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fe12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35¼. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2.57¼, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, throughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31ds Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:28.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by Imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam Imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed.

Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja28 2508 H Street, Sacramento. Cal.

THE WILKES STALLION.

MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26¼, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:38 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger: second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by Imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES.
11fe Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1886, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malona by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16½; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½;

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 16.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All. No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton. bay. foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome. 16½ hands high; weight 1,436 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868. recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, ggggg gr sire Cleveland 60

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms. $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

11ja COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 18 hands high, weight 1 160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood, Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st. 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

21de26 B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of Imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec 1886.

By Candidate 64; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 18 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326 g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 18 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 141; g g sire Harod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported Augu 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885. imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 1[illegible] hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois [illegible] Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on a[illegible] to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Catalogue can be had from [illegible] No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. W[illegible] Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay [illegible] City.

The annual sale of the Belle Meade yearlings will take place at the Belle Meade Farm, near Nashville, on Friday, April 27th. The catalogue consists of 54 head, the get of Enquirer, Great Tom, Bramble, Luke Blackburn, Plenipo, Vanderbilt and imported Pizarro, and will be sold without reserve to the highest responsible bidder.

WILKES PASHA.

STANDARD, 2618.

Dark bay with white hind feet, 16½ hands high, bred by R. P. Pepper, of South Elk Horn Farm, Frankfort, Kentucky. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25½, trial 2:17. He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20. First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24¾; Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30; second dam by Wilson's Snow Storm, sire of Jim Irving, 2:23; third dam by Paddie Burns, thoroughbred.

Onward's dam was Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Thorndale, 2:22½,) by Mambrino Chief. Dolly was one of the greatest speed producing brood-mares in the records. George Wilkes stands at the head of the list of sires of fast trotters with 61 performers with records of 2:30 or better, and the combination of these two great producers will breed on with absolute certainty.

WILKES PASHA will make the season of 1888 at the stables of the undersigned, at the Trancas Bridge, two miles north of Napa, on the Soda Spring Road.

Terms for the season ending July 1, 1888, $36 in U. S. gold coin.
Alfalfa pasturage $4 per month; natural grass $2:50 per month.
Every attention and care will be given to mares, but no liabilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

mr31 **P. O. Address, CHAS. SCOTT, Napa City, Cal.**

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form he was handled for a short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Young Molly by Budd Doble. Second dam Molly Trussell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, seven years old, and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, bone and substance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle (record 2:31¼ in fourth heat), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms.

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,
Or MERRITT LOVE,
10mr **Sargent's Station, Cal.**

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

ALCONA stands 16 hands and 3 inches, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. He is a bright chestnut in color, has a square trotting gait, and fine stylish bearing. The most exacting critics cannot find fault with his limbs, joints and general conformation. He is very intelligent, kind and gentle.

Pedigree.

Alcona, 730, foaled April, 1877. Bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky. Sired by Almont 33. First dam Queen Mary by Mambrino Chief 11. Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, son of imported Messenger. Almont by Alexander's Abdallah 16, first dam by Mambrino Chief; second dam Kate by Pilot Jr.; third dam Thoroughbred. Alexander's Abdallah by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Katy Darling by Bay Roman. Rysdyk's Hambletonian by Abdallah, son of Mambrino, son of imported Messenger. Pilot Jr. by Pacing Pilot.

That Almont, the sire of Alcona, was the greatest sire of his age that ever lived, all impartial horsemen will admit. The records show that only two sires excel him in the number of their 2:30 performers. In his list of forty-one 2:30 trotters is Fanny Witherspoon, record 2:16¾, with her two miles in 4:43, the best performance for that distance on record. Westmont's mile in 2:20¾, with running mate, is the fastest record ever made by any trotter or pacer. Aldine and Early Rose, both by Almont trotted in 2:16½, the fastest time ever made by double team to date of performance.

Almont's power of imparting speed is not confined to his direct descendants, but the records show that his sons and daughters, and his grandsons and granddaughters are making great names as sires and dams of fast and game trotters. There are thirty different sons of Almont that have sired colts with records ranging from 2:14¾ to 2:30. The daughters of Almont have produced Catch Fly, 2:18¼; Durango, 2:23¾; McMahon, 2:27, and Tempest, 2:30¼.

Mambrino Chief sired Lady Thorn, 2:18¼, and five others with records below 2:30. He was the sire of the dams of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Director, 2:17, and fourteen others with records of 2:30 and better. He has eighty-one grandsons and granddaughters in the 2:30 list.

Alexander's Abdallah has sired Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and six others with records below 2:30, besides producing many of the great trotting sires of the country.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian stands prominent as a trotting sire, having thirty-five in the 2:30 list, besides being the sire of George Wilkes, Volunteer, Harold, Edward Everett, Happy Medium and scores of other heads of great trotting families.

Pilot Jr., deservedly ranks high among royal trotting sires. He has produced ten with records below 2:30, and is the sire of the dams of Maud S., 2:08¾; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Noon Tide, 2:20; Naiad Queen, 2:20¾; Mambrino Gift, 2:20; Nutwood, 2:18¾; and fifteen others with records below 2:30.

It will be noted that in Alcona is the combined blood of Almont, Abdallah, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Pilot Jr. With such a combination and concentration of trotting blood it might be reasonably expected that he would be a trotter himself, and a sire of trotters. It only remains for time and the development of his produce by training and proper handling to prove him worthy of his royal lineage. Alcona, though having had less than a month's track work, trotted a trial in 2:44. Having been kept in the mountain districts of Oregon until recently, neither he nor his colts had the advantage of track work. One of his colts, Alcona Jr., the property of James McLaferty, of Butler County, Oregon, was placed in the hands of Mr. Goldsmith, at Oakland. After six weeks' handling he can now show a half mile at a 2:30 gait. Clay Duke, another of his colts, owned by Jno. W. Martin, of Yolo, with a few weeks' training made a record of 2:54¼ jogging the last half and demonstrating his ability to trot in 2:40 or better. I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they show speed and gameness of a high order.

Alcona will make the season of 1888, Fridays and Saturdays of each week, at McGraw's Stables, Napa City, balance of time at Vineland Stables (one mile south of St. Helena).

For further information send for circular to

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½. Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums. one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.
11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½. the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1886, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 66 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16½ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer**.
First dam Columbine by A. W Richmond
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¾. 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at **$5** per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfilleriila, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco. or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 1781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1886 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31¾); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33¼; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26¾) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¾) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31¾) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:21¾, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season, beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

26ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger) second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21¾.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17¼
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
81de **San Mateo, Cal.**

Trotting Colt STAKES,

Two and Three-Year-Old Stallions.

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it has been decided to open two stakes for trotting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $100 each, in payments as follows: $25 **which must accompany** nomination on Saturday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to be heats of a mile, best three in five in harness, to be trotted on the day previous to the "National Stallion Stake," and on the track selected for the National to be decided upon. Should the day named be unfavorable, or the track not in good order on that day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set the day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving due notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of this race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile, best two in three in harness, and with these exceptions to be the same in every respect as the one before named. The added money shall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and this added money shall be divided, if both result in contests, in the following proportion, viz., three-fifths to three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should one only be a contest and the other a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the stake that is trotted. Should both prove to be walk-overs, the expenses shall be born in proportion to the amounts in the hands of the Treasurer. Should there be differences of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall be final.

Address nominations to N. T. SMITH, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

mr21bf **N. T. SMITH,**
Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

Spring Meeting

OAKLAND Trotting Park

Trotting and Racing.

—COMMENCING—

Wednesday, May 2d, and continuing four days.

First Day—Wednesday, May 2d.

Trotting—2:30 class. Purse $150.
Running—Five-eighths mile and repeat. Purse $100.

Thursday, May 3d.

Trotting—2:45 class. Purse $150.
Running—Three-quarters of a mile dash. Purse

Friday, May 4th.

Trotting—2:40 class. Purse $100.
Running—One-half mile and repeat. Purse $100.

Saturday, May 5th.

Trotting—2:24 class. Purse $200.
Running—One and one-half mile dash. Purse $150.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five in harness; five or more to enter, and three to start. All running races three or more to enter, two to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse to accompany nominations.

American Association rules to govern.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
Entries close April 25th. Address

mr-1 **J. D. MORRIS,**
Secretary Oakland Trotting Park, Oakland, Cal.

ANNUAL SALE

OF

Driving, Work, Draft and Saddle Horses.

—AND—

SHETLAND PONIES,

Being a draft from the Breeding Farms of

J. B. Haggin, Esq.,

—WILL TAKE PLACE ON—

Wednesday, May 2, '88,

At 10 A. M. at

RAILROAD STABLES,

Cor. Steiner and Turk Sts., San Francisco.

Horses may be seen on and after Saturday, April 28th.

Catalogues are being prepared.

KILLIP & CO.,

mr31 **AUCTIONEERS.**

PETALUMA Colt Stakes, 1888.

To be trotted at the Fall Meeting of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association,

DISTRICT NO. 4.

OPEN TO THE STATE.

Yearling Stake—Free for all foals of 1887 Mile dash. Entrance $50, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 be paid on June 1st; $10 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. The winner takes all the stakes, less one entrance, which goes to the second colt.

Two-Year-Old Stake—Free for all foals of 1885 Mile and repeat. $50 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $20 be paid on June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. $250 added.

Three-Year-Old Stakes or Under—Free for all, mile and repeat. $50 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $20 be paid on June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. $250 added.

Four-Year-Old Stake or Under—Free for all, mile heats, best three in five. $50 entrance, of which $10 must accompany the nomination; $20 be paid on June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. $250 added.

Stakes and added money in two, three and four-year-old stakes to be divided: 50 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third. If only two start they must contest for the stakes paid in and one-half of the added money, to be divided 66⅔ per cent to the first horse, and 33⅓ per cent. to the second. No added money paid for walk-over.

The following district colt stakes for colts owned in the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano since April 1, 1888:

Yearling Stake—For foals of 1887. Mile dash. $30 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 be paid on June 1st, and $10 on July 15th. The winner takes all stakes, less one entrance, which goes to the second horse.

Two-Year-Olds—Mile and repeat. Purse of $200.

Three-Year-Olds—Mile and repeat. Purse $250. Entrance fee 7½ per cent. of purse, to accompany nomination. Purses to be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

In all of the above stakes and purses five to enter and three to start. But the board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number. For a walk-over in any race, unless otherwise specified, a horse is only entitled to its own entrance and one-half of the paid up entrances of other horses.

A horse winning a race or stake is entitled to first money only except when distancing the field. Then to first and third moneys.

If in the opinion of the Judges any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the Judges.

Entries to close May 1, 1888, with the Secretary.

mr 24 **J. H. WHITE, President.**
W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. Box 289, Petaluma.

THE Belle Meade

—SALE OF—

Yearlings

Will take place at Belle Meade Farm, near Nashville, Tenn.,

Friday, April 27, 1888,

Under the management of **Messrs. Bruce & Kidd**
P. C. KIDD, Auc'r,

The lot consists of 54 head, the get of Enquirer, Great Tom, Bramble, Luke Blackburn, Plenipo, Vanderbilt and Imp. Pizarro.

Sale will begin promptly at 11 A. M.
Terms of Sale Cash.

The animals offered are the produce of the thoroughbred mares of 1887. They are well grown and will be sold to the highest **Responsible Bidder, Without Reservation,** if in condition. No by bidding.

Belle Meade is six miles from Nashville, Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, and on the Richland turnpike. A special train will leave the Chattanooga depot on day of sale promptly at 9:30 A. M. and return to Nashville after the sale.

For Catalogues address
BRUCE & KIDD,
24mr **Lexington, Ky.**

Notice.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

STOCK AND STATION AGENT,

Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

C. BRUCE LOWE.
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
3de New South Wales.

Bay District Association.

Running Races!
Running Races!

NOTICE FOR ENTRIES.

First Day, Saturday, March 31, 1888.

No 1.—Introductory Scramble—For two-year-olds; 100 pounds each; sex allowances. Purse $200. Dash of one-half mile.

No. 2.—For Three-Year-Olds—Maidens that have started and not won allowed 7 pounds. Maidens that have never started allowed 10 pounds. Dash of one mile. Purse $200.

No. 3.—Selling Race—Horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry weight for age; 1 pound off for each $100 less down to $1,500; 2 pounds off for each $100 less down to $1,200, and 3 pounds off for each $100 less down to $800. Dash of seven-eighths of a mile. Purse $150.

Second Day, Tuesday, April 3, 1888.

No. 4.—Three-quarter Mile Heats—For all ages. Weight for age. Purse $150.

No. 5.—One and One-sixteenth Mile Dash—For three-year-olds. Purse $200. Conditions same as race No. 2.

No. 6.—One Mile—Selling race. Purse $150. Conditions same as race No. 3.

Third Day, Thursday, April 5, 1888.

No. 7.—Five-eighths of a Mile Dash—For two-year-olds, 100 pounds each; sex allowance. Winner of No 1 to carry 5 pounds extra. Purse $150.

No. 8.—One and One-quarter Mile Dash—For all ages. Weight for age. Purse $200.

No. 9.—Five-eighths of a Mile Dash—For all ages. Weight for age. Purse $150.

Fourth Day, Saturday, April 7, 1888.

No. 10.—One and One-sixteenth Mile Dash—For three-year-olds. 110 pounds each; sex allowance. Purse $200.

No. 11.—Four and One-half Furlongs—For two-year-olds. Winner of any race during this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; if twice winner 7 pounds extra. Purse $150.

No. 12.—One Mile and Repeat—All ages. Purse $.00.

No. 13.—Three-quarters of a Mile Dash—Selling race. Weight for age; for all ages. Horses to be sold for $1,500. One pound allowance for each $100 less down to $900. Purse $150.

Blood Horse Association Rules to govern unless otherwise specified in this programme.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse.
Purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.
Three or more to enter, two or more to start.
Entries close with the Secretary March 28, 1888.
Entry blanks can be had on application to the Secretary.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary.
mr24 **1435 California Street, S. F.**

49 YEARLINGS

—AT—

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE
—OF—
THOROUGHBRED YEARLINGS

Thursday, May 3d, 1888.

- The offering includes a—

SISTER TO FOXHALL,
BROTHER TO JENNIE T,
BROTHER TO FORDHAM.

Sisters to **Lizzie Dwyer, Vera, Fuvor,** and **Joe Cotton.**

—The get of—

KING ALFONSO, FALSETTO, LISBON, PAT MALLOY, and POWHATTAN.

For catalogue address **L. Brodhead, Agt.,**
Spring Station, Woodford Co., Ky.
24mr5 **A. J. ALEXANDER.**

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB STUD-BOOK.

Blanks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries to Part I of Volume 5 close March 31st, 1888.

Sec'y, American Kennel Club.
Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway, New York
5feb

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

DR. A. E. BUZARD,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London.

Late Veterinary Surgeon United States Army.

Is established for the practice of his profession at

No. 11 Seventh Street,
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, San Francisco.
mr31tf

PEDIGREE STUD DOGS

—INCLUDING—

GREYHOUNDS,

From Waterloo Cup Winners.

FOX-TERRIERS,

Gordon and English SETTERS.

Field and Water SPANIELS.

Or any kind of high-class sporting or ornamental dogs required. Approximate cost twenty-five dollars, delivered San Francisco mail boat.

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PEDIGREE STOCK AGENTS,
105 PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES
Registered Cable Address "PEDIGREE."
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GLOVER'S ALBUM.

A TREATISE ON CANINE DISEASES, CONCISE AND PRACTICAL.

Handsomely Bound and Illustrated.

PRICE 50 CENTS, POST-PAID.

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DOG MEDICINES.

Mange Cure, - 50c. Distemper Cure $1.00
Blood Purifier, 50c. Vermifuge, - 50c.
Canker Wash, 50c. Eye Lotion, - 50c.
Diarrhœa Cure, 50c. Cure for Fits, - 50c.
Tonic, - - 50c. Liniment, - 50c.

Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

ALL DOG DISEASES TREATED

H. CLAY GLOVER, D. V. S.

Veterinarian to the Westminster Kennel Club, New Jersey Kennel Club, Rhode Island Kennel Club, Hartford Kennel Club, Hemstead Farm Company, etc.
22octf **1293 Broadway, New York.**

Animal Portraits.

Domestic Pets, Field Dogs, Horses, Cattle, and all descriptions of Live Stock drawn or painted to order, either from photograph or from life.

Original designs or drawings on stone, wood, etc. for illustration purposes, furnished.

H. BOYD, Artist
9octf 18 Post Street.

STUD POINTER.

RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Seney in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $30. Rush T. is a dog of good size, good markings, rare form, excellent temper, high courage and marked field instinct. In breeding he has no superior. His sire was a grand fielder and a bench winner. His dam is a winner on the bench and an uncommonly good field performer.

The kennel is breeding Irish red setters of unexceptionable strains. A. B. TRUMAN.

ELCHO KENNELS,
sep23 **212 Eleventh Street, S. F.**

FOR SALE.

A Thoroughbred Bull Bitch.

Apply at 305 Washington St.

To Dog Owners.

I am prepared to receive and condition dogs for the April Bench Show. The best of food and care given. For terms, etc., address

GEO. T. ALLENDER,
25feb **Watsonville, Cal.**

9apr

Bay District

ASSOCIATION,

Spring Meeting.

Saturday, May 12, Three min. Class...Purse $̶50.
Wednesday, May 16, 2:50 Class......Purse $̶00.
Saturday, May 19....2:45 Class......Purse $250.
Wednesday, May 23, 2:35 Class .....Purse $300.
Saturday, May 26, ...2: 0 Class......Purse $500.

All trotting and pacing contests to be best three in five; five or more to enter, three or more to start. But the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. The Association also reserves the right to change the date set for any class during the meeting by giving timely notice of the same to persons interested.

Entrance fee ten per cent., to accompany the entry. Purses divided into 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., to first, second, third and fourth horse respectively.

Entries to close with the Secretary, Tuesday, May 1st, 1888.

W. H HINCHMAN, Sec'y.
17mr **1435 California Street, S. F.**

Spring Meeting

OF THE

DIXON DRIVING PARK

Association,

—AT—

DIXON, May 1st and 2d, 1888.

TWO = Days' Racing = TWO

for which

$700 in purses will be offered.

First Day—Tuesday, May 1st.

No. 1—RUNNING—Purse $100; free for all; five-eighths of a mile and repeat; first horse $75, second horse $25.

No. 2—TROTTING—Purse $300; 2:30 Class.

Second Day—Wednesday, May 2d.

No. 3—RUNNING—Purse $150; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; free for all; first horse $100, second horse $50.

No. 4—TROTTING—Purse $150; 2:50 Class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five—five to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent., to accompany nomination. Trotting purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will govern running races; the National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting.

A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ per cent. to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

Racing colors are to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to close with the Secretary on April 14, 1888.

Privileges at the Park will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, April 14th, at 4 P. M., in front of the Postoffice.

J. W. McFADYEN, President.
J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. 17mr4

Percherons.

For sale, twelve head of thoroughbred Percheron stallions and mares. Four are imported from France. These horses are registered in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and are believed to be the best lot of animals for sale in California. Address

E. J. TURNER,
25fe3mo **Hollister, San Benito Co,**

FOR SALE,

TROTTING BRED HORSES.

Harold Cossack 4462,

Sired by Don Cossack, first dam by Harold, second dam by Belmont, third dam by Mambrino Chief.

Harold Cossack is 3 years old, as handsome as a picture. Mahogony bay, heavy mane and tail, and a trotter. Also a yearling stud colt by Don Cossack, first dam Madam Bloodstone by Bacchus, sire of Jennie Holton, 2:22½; second dam by Green Mountain Morgan. This fellows is bay in color, large and rangey, and a very fine colt. His dam, Madame Bloodstone, is the dam of Dolly Bloodstone, record of 2: 9½, made last fall after weaning a colt and with six weeks' handling.

NELLIE BLOODSTONE,

Bay mare, 7 years old, sired by Little Mc, he by old Ethan Allen. First dam Madame Bloodstone, as above. Nellie has a colt by her side sired by Mt. Vernon (record 2:21) by Nutwood, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

KATE BLOODSTONE,

Black mare, 4 years old, sired by Stocking Chief, he by Clark Chief, he by Mambrino Chief, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack. First dam Madame Bloodstone. Will also sell Madame Bloodstone. She is sixteen years old and will drop a foal in May by Harold Cossack. She is a sure breeder, having missed but one season since she was four years old.

FILLET,

Bay mare, 10 years old, sired by Viscount, a son of Alexander's Abdallah. First dam Thoroughbred, registered. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED WING,

Bay mare, 6 years old, sired by Red Line. First dam Fillet, as above. Red Line by William Welch, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. First dam Jennie Clay by American Clay, a son of Strader's C. M. Clay. Red Line is standard bred and registered. Page 541, Third Vol., Wallace's Stud Book. Red Wing is stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED SILK,

Bay mare, 3 years old, by Red Line. First dam Silky by Chieftain, he by Iowa Tuckahoe, etc. Red Silk has colt by her side by Harold Cossack. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED QUEEN,

Two years old, by Red Line. First dam old Fannie, a thoroughbred. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

BROWN BESS,

Six years old, sired by Chieftain, as above. First dam Poughkeepsie Girl by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Brown Bess has colt by her side by Mt. Vernon. 2:21, by Nutwood. Stinted to Harold Cossack. Old Fannie (breeding unknown) a thoroughbred and a fine brood-mare.

I will sell the above stock very cheap, as I have recently sold my ranch and want to close out my horses. Stock can be seen at Sacramento. Address

N. N. CRAIG,
24mr **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal,**

LELA S.,

THE PACER,

FOR SALE.

Record 2:31¾ as a trotter. Can pace in 2:20 easy. Has no record as a pacer.

For particulars address

W. O. HATCH, 141 S Hill Street,
10mr **Los Angeles, Cal.**

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES

(By permission).

ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ.,	SETH COOK, ESQ.,
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ.,	THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,
R. P. ASHE, ESQ.,	WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,

and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.
20 Leidesdorff Street,
19martf **San Francisco.**

FOR SALE.

M'lis, four years old, by Nephew, 15.1 hands high, bay with black points. First dam Bell McClellan 2:32, by General McClellan. Second dam by Belshazzar. Third dam by Chieftan. Fourth dam said to be thoroughbred.

M'lis has been driven 33 times and is very speedy. Has a filly now ten months old by Anteros, which is fine and large and very fast to halter, which shows M'lis to be a grand brood-mare; she is kind and gentle.

My only reason for selling is because I have not the time to develop her speed, and cannot continue breeding.

Price $600, which is one-third her value. Address.

W. A. PARKHURST,
Real Estate Agent
Room 2, Knox Block,
11fe8 **San Jose, Cal.**

DIXON

Driving Park

ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING COLT STAKES,

FREE FOR ALL!

TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,

—IN THE—

LAST WEEK IN AUGUST,

1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Association has opened the following Colt Stakes for trotters and pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 must be paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $10 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $40, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be paid by 6 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $15 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olds and under. Entrance $50, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to be paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock M. on the day of the race. $20 added for each starter. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacers. Conditions same as for three-year-old trotters.

In all stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake to be divided as follows: 60 per cent. to winning colt, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If but two start they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to second. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entries close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McFADYEN, President.
J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. fe25

FOR SALE

ORION.

Chestnut stallion, full brother to Overman, 2:19¼, by Elmo, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.

ORION is 7 years old, 16½ hands high, very handsome and stylish, sound, well broken and gentle. He has never been trained. Apply to

DR. E. L. MILLER.
fe18tf **355 Eleventh Street, S. F.**

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

HON. C. GREEN, Sacramento.	HON. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
J. P. SARGENT, ESQ., Sargents.	HON. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
HON. L. J. ROSE, Los Angeles.	HON. A. WALRATH, Nevada.

J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

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ond

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CHUBB,

The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, rod trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address

THOS. H. CHUBB,
14ja **Post Mills, Vt.**

Montana

AND

Washington

Racing Circuit,

1888.

$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmes and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22. Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 5.
18fe

Santa Clara

VALLEY

Agricultural Society,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

Garden City Trotting Stake, for three-year-olds or younger; $60 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $25 on July 1st, and $25 on September 1st; $250 added. Colts having a record of 2:30 or better barred.

Vendome Trotting Stake, for two-year-olds or younger; $50 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $15 on July 1st, and $25 on September 1st; $200 added. Colts having a yearling record of 2:40 or better barred.

Santa Clara County Trotting Stake, for District two-year-olds without a yearling record. $30 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $10 on July 1st, and $10 on September 1st; $150 added. Parties must have owned these colts on or before Feb. 25th, 1888, to be eligible in this stake. Palo Alto Stock Farm barred.

Conditions.

In all the above stakes failure to make payment when due forfeits all previous payments. Stake and added money divided 60 per cent., 25 per cent. 15 per cent. and 10 per cent.

Three-year-old stakes three in five, two-year-old stakes mile heats.

Five or more entries required to fill, three or more to start. If only two colts start they must contest for the entrance money only, divided 66⅔ and 33⅓. A colt making a walk-over gets the entire stake, but no added money.

Entries to the above stakes will close with the Secretary April 1st, 1888.

E. TOPHAM, President.
G. H. BRAGG, Secretary 3mr

For Sale.

Lady Del Sur.

Standard and Registered.

I offer the above mare and her horse foal, dropped February 10th, by Antevolo, for sale. **Price for the two $1,500.**

LADY DEL SUR, chestnut mare, bred by L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., by Del Sur, foaled 1881.

First dam Cecilia Clark by Clark Chief; second dam by Captain Beard; third dam by imported Envoy; fourth dam by imported Tranby; fifth dam Lucilla by Trumpetor; sixth dam Lucy by Orphan, etc.

Her foal is bay, of good size and high form.

For further information address me, or **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, 2111 Adeline Street, Oakland.

B. C. WRIGHT,
10mr **Hopland, Mendocino Co., Cal.**

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Race Goods.

Largest and Best Stock on the Coast

J. O'KANE,

767 Market St., S. F.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

AGENTS FOR

FENNELL'S CYNTHIANA HORSE BOOTS,
J. H. FENTON'S CHICAGO SPECIALTIES,
DR. DIXON'S CONDITION POWDERS,
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM
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ABORTION AND consequent STERILITY

Habitual slinkers cured by using one bottle of **Habortrl**. For Cows or Mares it has never failed. Delivered at your express office for $2. Wallace Barnes, Box 604, Bristol, Ct. 17mr4

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From April 1, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	.....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " " "	6:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Colfax.....	5:49 P M
10:30 A M	.....Haywards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*3:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*1:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*5:45 A M
7:00 P M	.....Los Angeles, Demiug, El.....	
	..... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	6:15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:45 P M
6:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
4:30 P M	...Ogden and East.....	12:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:45 P M
7.00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	.....Sacramento, via Benicia.....	7:45 P M
6:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	10:45 A M
9.00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9.45 A M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	12.45 P M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia	7:45 A M
*1.00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose.....	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... " "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " "	9:45 A M
*1:30 P M	..... " "	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
7:00 P M	..... " "	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
4.00 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyon & Portland.....	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:30 P. M., inclusive, also at 6:00—9:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*12:00—7:00—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8.30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1.00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:55.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:21—9:51—10:21—*12:55—*3:20.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:0.—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00 9:55—10:55

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—6:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

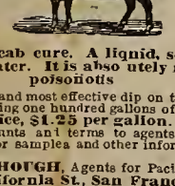
A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by LICK OBSERVATORY.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

CHILD'S CARBOLCRYSTAL SHEEP DIP.

"Patented in Europe and America."

SHEEP  DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is absolutely non-poisonous

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.

Price, $1.25 per gallon.

Special discounts and terms to agents and large consumers. For samples and other information apply to

LYNDE & HOUGH, Agents for Pacific Coast
116 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
17sept12

FOR SALE.

No. 1.—**Bay Mare,** foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Minsidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn; 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Minsidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—**Chestnut Mare,** foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

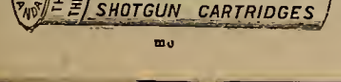
1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Koscinsko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of Imp. Pocbe,

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information address

W. M. WILLIAMSON,
San Jose, Cal.
oct27tf



mo

'88 FAIRLAWN '88

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED,** and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters,** or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, bigbiy bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving,** can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be guided, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adbered to at Fairlawn, and **the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

THE STALLIONS IN USE AT FAIRLAWN ARE

Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13½, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

Aberdeen (27),

Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19¼; Modoc, 2:19½, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Al cto (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Danntless and Peacemaker), by Bysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

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Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

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Entries close March 27th. 10mar4 **624 MARKET STREET, S. F., Cal**

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend, Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect April 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo.....	2:20 P
7:00 A		6:40 P
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	*10:02 A
4:30 P	.....Menlo Park	4:36 P
5:10 P		4:36 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A		9:03 A
10:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Principal Way Stations.....	4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
8:30 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
6:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	6:41 P
8:30 A	(Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton) (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	6:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.
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Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
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Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	.....	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	.....	5 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey	.....	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

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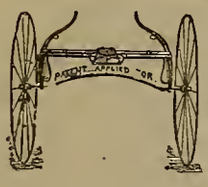

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At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amon 1(63,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it cook 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

L. C. SMITH.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. aug11

THE

Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1888.

SEVEN DAYS' RACING.

Announce the following stakes, to close Monday, April 2d, 1888, to be run at their Autumn Meeting, beginning Saturday, September 8th, and ending Saturday, September 15th, 1888.

The Glendale Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $500, to carry 5 lbs., or of $1,000, 8 lbs. extra. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The Avondale Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 7 lbs. extra. ONE MILE AND A FURLONG.

The Woodlawn Stakes.

A Sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1885); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. The winner of the American Derby, Finality or Sheridan Stakes of 1888 to carry 5 lbs., or of two of the stakes named 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The Auburn Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1885); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. ONE MILE AND A FURLONG.

The Flight Stakes.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $25 each, $10 forfeit, with $750 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 of the stakes. A winner of any race after July 1st, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs., or of $2,000 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. FIVE FURLONGS.

The Keuslington Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. A winner of any race after the publication of weights of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

The Fairview Handicap.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886); $50 each, $10 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced at 12 M., two days before the day appointed for race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. SEVEN FURLONGS.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary. Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.
J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary. 17mr3

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII. No 14
No.313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO. SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

In these days when colt-trotting is auch an important featnre of harneaa sports, a little talk about the A B C of horse education may prove a topic of interest. "Talk is cheap," and that much slang can be indnlged in to point a moral, and yet there are timea when morals apoken or printed influence action. While in the handling of colts kindneaa meets with approbation from nearly every one, the recognition amounts to little if it is not carried into practice. I had an example of thia not long ago. Rathbone was on the floor, and I was busily engaged in contriving a acalping boot which would posaess advantages over the old plan. Hia foot would answer for a trial, and kneeling by hia side it waa placed in different positions. The colt ia more than ordinarily quiet, but he took nmbrage at an appendage which forms no part of racing gear, and as I drew a strap around his heel he hit me a sounding kick. The blow fell on the haunch bone, being severe enough to knock off a piece of akin, and, of course, there waa aome pain. The retaliation was a counter kick, and all the lessons I had so diligently inetilled into the minds of Morris and John were upset by that evidence of passion. Hobbling into the house to apply a liniment I desired to try before nsing it on the horsea, it struck me that it would be a good test, and by naing it as an examplar a double service follow. There were sufficient canses to make the colt kick. He had jnat come in from a drive with only a part of the harnese removed. The bridle remained, and the blinds are of a pattern which preludea seeing anything in the rear. Too intent to try the pattern, proper caution was not observed, and being an entirely new experience the natural result would be to get rid of the annoyance in a natural way.

"Served you right," ——— would say, "when you attempted to make the line of Stockwell, King Tom, Newminster and a whole lot of tnrf celebrities eerve as a block to fit that intensely trotting contrivance known as a scalper; he ought to have hit you still harder." As Rathbone takes kindly to harness work it is not likely that his resentment was awakened by trying the scalper, and had he been made acqnainted with what was wanted would have been just ae docile ae when one of McKerron's best racing boots waa buckled on. Whatever the canse, there was no excnae for loss of temper on my part, and the explanation that the hump of combatativeneas "got away" with those representing aenae and jndgment is only applicable in the light of being serviceable in the future. It would be better to call the organ that incited retaliation the bump of irritability, and the lesson to be learned is that in handling horses of any age, bnt more especially colts, there shonld he an absolute command of temper. Let ns suppose that after a child was ahown the letters of the elphabet, bnt without giving time to become familiar with the variations which enable ne to tell them at a glance it wes reqnired to pnt them in syllables and give the right sound of the combination. While this ie not exactly analogons, it is not a positive exeggeration. Colts are commanded to do thinge which are nearly aa much beyond their comprehension as written language to a child which has not mastered the lettera, and when these commands are not complied with, abnse followa. Althongh a vicioue kick in a horse may he met by pnnishment, the diecipline ahould not he guided by rage. Bnt young colts do not kick from vicious motives, their idea being that it ie necesaary for self-protection. It is their method of defense, and when fear is awakened, if ont of their power to run away from the object which has frightened them the next thing is to drive it away. This is made manifest when a few days old. Even those which have only lived a few hours, if atrong enongh, will rnn away at the approach of man, and I have known aeveral which, if prevented from running, would make vigoroue efforts to kick.

Foals ahould he handled aoon after birth. Care mnst be observed not to alarm the mother, and there are mares which it is nnaafe to approach while their foals are young. But nsually mares which are expected to prodnce fast trotters are taken so much care of dnring pregnancy that man ia familiar to them, and when inclined to be nervons that will be overcome by jndicious treatment. Foels are inquisitive, and thia trait can be made subservient to "gentling." If given their own way it will not he long before they aeek acqnaintanceahip, and that once established it is the man'a fault if there is a rupture. In perfecting acquaintance kindneae is not the only thing required. There muat be some tact as well, and when there ia a mntual nnderstanding it will be well to avoid going too far. By going too far I mean making a playmate of the foal, for if that is done it is nearly certain to give an entire colt bad habits. He retains the opinion that men are like himself, and that a playful nip on their legs or a jump on their shoulders ie all in the game. Even a colt of four months of age can carry this kind of pastime too far to be pleaaant, and when two or three years old the propensity is difficult to check, and if extreme measures are taken nearly enre to result in vice. It is one of the most difficult of all taaks connected with the education of horses to bring up a colt eo that his naturel timidity is overcome and etill retain control over him. Fillies are entirely different, and it ia rare that peta of that eex give any trouble. Make them fully acquainted with what you reqnire, endeavor to accommodate their capacity by not demanding too mnch at each leason, teach them with as much gentleness as is compatible with enforcing obedience, never place them in a position where they may be atartled without taking every precention to guard against even improbable contingencies, and there will be few nstances where success will not follow.

But entire colts are of different material. Pugnacity rules in meles. They are the fighting membera of partnerships, and even animals, the main dependence of which is flight to avoid danger, when cornered battle with desperetion. Their play is mimic warfare. Boys wrestle and box, their aisters, thongh indnlging in exercise which is as trying to the musclea, pnrsue a different bent. A wild stallion will fly at the epproach of man, the domeaticated man-eater attacks when there is an opportunity. There may be awe without actual fear. Obedience, which is the ontcome of terror, cannot he depended npon. Revenge awaits the hour, "bidee its time," and trepidation at the sound of the lash is succeeded by frantic rage. Whenever canse can be traced, the discovery will follow that vicioue horees at some period of their livee have been abneed. Colts which are handled when sucklings, broken as yearlings, trained from that time on, should rarely prove ungovernable. The risk of injuring the temper in that caee is redneed to a minimnm; that is with the proviso that all of the stages have been condncted properly. The only inatancee I have known when animals were bad which had been handled young, could be traced to having been played with when sucklings. It may appear "cute" to have a colt of a few months old rear and attempt to jnmp on his human playmate, lay back his ears and wheel into a poeition to make his battery effective. Bnt it is anything elee than good fun when he has reached a height of fifteen hands and with proportionate avoirdnpois. One of the colts alluded to could not be bridled in the nsual way, as the moment his halter was taken off he would reach to catch the man by the legs, doubtless expecting to see him drop on his knees as another colt would in the same situation. The second I only knew of his treetment when a sncklinq, that being of the playful kind, and at three years old he was a "terror," so much so that the surgeon'e knife was called into reqnisition. Now a three-yeer-old which will throw a man down and endeavor to tear him to pieces is so different from any colt I have ever seen, that the only explanation satisfactory to me is that playfulness was met by severe castigation.

Had he run comparatively wild until three years old up to that time, never known either petting or severity, in all probability he would have been troubleaome to break. Thie would arise from timidity, and having the atrength to resist he would have persisted in resistance until he became satisfied that the efforts were vain, and then the timidity would be overcome from learning that what he waa in mortal dread of waa not going to hurt him.

Bear constantly in mind that while severity may prove a stronger incentive, the fear of the whip over-powering the dread of something not so tangible that with an entire colt it may end in rebellion. If, however, timidity ia overcoma by awakening hia intelligence, teaching him that the terribla bugaboo waa only frightful in his perverted fancy, and tha cure ia accomplished without danger of the remedy proving worae than the diseaae. It ie easier, however, to correct timidity, or rather to teach the pupil confidence, than to obliterate the propensity to make man a playfellow. Abont the only hopa ia that he will outgrow the habit. During this period which will nanally prevail until colthood ends, the best course is to guard against its ill effects. Never give him a chance to nip or to jump on you. Guy lines on each side when groomed or harnessed, a halter which can be removed after the bridle is in place, and put on again before the bit is removed, will put it out of his power to gratify the desire to nip. There may be occasions when these or similar precautions cannot be taken, and then it will be necessary to adopt some other plan. A halter should be worn though the colt be running loose in a box, and by grasping that control will be obtained. In one of the three instances mentioned the colt was too cunning to permit being caught in that way so that a snap hook waa attached to a stout piece of bamboo about six feet length, and this enabled the operator to catch the ring of th halter when at a safe distance. This colt in addition to nipping was prone to rear and attempt to jnmp on the man just as he would have done with a colt, and as there waa the same desire when "led in hand" the bamboo waa useful in giving him his walk. After his first season in the stud, which waa when he was four years old, there was no trace of his former propensity, and he would walk as quietly by the side of the man who took care of him as could be desired.

There are times when a whip will come into play, and if properly handled with little danger of working injury. One sharp cut may be accepted as proper chastisement; when passion runs riot and blows are showered without regard to adequate punishment for the offense, there is a strong probability that in place of a playful nip there will be a sure enough bite, and in lieu of the merry twinkle of the eye and forward play of the ears, revenge will flash from the telltale orbs and the ears will be laid back on the neck. You can see a lesson in the field provided you are ready to receive instructions from the book of Nature. Watch two entire colts at play. Yearlings often run together, as at that age there is little risk of serious injury. They rear and paw at each other, feint and guard like experienced swordsmen. They drop to the ground and when one attempts to catch the other by the leg the attacked falls on his knees to protect his shins. The fun may go on for some time until one plays too roughly to suit his mate and then war is declared. The real fighting front is presented, and blows resound from hip and buttock in sharper notes than those which the maternal slipper evokes. The colt will take one sharp cut of the whip, one that will sting a trifle, and only a trifle, without showing anger, especially if the castigator is not angry himself, and then a shake of the whip be all that is needed to keep his playful mood in proper subjection. The time to begin this part of the education is when he first shows the tendency to close familiarity. A majority of well-bred colts will exhibit this disposition at a much earlier age than those who

fully posted about equine infant traits would think probable. When a few weeks old the youngster will be ready to play prenks, provided he has been handled so that he hes ao more feer of man than he has of his mother, and very likely when he eees a good opportunity will jump on a person who is moving away from him.

Yeers ago when "Old" Blackbird was doing service, a man bronght a mare to him which was nearly if not quite thoroughbred. She had a mule colt with her, and as mules were rere in that sectioa of Iowa, he attracted a great deal of notice. He was less than a week old when he made his first appearance on Bird Farm, and as there was nothiag retiring in his natnre, en acquaintance wes eoon formed. He was a cute little cuse, and it did not take loag for him to become as mischievons as he was sherp. It was greet fan for meny of the visitors to play with him, an l still better eport for the callow hybrid. The only way to get rid of his attentions was to carry a whip or stick, and then it was essential that a close watch was kept. He would steal from behind as slyly as a cet, the thick blue gress sod concealing the sound of his guarded footsteps, and the first intimetion of his presence was landiug on the shonlders of the man he selected for hie attack. He became an namitigeted nuisance, when there were no men to frolic with he pestered the other colts uatil I wae forced to place him and his dam in a separate enclosure. When taken home and weaned he had to he kept up until the time came when the usual surgical operation could be performed; thet aad proper handling turning out the best mule I ever wes acquainted with, his owner selliag him for $400 and regretting afterwards that he had perted with him if even a much larger sum had been obtaiaed. So far as one example went, the dam proved that the usually accepted helief thet a mare once having carried a mule her progeny thereafter would show more or less of the characteristics. Impressed with thet belief I reluctantly consented thet the mare should pay my greatest of all favorites a visit, end the following yeer was somewhet nervously ewaited. Her foal, a male, by Blackbird, was one of the handsomest of his get and grew into a horse of the highest quality. Her next foal by Blackbird was also a male and a handsome horse, though not so highly finished es the first and a horse of such indomitable resolution that for a time he was entirely beyond control.

This came in a measure from bad management in giving the first lessons, although his temperament was such that even with the greatest care breaking would have been a difficult job when delayed until he was three yeers old. He was allowed to run in a lot by himself from the time he was weaned until a three-yeer-old without having worn a strap or rope. In his first lesson he wes crowded into the basement of a barn, and cornered by tying one end of a long and heavy pole to a beem, then carrying the other end around until he was forced against a stone wall. Two or three strong men at the disengaged end of the pole held him against the wall, a rope halter put on, the shank being a rope of such length that it would give room for the combined strength of the whole forces. There was a hattle royal sure enoagh when the corrall was reached, the colt on the first day's fight heving the best of it. The halter was left on, the long shank trailing on the gronnd, and the next day, after other necessary work was finished, the second fight took place. Colt still victorious. As force of arms wes not adequate, other reinforcements were called in, hunger being the ally depended upon; hie food curtailed to what would just sustain life and every day the halter breaking went on. Finally he wes so far conquered as to be towed behind a lumber wagon from Gelena to my place, thirty-five miles, and a sorry spectacle he presented. Worn out, wounded in many plecee, e "reck" of skin and bonee, and yet with an eye which still showed defiance. I had a man employed who had been giving exhibitions of horse training skill, end was np to all the manoenvres knowu at that time to subdue refactory animals, he engaged with me in order to acquire a knowledge of other phasee of horse life, and the colt was welcomed as it gave him an opportunity to exhibit his skill. It is not necessary to rehearse all of the treatment, sufficient to state thet the "system" was quite thoronghly tried and with so much success that he conld be driven on the track, although it was evident that all the systems, from that of Dennis Orfutt down, would not render him safer even on a track. Before sending him home, Meggie Mitchell, the dam of Marion, Mr. Winters noted brood-mare, was bred to him and the prodace will present another illustratiou of errors in equine edncation.

The result was a filly foaled in 1868, and as I spent that summer in New York I saw little of the horses. A remarkably handsome filly she proved, and the winter of 1869 and 70 she was partially broken. Contrary to expectations ahe was not a "herd case," and, even after a let-up for more than a year she gave little trouble. She had capital action on a trot, and was improving in speed about as rapidly as could be looked for. She was in the "string" of a man who assisted in driving, one who had a good share of experience and one of the best I ever had to work colts. The tilly was one of his greatest favorites and he wae always predicting a brilliant future for hia pet. After driving her some time without mishap of any kind, he discarded the "kicking-strap," contrary to my advice, the mistake on my part being in not giving a peremptory order that it must be worn. If visitors were present when the filly was harnessed he wae sure to leave the guard off, evidently considering that it would he thought a lack of courage on hie part as well as a stigma on the fair fame of the handsome filly. There wae corn planted inside of the track which hid the further tarn from view. I was driving Clara G. when he brought the filly on the track, and noticing the absence of the kicking-strep, wes watching for some casualty to heppen. She jogged with her usual quietness several times around the track, and my uneasiness was ahont dispelled when all at once she disappeared from view behind the screen of growing corn. Clere G. was hurried to the stable, which was more than a qnerter of a mile from where the filly went down, and when we reached the plece found the driver holding her head down, which wee more easily accomplished from her hind legs being fast between the cross-bar and exle of the sulky. Her legs were cut, and there wae e severe strain of the loin, though after she recovered it wae palpable thet she wes completely epoiled for harness uses thereafter. She wes large and strong, end when an ettempt was mede to harness her she would he absolutely frantic. Heving little feith in any training eyetem on thet blood after the experience with her sire, aad so many other colts to work, she was sold to C. S. Dole, the breeder of Harold, to place in hie stud.

The explanation of her driver wes that a cat or rebbit ran out of the corn startling her eo that she kicked high enongh—he thought in pley—so es to strike the cross-bar, then she went et it in dead earnest until her feet got fast, when she fell and he canght her by the head. The kicking strep wonld heve prevented her heels striking the cross-bar, and that main cause of violent kicking been avoided. The sulky was a strong one, 70 or 80 pounds, and though a powerful and determined enimal may menage to throw the driver from his seat, there is a chence to overcome the fright before thet point is reached. A good kicking etrep ehould be an adjanct to trotting herness, and so generelly nsed as not to attract the attention it now does. Drivers are averse to using it, fearing thet their conrege will be qnestioned. Owners think it is en aspersion of the animel, unlese on a colt which is receiving its first lessons, and spectators are prone to consider it a token of vice. General use would correct all of these erroneous ideas. It is a safeguard to man and horse. Very meny of the accidente which now occur would be avoided, and that without a single objection of auy weight. Properly made it is little trouhle, so little in fact, that the adjustment only reqnires the buckling of two additionel streps. It is not unsightly if fashioned with any degree of skill, though the wide bands which are most in vogue are neither effective or in harmony with the rest of the herness. The pattern which I prefer is a double strap one part going over the loin the other near the setting on of the teil. These are brought together from the upper part of a stirrup huckle which hengs about level with the breeching, e billet attached to the tongue portion of the buckle of snfficient length to wrap once aronnd the shaft. On the bottom of the shaft a leether is fastened to keep the billet in the proper place. The divided portion is held in the right position on loin and croup hy two small billets, the forward one being neer where the hip strep is connected with the beck hend; the reer requires a leather reeching across the opening formed by the goop of the crupper. But I find thet to give this part of the equipment of trotting colts proper consideration more spece will be reqaired than ie aveileble in this number; it will be taken np again, feeling confident that the barden of argument will be strongly in favor of the general edoption of this valuable appendege.

A Mere Cast-Off.

In the second race at the Bay District Track, on Seturday last, there was great interest ehown in the highly bred Sid, who made such a close finish with his steble compaaion, Fusilade's Last, in the three-year-old event. The winner was not considered of much accoant by the betting fraternity, as it wes known thet Sid had shown last seeson such a totel leck of speed in his two-year-old form that he wae need to drive the cattle at the Rancho del Paso, so Mr. Holly, who wes pleeeed with his looks and his pedigree, secured him at e bergain. Ae sometimes happene in the best-regnlated stebles thie yonngster'e promise as to his true form was perheps, not trnly gauged at the Paso Ranch, as there were eome keen judges on Saturday who were of the opinion that Sid might yet prove himself worthy of his grand lineage.

Sid is hy imported Siddartha who, es a yeerling, was secured hy Mr. P. Lorillerd as one of the highest hred and most expensive colts at Tettersall's annual sale, he being sired hy Pero Gomez, and the dam being Pearl by Newminater. The dam of Sid is Vestella hy Joneshoro, she being a daughter of Vesta, and her grandam Lilla hy imported Yorkshire. Now Jonesboro is hy Lexiagton, from Alice Jones by imported Glencoe, the dam of Carriboo and Annette, and her dam was Blue Bonnet by imported Hedgeford, so it ia clear that Sid possesses some of the stoutest and fleetest strains to be found in the Englieh aad American stad books. It must, however, be remembered that Sid was running with a ten pound allowance as a maiden, and if he had been entered in the Blood Horse meeting under somewhat similar conditiona, he might have carried off a pot of money for the Holly atable.

Chico or Willows?

The directors of the Third District Agricultural Society held a meeting recently at Chico, when the following officers were eleoted for the enening year: Dr. C. C. Mason, President; Colonel W. Hawkins, vice-President; John R. Robinson, Treaeurer, and John D. Spront, Secretary. In consequence of a difference of opinion in regard to the manner in which the faire have been conducted for the past two years, as also owing to the objection in certain quarters to horse racing with its attendant speculations, the subscriptions have not been as liberal as the directors had hoped for, and now the people of Willows are making a bid for the annual fair to be held there in the week commencing August 21st, and guarantee a sum of $2,000 in and of the fair funde. Chico hes a fine pavilion and a good track, which are points in its favor, but Willows is a very enterprising town that, by the way, aspires to be the county town.

The Valensin Race Track.

On Saturday, March 24th, there was a very pleasant reunion at the Valensin Stock Farm, near Pleasenton, on the occesion of the opening of the new half-mile track which has recently been laid out there under favorable conditione for safe and fast work.

Mr. Velensin celebrated the inaugnration of his new track by giving an afternoon's sport consisting of two racee for huggy horses. The first was a match to harness between G. Valensin's bay horse Handy Andy and J. Edgar'e Jenuie O'Jones, the horses being driven by their owners. In the first heet the mare wes somewhet reak, and Handy Andy won in 3:47½. The eecond heat was not so fast, bat was more evenly contested, the mare winning by half a length in 3:51. Better time was shown in the third heet, when Jennie won handily in 3:35, and then ehe took the sacceediag heat end rece in 3:36.

The eecond race was a sweepetakes to harness between Maud S., Clemmie G. and Jay-Eye-See, who take after—a long way after—their femoue nameeakes. Thie event created some sensation, Jey-Eye-See heing finelly declered the winner, he teking the third, fourth and fifth heate, and Maud S. the first end second.

Between the heete Mr. Velensin ehowed hie fine stellion Sidney, accompanied by four two-year-olds, nemely, George V., the winner of the yearliag stakee at Sacramento and Peteluma last year, his dam heing Flirt by Buccaneer; Sidney Smith, dsm by Arthurton; Royanne, from the dem of Ailen Roy, and Caesahen, a bey filly, dam by Eagene Ceeeerly. The sire and youngsters creeted a feverehle impression, end Mr. Valenein received the hest wishes of his guests for fame and prosperity in his new home.

PLEASANTON STOCK FARM, March 24th.—Match to harness.

J. Edgar's Jennie O'Jones	2	1	1	1
G. Valensin's Handy Andy	1	2	2	2

Time, 3:47¾, 3:51, 3:35, 3:36.

Second Race.—A sweepstakes to harnees.

A. Schweer'e Jay-Eye-See	2	3	1	1
J. Edgar's Maud S.	1	1	2	2
C. J. Pullen's Clemmie G.	3	2	3	dr

Time, 3:39¾, 3:32, 3:36, 3:33, 3:36.

The Ethics of Betting.

During the off-eeeson verious matters connected with racing come np for diecuesion, and emong otheis the methods adopted for regnlating pooling and hetting are not the least important. Not only in this conntry, but also in Englend and France, the complaints are hitter against the bookmakers, ae "mey he seen hy the following remarks from the columns of an Englieh contemporery: "The ethics of betting ie a philosophical eubject thet need not be discuesed in theee columns, but the fect that the British public will bet has long been recognized by men of all ehadee of thought, end the only queetion which our legislatore have to consider is how to regulate betting in a manner most conducive or (es many will put it) least injurious to the public welfare. Every impartial men who has any knowledge on the subject is satisfied thet the mode in which betting ie carried on in thie coantry is the worst that could hy any possibility be devieed. The odde ia favor of the fielder ere so extravagantly large thet the suma of money lost every year by the public backers represents an immense total, from which the country derivee hardly any benefit at all, as on very little of it is any income tex peid. The result is that a certein nnmber of (for the most part) very uneducated men roll in wealth amassed out of the pockets of the masses.

"In France, where there is not nearly so much betting as in England, and where, moreover the average starting price odde are much more in favor of beckers than on this side of the channel, the Government have perceived that, hy a system called the Paris mutuel, the public at large would not lose so much money, and that the country would reap a harvest that, under the old mode, was monopolized by a few individuals. Although starting-price backere in France receive muchlonger odde than they do in England, it was atill found that under the Paris mutnel system longer odde could be given than the bookmakers offer, and a handsome percentage be retained for the good of the racing societies and the country in general. No wonder, therefore, thet the aystem haa proved populer on the Frenoh Turf, and we eee it etated in a contemporery that during eix months of last seasoa nearly £1,726,000 was invested ia these Parie mutuels hy the speculative public, out of which two per cent. (£34,000) was deducted for the relief of the poor, whilst four per cent. went for working expensee. Six per cent. is a considerable deduction; but we do not hesitate to assert that, if it was necessary, ten per cent. could be deducted in this country, and hackere would be gainers. The receipts, however, in this country would be so large that the percentage for expeneee, etc., would probably not exceed two, or, possibly one per cent."

As is well-known to turfmen who visit the United Kingdom there are many etrange anomalies connected with betting in that country. Thus a man can make a betting book at Tattersell'e or at any of the reguler turf clubs, bat if he offers eny odde or wagers in a public house or advertieed office, or on the thoroughfares or closed squares, he is liable to imprieonment. Thue, to elude these the lawe, eome betting men opened branch honsee in France aad Belgium, and advertieed tor businesa in the English market. When the Paria mutuel or mutuel betting syetem created aaoh a furore in Paris, the craze spread to Eagland where many of the leading public houses made a point of running these maohines. The policy of the Eagliah legislators has been to impede as muoh as poseible the apread of the gambling maaia among the people, and thus, although the system was conaidered as fair when properly carried out, it was rigidly suppressed.

The chief evils of the two systems of betting in France and England are thue described: In bookmaking, hy a collusion between the pencillers and the corrupt owners of horses that may have a prominent position in the play or pay hetting, certain nage are forced into the quotations by bogus bettiag, and when the public back the animel they found later, to their cost, that he waa never meant for the event, and finally being acratched becomes "a dead 'un" in the market. The other evil is a collusion between owners or jookeye and the hookmakers that certain horses shall be pulled in certain races. "I don't waat to know the winner" wae often the remark of Jackson, known as the Squire, and the most dashing penciller since the daye of Davis, "but I do went to know the horses that are *not* out for the money," and that wae the way he amaseed his immeuse fortune.

In the mutuel betting system the chief defects coneist in not knowing the correct odds one receivee until the machine ie closed, as also the ease with which fraud can he perpetrated with the machinea unlese they are conducted under etrict sapervision. A gross inetance of the unfairnees of the mutnel betting system can be cited in the cae of a great favorite bolting from the starting post, and so pumping himself out ae to prevent him from having a chance in the race,

With ths hookmakers this monsy is lost, hnt in the mutuel system tbs backers of the fsvorite may regain thsir stake by hetting ou the outsidsrs, mnch to ths dstrimsnt of ths fielders who ought to have received the original amount of the tickete when tbe horses were sent to the startiug post. To resume the mstter, the subject of betting cn raciug, for long sincs and time and agsin, has been a difficult problem to solve in the British and French legislatures.

A Question of Breeding.

As will te seen hy the cyclonic article in this number, Mr. C. J. Hamlin preeents his regarde to the varions gentlemen who differ with him on the suhjsct of developed and nndeveloped siree. To Gen. Trecy he proposes to match two two-yesr-olds, the get of Mamhrino King and Hamlin'e Almont, against two two-year-olds, tbe get of Msmbrino Dudley and Kentncky Wilkes, the race to teke place during tbe State Breedere' Meeting or during the Buffalo Feir of 1888. He also proposee to trot a three-year-old eired hy Mambrino King against any colt of like age by Kentucky Wilkes.

To Mr. Emery he declines an exhibition in the show ring. With Mr. Wsllace he takes issne ea to the development of Hembletonian, Gen. Knox, Mambrino Chief, Almont, eto. To Mr. Jewett he offsrs to trot a four or five-year-old by Mambrino King against a colt of like age by Jcrome Eddy, no matter by whom hred or owned. He elso proposes to trot a colt sired by a stallion whose fee at Village Farm has been $10, against any colt ever sired at Jewett Stock Farm, or eny colt got hy Jeroms Eddy.

The best is to come. Mr. Hamliu goes for Mr. Simmons eharp shod, and takes a ehot at George Wilkes. He concludes hy cffering to match Belle Hamlin against Herry Wilkes, to trot July 4. He will tackle Oliver K. at the Grand Circuit meeting the first week in August, and is willing to bold an argument with Prince Wilkea at the Buffalo International Fair ths first week in September. What say you, Messrs. Sire, Dohle and Davie? Mr. Hamlin suggests tbat each race bs bset two in three heats, for $1,000 a side, and that all ehonld take placs at Buffalo. "The merits of the trotter can best he determined wben measured hy publio performancee."—*Spirit of the Times.*

Mr Hamlin's Challenges.

The qnestion of developed or nudeveloped sires has created quite a little breeze among turfmen at the Eest, especielly when Mr. Hamlin issued hie offer to trot Belle Hamliu in eeparate races against Harry Wilkes, Prince Wilkes and Oliver K., his avowed intention being to test the merits of the descendents of Georgs Wilkes against his fast danghter of Almont Jr. The owners of Herry Wilkes end Prince Wilkes heve been very prompt in their reply. The Sire Brothers will matob Herry Wilkes against Belle Hemlin for from $1,000 to $1,000 a side, half forfeit, mile heats, hest three in five to harness (but not two in three as proposed hy Mr. Hamlin), the race to come off on any first-clesa treck, except Buffalo, between the 15th and 31st Jnly. W. Singerly, the owner of Prince Wilkss, says he will beck hia horse against Belle Hemlin for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, the metcb to he trotted over Bslmont Park, Philadelphie, and he adde, in effect, referring to Mr. Hamlin'e proposition, thet tbe matches shell he mile heats, two in three, that his horses are bred to stay the route and that he will not degrade them by engaging in such a moogrsl contest, hnt iusists on three heats in five.

Racing at the East.

[New York World.]

As the epring advancse it hecomes plainer eech day tbet trotting essociations east and weet are more than ever determined to make the seeson of 1888 the bsst on record. In thia they are certainly encouragsd by the increasing interest taken in the trotting horse, hoth for domestic and speeding purposee, in confirmation of which the excellent pricea obteined at all the sales so far this year are evidence, especially for what may he callsd carriege stock nnd light drsught horses. How great the improvement has hsen during the last few years iu the domestio horse was amply shown in this city during the past two weeke; and altbongh many horses died from effects produced hy the storm, thousends stood the extra work forced on them hy the condition of the strsete in a way that would not have been possible fifteen or twenty yeere ago. An improvement due to carefnl breeding, tbe admixture of thoronghbred hlood through the coerser etrains hy farmers and small hreeders, who realize that good and shapely horses of medium size, with good feet snd legs that will stand the daily toil in large citiee, are sure to bring pricss heyond all their cost. In fect, no greater encouragement can he had for euch a class of horses than the excellent prices inveriahly peid hy Americens for speedy trotters possessing alike the etaying qualities that even when transmitted through balf a dozen generations make the light draught horses nsed in New York an attraction to many hurse-loving foreigners, who, while they refer with pride to their heavy draught horses, fairly envy us onr thoroughly city domestic horse. And as spsed and bottom can only be developed in a higher grade of animals, it is surprising that eo many intelligent writers should attack the effort of the road drivere to obtain a soft-dirt roed in Central Park, where horses can he trotted at their hest without danger to psdestrians, by shouting "rece-track" aud suggesting that in due time a cock-pit and bull-ring will he asked for.

A few weeke ago reference wee mede in these columns to the rapidly increseing nnmbsr of stakes and rich puraes to be contended for at trotting meetings. The two $5,000 etakes—the Fleetwood for the 2:25 clase, and the Morrisenia for the three-minute class—opened by the Driving Club of New York, will close April 14th for borses thsn eligible, and to be trotted at the autumn meeting in Septembsr. The entrance fse ia 7½ per cent., and the first $75 must accompany the entry. The New York State Trotting Horse Bredere' Association also announces a dozen or more stakes to close April lst, to he addressed to the ssoretary at Rocheeter. On April 2d the Annual Clay Stakes for three-minute horses, to he trotted et Island Psrk, uear Alhany, will close. The stake is guaranteed at $3,000, the horsea to he named June 1st. The meeting at Island Park ie in the New York Circuit, which hsgina in this city at the Driving Park ou May 22d, following at Goshen May 29th; Poughkeepsie, June 5th; Alhany, June 12th; Hartford, June 19th, and tben on east to Providence and Boston. Several guarantee stakea of $10,000 each promise to he features in the Grand Circuit thia year. That at Hartford has alrsady clossd, while the Flower City Stake at Rochester will close April 2d. Tho Rochester Association has reduced the entrance to 5 per cent., payahle in four payments of $125 each. Thia is a lihsral idea, and will no douht induce many ownera to take the ohancss of entering horses. The association also announce that if more than $10,500 is received in entrance monsy the excess will bs givsn ss a consolstion purss for horses starting and winning no part of tbs original pnrss. In ths west and southwest attractive programmes are heing advertissd for both eummer and autumn meetings. At Nashville tbe great Tennessee Fair Stakes is announced to close April 15tb; tbe Olney (Ill.) Stste Fsir Stakes will closs April 10th, stakee for tbe Cleveland Driving Park autumn meeting will aleo close April 10th, witb scores of other meetings at Chicsgo, Louisville and st points beyond ths Mississippi, in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and so on to the great Territories, like the Wyoming Fair Associstion, which announces stakes to be trotted for at Cheyenne in the autumn, eutries to closs May 1st.

In running matters during the pest week the intsrest hes heen continued more particularly to the hackwardnsss of tbe seaeon and the feer thst soutbern trained horsss will capture all the early etakes. The revival of the Long Island Jockey Cluh, with its racing property at Astoris, and its announcement of stakes to be run during tbe sesson of thirty days, beginning July 4th, also caused some talk. Although tbe associetion hss been duly chartered and more or less work done on the track at Astorie, many yet say the association is a "ghost." Be tbat as it may, the "ads." in the *Spirit* end *Sportsman* were or will have to be psid for with casb. As to the Brooklyn and Snburhan Handicaps, continnone efforts are being made to hoom tbe hooks opened hy parties outside ths State of New York; but as the cash is generally wauted before the layer of the odds will write a ticket, the bnsiness done is very small. No donbt some of the roome in this city are doing business, hut the "capners" for them dare not print tbe odda, as tbey did last year, fearing that their information may he construed to have been obtained by silent partnership, as was eupposed to bave heen the case last year with one writer who boomed the Pratt book.

The American Trotter.

[Kentucky Stock Farm.]

The iocreased demaod for the light harness horse, both for road and track purposes, has occasioned the question: Can this high pressnre he maintained? Tbis is often put to us and enswsred in the affirmative, with the addition: Yes, and with increased activity. Before tbe greet February sales it was a question of vest intsrest to Kentucky if tbe disposal of nearly a thoueend of trotting horses, end many of tbem of the best breeding of modern thinking, at public sale, would not neturally lessen the averege heretofore obtained. Would they kesp up and the demend he in keeping with the emonnt invested? We can sgain say yes. The result of the public sales, to which may be added the meny private onee made during thsir continnance has eurpessed the expectations of the most sangnine. As we heve often seid, we firmly believe the trotting horse interest ie yet in its infancy. While we have seen instancee in which it was onr opinion too much has been given for an individnal, tbess are exigencies of trade. We must allow for faulty judgment, the folly of fashion, and otber conditione that go to meke np a bnainess of any kind. It is true that exaggerated prices meterially injure the husiness, hnt in course of time tbis will be as tboroughly regnlated as tbat of auy otber lsgitimate busiuess. We have heard the week-kneed say "the Sborthorn had its day, end the Jsrsey came and went," and they nse this as an argnment tbat the trotting horse will reach its limit, then decline. With due respect to the opinion of others, we feel positive the limit is fer in the distant future, and when it is reeched there will he a commercial besis that will so rsgnlate tbe supply and demend that no feers of a decline need prevent any one from investing in the right sort of matsrial with a certainty for a retnrn with inoreased velue.

There is a common-sense hasie for everything, and there ie no reason why it cannot he applied to the trotting horse husiness as well as to any other.

There never will be a time wben a good roadster will not hring at public sale es much in proportion to a poor one es a genuine would over a connterfeit.

Each year we have seen the trotting horse interest growing and extending itself from State to State. Nor has it been confined to our own country. Already has the demand commenced from foreign buyers, hut it ie only a beginning. The trotting horse ie an American institution, end it is ouly in America that he is fully appreciated. It ie only a question of time when otber countriea will appreciate him ss we do now. With increased fecilities for holding meetings, with increased knowledge of the value of the trottsr for road and track purposes, with the expsrience of Americs as their precedent, there can he uo qnestion of other conntries demanding onr trotting horses, as we have taken the thoronghbred from the land of his birth.

A Great Two-Year-Old Stake.

The Brooklyn Jockey Clnh is as yet a young Associetion, but under liberal and jndicious management it wonld appeer as if it come to the foremost rank of our jockey clubs. The association announces a gnaranteed stake of $20,000 at five furlongs for its next spring meeting, the conditions being as follows:

Great Amsrioen Stakss for two-year-olds, foals of 1887, at $50 each, for horses entered es yearlings by April 25, 1888, or $20 only if declared out hy Augnst 15, 1888. For horses entered as two-year-olds hy Jannary 1, 1889, wheu the stakes shall close, $100, or $50 if declared by May 1, 1889. Starters to pay $250 additional. The cluh to add $5,000, and to guarantee that the etake sball he wortb $20,000. The second to receive $1,500, and the third $500 of the addsd money. Any excese over $20,000 to be divided as follows: 50 per cent. to the nominator of the winner, 30 per cent. to tbe nominetor of the second, aud 20 per cent. to the nominator of the tbird. By filing with the Brooklyn Jockey Club prior to Augnst 15, 1888, an sccepted transfer of the yearling entry, the nominator will he releesed from ell liahility except the first declaration of $20, leaving the purcbeser liehle for the engagement. In the event of the death of the uominator or transferee hefore the race the enagegement shall uot he void, provided it be assumsd, and all liahilitiea for tt he paid hy the then owner of the horse, who eball therenpon hscome entitled to all righte of tbe originel nominator. Five furlongs.

Before his departure for the Esst Snapper Garrison, the famoua jockey now engaged for the Haggin stables, was interviewed in regard to the Stats as a resort for horses and jockeys, wben he statsd that it was unequaled for its climate and eqnine resources. One fact be mentioned that is now well-known to jockeys of experience on both sides of the Rocky Mountaina, and that is ths fscility with which weight can be rednced in California without impairment of tho strength or of the constitutiou. Thus when he arrivsd ou the coast he weighed 128 pounds and sosled only 108 on bis departure, a reduction of twenty pounds in six weeks, aud that without the attendant illa he invariably suffers from under like conditions at the East.

San Jose Colt Stakes.

From Mr. G. H. Bragg, tbs Ssoretery of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, we have received the nominations for the colt stakes tbat closed on the lst of April.

The Garden City Trotting Stskes—For tbree-year-olds or younger; $60 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $25 on Jnly 1st, and $25 on Septemher 1st; $250 added. Colts having a record of 2:30 or bstter barred.

Pleasanton Stock Farm, hlk c Dirsct by Director, dsm Echora.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Anselma by Ansel, dem Elaine.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Monteith by Elsctioneer, dsm Msmie C.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Lowell hy Electionesr, dsm Lsdy Lowell.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Cedric by Elsctioneer, dem Cecil.
W. H. Vioget, Santa Clars, hr c Hiram B. hy Eros, dam Alice.
Ssn Mateo Stock Farm, h g Grande by Le Grande, dam Norme.
Cbas. David, Oakland, g c Collector by Director, dam Kate.
F. M. Stsrn, San Jose, g f Flora H. by Jim Mulvenna, dam hy Bonner.

Vendome Trotting Stake—For two-yesr-olds or yonnger; $50 entrance; $10 must accompany nomination; $15 on July 1st, and $25 on September 1st; $200 added. Colte having a yearling record of 2:40 or better barred.

L. R. Mille, Sen Jose, h c Dawson by Nutwood Boy, dam Ruhy.
C. O. Thornquest, Oakland, b c Cupid by Sidney, dsm Venus.
Pleasanton Stock Farm, b f Margaiet S. by Dirsctor, dem May Dey.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, h c Coin by Electiouser, dem Cecil.
Palo Alto Stock Ferm, b c Leon hy Electionssr, dam Lina K.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, h f Snnol by Elsctionesr, dam Waxana.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Palo Alto Belle hy Electionser, dem Bsautifnl Bells.
San Mateo Stock Farm, blk f Jet Wilkes hy Guy Wilkes, dam Sahle.

Santa Clara County Trotting Steke—For Dietrict two-yesr-olde without a yearling record. $30 entrance; $10 muet accompany nomination; $10 on July 1st, and $10 on Septemher 1st; $150 added. Parties mnet have owned these colts on or hefore Feb. 25th, 1888, to he eligihle in this stake. Palo Alto Stock Farm barred.

Jamsa Boyd, San Jose, br c Ario hy Florida, dam Crystal Belle.
L. R. Mills, Sen Jose, h c Dawsou by Nutwood Boy, dem Ruhy.
A. O. Hooker, San Jose, h c Robin Adsir hy Orion, dam by Startle.
Jas. Wetberhead, San Joee, s c Woodhine hy Woodnut, dam Orphan Belle.
J. Sevaden, San Jose, s c Almoone Jr. by Almoone, dam by Gen Benton.
C. H. Corey, Sen Joss, h c Rockwood hy Woodnut, dam by Ben Franklin.
J. G. Ridley, San Jose, s c Bob Ridley hy Nutwood Boy, dam nnknown.
J. R. Buffington, Sen Jose, b c Bonnie B. hy Nutwood Boy, dam Dolly.
W. H. Vioget, Santa Clare, b f Meriquita by Eros, dam by Chieftain.
W. H. Vioget, Ssnta Clara, h c Beroe by Eros, dam hy Elmo.
W. H. Vioget, Santa Clara, e g Holstein Milk by Echo Royal, dam by Alexander.
E. Topbam, Milpitas, h c Nutgrove hy Grosvenor, dam Ledy Nutwood.
H. W. Seele, Mayfield, h f Celeitte hy Eros, dam Accident.

Thees are a valuahle number uf entries.

On Untried Stallions.

On the vexed and mooted point as to the breeding to "untried" stallions, Colonel H. S. Russell, as a gentleman of extensive expsrience with trotters end the former owner of the famous performer Smuggler, hss written a letter to the New York *Spirit of the Times* from which are teken the following extracts:

"While it is easy to point to many instences where 'untried' etallions heve produced wonderful performers, we ought not forget the very many 'untried' fashionably brsd etallions who have never heen hesrd from, excepting through the high pricss peid for them, and the hopefnl expsctatione of their owners; and in many cases theee same stallione have had a good deal of private training and trying without results flattering enongh to warrant their appearing in public. But if the whole breeding prohlem ia to stand or fall on the performsnce of any specified femiliss, I cannot help sseing the ghosts of Ethan Allen, George Wilkee, Gsorge M. Patchen, Rhode Island, General Knox and othere rise up as evidence tbat some old-time psrformers who were 'tried' in quite warm pleces have contributed to the preseut excellence of the Americen horse.

"I once knew a msn who owned a son of Ethan Allen (tried and treined from the time he was three yeare old till the day of his deatb), and have heard him say tbat during one long season of hard campeigning that son never feiled to win a rece. Also I have seen a man who never trained but one animal of his own breeding (that one heing hy a stallion whose record wes 2:15¼) mucb elated at defeeting, in three straight heste and distancing in a third, a fashionahly hred favorite of hie neighhor.

"Of all tbe many stellions who ere persistently worked for speed, a very few come to he puhlicly known, and of these it is not fair to expect all to become exceptional sires. But my advenced age end old experience will naturally tend to shelve me in the minds of the horsemen of to-day, whom I will not trouble with reminiscencee of the pest, but leave to decide the whole matter with such facilitiss es they may have in hand witbout coneidering the men and horses who, in their day, have bad much pleesure, and mny bave done some good in contributing to the bappy resnlt."

The Clay Stake of $3,000, for horses eligible to the three-minute claas, which is to he trotted at the spring meeting of the Island Park Association, is a racing event of the first rank. In 1884 it had four starters, and was won in straigbt beate by Young Rolfe in 2:27¾, 2:27¼ and 2:27¼. In 1885 Epaulet won the prize in 2:19¼, 2:23¼ and 2:22½, Merry Thonght winning the first heat in 2:24½. Tbere were five starters. In 1886 fonr started, and the contest wss won by Ernest Maltravers in 2:24¼, 2:24¾ and 2:25. Last year First Love was the victor in 2:24¼, 2:22½ and 2:24½. This record is a singular oue, as it shows that out of seventeen starters sixteen had divided among them the aum of $12,000. As the entrance money paid hy the starters was only $5,100, the net profit to the atarters was $6,900. The average time made is about 2:24⅓ to win, and a horse that could put in three heats in the neighhorhood of 2:28 would be tolerably sure of a portiou of the stake.—*The Horseman.*

Bay District Races.

The spring running meeting of the Bay District Association commenced lest Saturday, the programme consisting of three events. The weather was werm and geniel, but the track was very heevy, owing to the rein that fell on the previous day. The first rece was a desh of half e mile for two-yeer-olds, which wee reduced to a metch between Maid of Honor and Cassandre, the betting being $20 to $15 on the chancee of the latter filly. The race was a very one-sided sffair, es from the post Cassandra took the lead and won as she liked in 52 seconds. The supporters of the Meid were dis-gusted at the showing made by the filly, as they hed backed her mainly on the fact that she was a sister to Fred Collier, and wes credited with a fair turn of speed, but if such was the case either the muddy track or a lack of training pre-vented her from ehowing her good points.

The second race was for three-yeer-olds with meiden allowances, a dash of a mile, for which B. C. Holly's steble, consisting of Sid, 108 pounds, and Fusilade's Lest, 113 pounds, was first choice at $40 egainst $15 for Bolero with 111 pounds. Sid was not considered of groat account, the backers of the "all green" relying more on his stable com-panion to land the money. Bolero jumped off at the fall of the flag, but at the qnerter post all three were pretty well in line, but thence down the back stretch Bolero fell awey, thus leaving the issue to Sid and Fusilade's Last. Sid, who had been noted for his sluggish disposition, took it into his head to show some of his mettle, and fighting with his jockey for a time, he finally beat the filly out by e scant half length in 1:50¼, a good run considering the track. Sid is grandly bred, combining some of the finest strains of the English and American to be found in the stud books, and might have landed a gigantic pot at the Blood Horse meeting if he had only retained his maiden allowsnce.

The last event was a selling purse, a dash of seven fur-longs, for which Adeline wes so greet e favorite thet the holders had but little show of retrieving their losses save in laying the long odds on the speedy and fine-looking daugh-ter of Enquirer—Analyne. The betting was $70 on her chances against $30 for the field, in which were John S., Torpedo and Black Pilot. The starting throughout the day was very fair, and when the flag was lowered Adeline went to the fore and soon had the whole field in trouble, winning very handily in 1:31¾, which wae also a very fair preformance under the conditions. There was no bid for the mare at the nominated valuation of $5 000, so she was returned to the stable.

SECOND DAY—APRIL 4TH.

The meeting was to have been continued on Tuesday, but the weather was so threating that the management decided to postpone the races until the following day. The card on Wedneeday was composed of four events, the first being a dash of three-quarters of a mile for ell eges, in which were Belshaw, John S., Hancock and Torpedo. At the com-mencement of the betting John S. was made favorite, but the tide turned towards Belshaw. who finally was instelled first choice at $20, with $10 for John S. and $3 for the field. There wss a pretty even start with Hancock slightly in the lead, but Belshew quickly overhauled him, sud came away winning easily in 1:18½, with Hancock second after a close finish with John S. and Torpedo last.

The second rece was e dash of a mile and a sixteenth, for three-yeer-olds, in which Mr. Holly had Sid who sold for $50 egainst $15 for Bolero, belonging to Messrs. Van Ness & Milroy, and T. Willism's Lily. At the drop of the fleg Sid had slightly the advantage, and he led Bolero all eround by nearly a length, winning very handily in 1:57¼, which, considering the track was heavy, may be considered another good performence for Mr. Holly's promising colt.

The third race was an owner's handicep, in which were Black Pilot selling at $50 egainst $12 for the field, in which were Belshaw and Fred Archer. The favorite took the lead and galloped home in easy style in 1:45¾, with Belshaw second and Fred Archer last. The reces were tame end one eided, the favorites ell winning in both days' proceedings.

BAY DISTRICT TRACK- March 31st—introductory Scramble. Purse of $200, for two-year-olds; 100 pounds each, with sex allowances. A dash of half a mile.
B. C. Holly's br f Cassandra by Kyrle Daly, dam Chiquita, 97 lbs. ....T. Hazlitt 1
J. R. Hodson's ch m Maid of Honor by Joe Hooker, dam Puss, 97 lbs. ....McDonald 2
Time, :52.

Second Race.—Purse $200. for three-year-olds. Maidens that have started and not won allowed seven pounds, and ten pounds to maidens that have never started. Dash of a mile.
B. C. Holly's br c Sid by Siddartha, dam Vestella, 108 lbs..Williams 1
B. C. Holly's ch f Fusilade's Last by J. W. Norton, dam Fusilade, 113 lbs ....Hazlitt 2
VanNess & Milroy's b c Bolero by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan, 111 lbs. ....Newington 3
Time, 1:50¼.

Third Race.—Selling purse $150. Horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry weight for age; one pound off for each $100 less down to $1,200 and three pounds off for each $100 less down to $800. Dash of seven furlongs.
VanNess & Milroy's ch m Adeline by Enquirer, dam Analyne, 4, Valued at $5,000, 111 lbs... ....Newington 1
B. W Levens' blk g Black Pilot by Echo, dam Madge Duke, aged, $1,000, 90 lbs ....Hazlitt 2
C Jones' ch g John S. by Leinster, dam Lilly H., 4, $800, 90 lbs ....McDonald 3
D. H. Tulley's b g Torpedo by Jim Brown, dam Julia Morgan, 4, $800, 90 lbs ....Williams 4
Time, 1:31¾

April 4th—First Race.—Purse $150, for all ages. A dash of six fur-longs. 100 pounds each.
W. E. Hazlitt's b g Belshaw, aged, by Wildidle, dam Susie William-son, 110 lbs ....Hazlitt 1
Van Ness & Milroy's b g Hancock, aged, by California, dam Abbie W., 105 lbs, (including 6 lbs. overweight) ....Newington 2
C. Jones' ch g John S. by Leinster, dam Tilly, 4 years, 100 lbs ....McDonald 3
D. H. Tully's b g Torpedo by Jim Brown, dam Julia Morgan, aged, 100 lbs ....Williams 4
Time, 1:18½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $200; for three-year-olds, with allowances for maidens. A mile and a sixteenth.
B. C. Holly's br c Sid by Siddartha, dam Vestella, 118 lbs... Hazlitt 1
Van Ness & Milroy's b c Bolero by Norfolk, 111 lbs....Newington 2
T. Williams' ch f Lily by Milner, dam by imp. Intruder, 103 lbs.... 3
Time, 1:57¼

THIRD RACE.—A selling purse of $150. A dash of a mile.
W. B Leven's blk g Black Pilot by Echo, dam Madge Duke, aged, 100 lbs ....Hazlitt 1
W. E. Hazlitt's b g Belshaw, aged, by Wildidle, dam Susie Wil-liamson, 104 lbs... ....Williams 2
J. R. Hodson's ch h Fred Archer, 4, 95 lbs....McDonald 3
Time, 1:45¾.

April 5th.—First Race.—Purse $150, for two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs.
B. C. Holly's b f Cassandra by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Chiquita, 112 lbs. (including 7 lbs. penalty)....Hazlitt 1
J. McCarty's r c Harry Mc by Hyder Ali, dam Madame Rowett, 107 lbs ....Pierce 2
J. R. Hodson's ch f Maid of Honor by Joe Hooker, dam Puss, 107 lbs ....Ross 3
Time, :57.

Pools: Cassandra, $40; Harry Mc, $23; Maid of Honor $4. Mutuels paid $7.

Second Race.—Purse $200.—For all ages. One mile and a quarter.
B. C. Holly's b c Sid, 3, by imp. Siddartha, dam Vestella, 102 lbs. ....Hazlitt 1
B. C. Holly's ch f Fusilade's Last, 3, by J. W. Norton, dam Fusilade, 97 lbs ....Williams 2
Van Ness & Milroy's ch m Adeline, 4, by Enquirer, dam Analyne. 112 lbs ....Newington 3
L. A. Blasingame's b h Hermes, 5, by Bayswater, dam Hercladas, 121 lbs.... 0
Time, 2:11¾.

Pools: Adeline, $50; Mr. Holly's pair, $38; Hermes, $5. Mutuels paid $10.80.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $150; for all ages. Five furlongs.
Geo. Howson's g g Johnny Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 117 lbs ....Howson 1
D. J. McCarty's ch g Tom Daly, 5, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Colum-bia, 117 lbs....Stewart 2
John Adams's ch g Mart Gibson, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Jennie Gib-son, 105 lbs ....Ward 3
Van Ness & Milroy's b h Hancock, aged, by California, dam Abbie W., 120 lbs....Newington 0
H. Stover's ch g John S., 4, by Leinster, dam Lilly H., 114 lbs..Ross 0
Time, 1:03.

Pools: Johnny Gray $35, Tom Daly $15, field $10. Mutuels paid $7.50.

Gray Color in Horses.

Mr. L. Brodhead, of Woodburn Farm, contributed to the Kentucky *Stock Farm* theee observations on color:

In your last issue you copy an srticle from the *Mirror and Farmer* on the subject of gray color in horses. From it one would infer thet grey is a strong color and likely to be repro-duced. Now, a strong color—that ie an impreseive one—will lie dormant in e pedigree for several generations and then assert itself. A gray will not do this; chestnuts, bays, blecks and duns will.

My observation, efter neerly twenty yeers observative study of this subject, is thst gray is the weakest of all colors and least lieble to be reproduced. Gray stallions end gray mares may have gray progeny, but in no other way ie the color produced. The sire or dem *must* be grey; it requires e direct croee. When the gray is bred out of a pedigree by one cross, after generations will never throw back to the gray ancestor; that is if a gray mare hss a bay or chestnut foal none of this foel's produce will be grey; the gray ie buried forever by one cross of the bsy or chestnut.

Pilot Jr. was a grsy stallion and his dam was gray, but none of his progeny other than the gray ones ever hed gray produce. His daughters, Waterwitch, Crop, Bruns, Minerva and others were bay meree, but none of their numerous deecendents were grey. Tattler and Pilot Membrino were bey sons of Pilot Jr. I have never heard of any of their get being gray that were not out of gray msres. Asteroid's dam, grandam and great-grandam were gray; none of hie get were gray. Alice Jones and The Glosmin were bsy maree, from the seme family es Asteroid; neither of them produced grey fosle, and for two generatione none of their fillies hsve pro-duced grays. Sally Sherman and Sea Breeze were out of gray mares, but had no grey produce. The stud book is full of such illustrations. I hsve never known a single exception to this rule, either from personal observetion, reeding, or inquiry of other breedere. If there are exceptions I hope the dis-cussion of the subject will bring them out. I think that chestnut is the compromise color between a bay and a grsy; thet is, a pedigree with much gray in it is likely to produce chestnute.

Msjor Thomss, of Dixisns, tskes issue with Mr. Brodhead snd says:

The etatemente of Mr. Brodhead that "gray stellions snd gray meres may have gray progeny, but in no other way is the color produced;" "the sire or dam *must* be gray; it requiree a direct cross," "when the gray is bred out of a pedigree by one cross, after generations will never throw back to the gray ancestors," etc., end "if a gray mare had a bay or cheetnut foal none of this foal'e produce will be gray; the gray is buried forever by one cross of the bay or chestnut" would make me etudy again my lessone in breeding if I did not poeitively know that my friend is mistsken. Experience has taught might me that every color, trait quelity and vice known in the horee is et times reproduced, and, therefore, I try in breeding race-horees to hold fast to every desireble quelity and let go all bed qualities.

The left-hended, stuttering boy *inherits* hie defects. If the owner of a cribbing, weaving or night-kicking horse will run back through hie pedigree be will find exectly the same vicee in his ancestry.

Beye and chestnute have always been most numeroue, and, therefore, these colors are now oftener reproduced, but every once and a while an apparently strange color appears and it ie just so as to qualities.

In 1830 Anns, a bay mere by Truxton, bay, foaled a gray colt by Sir Richard, a bay stallion.

In 1834 Antoinette, a bay mare by Sir Archy, a bay horse foaled Jewess, a gray filly by imp. Lughborough, a chest-nut etellion, and in running back this case I have not found *another* gray.

In 1866 Annie Laurie, a chestnut mere by Yorkshire, a bay, foaled a gray filly by Walnut, a chestnut stallion.

I could name others if more proof is required.

Iroquois.

Gen. Jackson says we can quote him as seying thet the finest foals, both as to eize, conformation and high quality ever dropped to any sire at Belle Meade are the present crop by Iroquois. Mertice, by Daniel Booue, has a bey colt, 46 inchee high, a miniature picture of the English Derby winner; Bric-a-Brac, equelly as fine a brown colt, 43 inches high; Baodaune, a superb bey filly; Merchioness, a grand bay filly; Valerian, a reguler Glencoe chestnut filly; Blue Gown, a deisy bay filly, and Beersheba, a "Cracker Jack" chestnut colt.—*Live-Stock Record.*

The two-year-old colt Rhona by Flood, dam imp. Rosette, one of the most promising of the Hearst Stable, recently was injured by jumping into the track scraper at Sacramento, but Mett Allen hopee to have him all right again in about eix weeke or two months' time. The Hearst Stable will proceed East, it is said, in the course of a week or ten deye.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Let-ters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

H., Ukiah.

1. Please give record of s stallion Tommy T. 2. Is Tommy T. standard bred? 3. Would there be any bed results in breeding a mare to her half-brother, or is such a thing ever practiced?

Answer—1. 2:40. 2. No. 3. Such things have been done where there are direct out-crosses in the blood of the animals.

The Hossack Case.

Some time ago *The Gazette* called ettention to the extra-ordinary manner in which the case of George Hossack was treated by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association. Hossack, it will be remembered, is the driver who, by his own confession, es well se by the evidence of other parties, was convicted of an attempt, which ceme near being successful, to obtain a fraudulent record for the mare Mary Gift, the property of Mr. C. B. Allaire of Peoria. His motive for this piece of skullduggery was the fect thet the owner of the sire of Mary Gift had promised Hossack $100 in case he could put a record of 2:30 or better on eny of the get of the horse. Accommodeting judges were found at a small country meeting, and the job wae temporsrily a success, being exposed by the efforte of the owner of the mare, a man who is the soul of honor, and who began an investigetion of the matter as soon as he had reason to believe that there was enything crooked in connection with it. He not only unearthed the fraud, but he supplemented this work by prepsring ell the evidence in the case, which he hed secured at no little trouble end expense, and submitting it to the Board of Review of the Nationel Trotting Associetion, so that there wss nothing left for that body to do but expel the offender.

As no offense against turf law, and especially against the interests of breeders could be more serious then that com-mitted by Hossack. Mr. Allaire and the other gentlemen who were interested in the matter naturelly supposed that the expulsion would be permanent unless facts showing that the man had been wrongfully convicted were obtained, end that in any event they would be apprised of any effort to secure a reinstatement of the offender. In this assumption they were mistaken, for, without e word of warning, the Board reinstated Hossack, and did this only a few days efter he had been expelled by the American Associetion for a fresh offense, that of "ringing" a horse, the proof being again furnished by Hossack himself in his letters to a fellow con-spirator. It was this action of the Bosrd of Review that provoked so much hostile comment. Forgiving him the sin of putting a false record on a horse was bad enough, but when this forgiveness was extended to a man who was at that moment under ban for another offense wes still worse, and the claim that the National Trotting Association could not afford to recognize the American is entirely too puerile to stand. Even the magnates of the National Association, stubborn es they are, heve come to see this, the expressions of disgust at their conduct at the December meeting having been so universal. And now it is semi-officially announced by the Association's organ that there is to be an overhauling of the whole affair, and Hossack ie es good as told that when the Bosrd meets in this city next May his head will come off. There is reelly no reason why, in the light of pest events, the National Association should reverse its verdict and expel Hossack for an offense committed on an American Associetion track, and the fact of its taking this course now in order to win back some of its former supportere who were driven away lest December, is in iteelf an admission of weak-ness that can commend the respect of no one. The men who organized the American Association were respectable gentle-men, and in point of membership and influence the organ-ization is now clearly the superior of the National Associa-tion. Its success is a metter of history, end it no longer neede the good will of its former rival. The pretense that the Boerd of Review was "not fully informed of the facts" relating to the expulsion by the American Association of Hossack is absurd. The facte were known to the whole American people, having been published in nearly every prominent paper in the land, and the reinststement of the man in the face of these facte was a week impertinence which no subsequent action by the Board of Review will efface from the memory of horsemen and breedere.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Mr. Gratz' Impressione.

Mr. Welter Gratz, the well-known young Philadelphia turfman, who rejoices in the ownership of two sterling good race-horses, Elkwood and Dry Monopole, stopped over in Chicago Thursday for an hours' respite from the fatigues of a journey from the Pacific Coast to his home in the East. He said to a *Times* reporter:

"I enjoyed my experience in California thoroughly. I took occasion to look over some of the recing esteblishments there, notably Mr. Hargin's place. He hae a wonderful lot of horses, how many I don't know, but I should not be sur-prised if it is true that he has 300 thoroughbreds as hes been reported. He has ten stallions alone, Darebin, Sir Modred, Kyrle Daly, Warwick, Joe Deniels, John Happy, Hyder Ali, Lonfield and two othere, the names of which I do not now recall.

"I eew Miss Woodford. She looks well, and is in foal to Sir Modred, I think. Of the two Australian etellions I prefer Sir Modred. Darebin is a big, powerful, coarse horse, while Sir Modred is a model of finish, beauty and high quelity. He is a race-horse all over of the best type.

"I did not hear how many racers Mr. Heggin will bring East this year. I suppose they hardly know at the ranch themselves. There are so many to pick from, and so much will depend upon trials yet to be run.

"I sew Theodore Winter's two-year-olde thst are to come East this year, including Czar, the brother to Emperor of Norfolk. He looks like a better colt than the letter, if any-thing, but is herdly as large es the Emperor wss in his two-year-old form. He is a very fine colt and highly thought of. I did not go down to Baldwin's place, and don't know any-thing of importance about his horses.

"I think the main advantsge the Californians have over Eastern breeders is in their climate. Their food and water is not es good as that of Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. But their fine climate permits them to keep their horses in the open air the year around, and that ie a great point. Training can be carried on when horses in the East have to be kept stabled. I am going to see whet the advantage emounts to, for I had five maree taken over that I have left to be mated with Flood and Wildidle."

Mr. Gratz said that Norfolk ehows signe of nearing the end. He ie very much sway-backed, and his teeth are so long as to be unsightly tushes. The famous old horse has established a vigorous and strong family in California, how-ever.

Mr. Haggin proposes to sell by auction in New York, towards the end of June, when the weather will permit of transportation, about one hundred head of thoroughbred horses, the majority of which are yearlings. This will be the commencement of Mr. Haggin's yearling sales, which in future will take place annuelly. The yearlinge are the get of Kyrle Daly, Milner, Warwick and Sir Modred. It will be the moet important eale ever held in America, both as regards quantity and quality.

Premium Short-Horn Herd for Sale.

Owing to advancing age, Col. Colsmsn Younger, the famous bresder of Durbam cattls and ownsr of tbs noted Forest Homs herd of Short-Horns, has decided to retirs from business and dispose of his entirs herd. Hs bas accordingly placed all tbe animals, numberiog about sigbty, in tbs hands of Messrs. Killip & Co., 22 Montgomsry St., at private sale. Catalogues, witb psdigrees and description, ere being prepared and will bs furnished buysrs upon applicstion or letter. This herd is one of tbe noted ones of tbe United Statss, and its breaking up will be mnch regretted. Col. Younger has been nsarly thirty-fivo years bringing it to its pressnt perfection. It is hoped the prominent snimals may fall into the bands of those who will maintain tbs pressnt high rate of excellsnce.

Shonld auld acquaintance bs forgot—Judgs Bybee left hers on last Snnday s train for San Francisco, sxpecting to be gone sbout four weeks. He had been given an option upon a Pelo Alto yearling at a certain pries but did not signify his willingness to take the colt et that time. Subsequently hs telegraphed ths price to Henry Walsh, ths Superintendent of the running horses at Palo Alto, but was refused tbe colt. Soms savage telegrams passed on both sides, but ws bave no idsa but that Bob and Henry can settle it witbin an hour after tbsy once get together. Tbirty years ago Mr. Walsb trained Attila (by Boston out of Alaric's dam by Tranby), and Judge Bybes was his jockey. Ws guess it "won't bs much of a sbower" after Henry end Bob get dowu in the straw-pils and bsgin wbittling.—*Portland Mercury.*

A curious suit is befors ths United States Court at Los Angeles. It is to rscover $3,910 damages and costs of action. It appsars from the complaint tbat on January 26, 1887, tbe plaintiff, J. R. Newbury, bought from E. Bennett the stallion Scotland King in Los Angeles for $3,000, and tbat he bas proved not to be good for bresding purposes, and tbat ths purcbassr has tsndersd ths animal back to Bsnnett and requested that another atallion of the same blood and aize, but of better breeding qualities, shonld be given in exchange, or the purcbase money, witb interest, he paid back. These propoaitions having been refused, the courts are asked to award the amonnt above set forth. The answer on demurrer ia that not sufficient cause of action bss been sbown.

The pacer, es a roadster, is coming more into vogne tban formerly. Tbe Indiana idsa is finding tolerably firm root in Kentucky as it has in Tennessee. Men who like to meke a displey on tbe road no longer find that tbey entertain an insuperable objection to the "side-wbeeler" if be cen get ovsr tbe ground fast enough. This thing bss bseu noticed more particularly of late, for a practice is growing up of not loading a borse with heavy weigbts and otber impediments to make him trot whsn to pace in the way of going nature gave him. Besides, pricea for pacers are improving, and there is not the same objection to them on thet ground that there used to be. In fact, the fast pecsr is growiog in public astimatiou.—*Stock Farm.*

There is no anrer way of making a horse's legs stock thsn to bendage them. Let a men pnt a baudage on his own leg—beginning at the ankle and rnuning to the knee—every night and let it remain till morning, and he will find himself with a awollen leg in tbree weeks' time, whicb ceu be reduced only by heud-rubbing aud cold water after the bandege is throwu away. A writer who has just visited the steble of Cicero J. Hamlin in Buffalo, found it in cberge of the well-known and populer driver Horace Brown. There were twenty horses there in his charge, Belle Hamliu, Justina aud others. He saya there was not a baudege about the place, that the horses were all in the bnest possible condition, and he didn't see the sign of a puff npon any of their legs.

A new rscing association, to be known as the Long Island Jockey Clnb, is to bnild e first-clasa track at Astoria, L. I., tbis spring. Ths new enterpriae is said to heve plenty of money aobscribed, much of which comes from Califoruia. The inaugural meeting will begin July 4th, and continue on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdaya for thirty days. Stakes are to be immediately opened with $78,200 in sdded money, to which will be added abont $3,500 additional each day in pnraea. The President is F. D. Henderson and the Ssoretary Jobn M. Mills.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earnest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Death.

Mr. G. W. Basaford, Suisnu, has lost by death from distemper the pointers Peanuts, Squire B. and Lem Jr., ell hy Lemmie B.—Blossom. Laasie B. and Lola B. by Professor—Grecie Bow.

Pacific Kennel Club Dog Show.

The first dog ahow of tbe Pacifio Kennel Club hsgan et the Mschanics' Pavilion on Wednssdey last, and was succeasfully continued through four days and evenings. The Pavilion could not be fitted up by tbe clnb until Tuesday bscause it had been let to other partiea for Monday evening, and, as a consequence, the construction and placing of bsuchss and erection of judging rings was so much delayed that tbe benching of the dogs and tbe work of the judges did not begin until late in the afternoon, and wes continued on Thursday afternoon to en hour which precluded the publication of a full list of the awards in tbis issne of tbe paper, and also prevented the preparation of notes on the various exhibits. Both will appear in a future issue. The work of the judges waa well done, and their awards were generally applanded. Diseppointed exhibitors were many, but they did not lose temper, end the show passed off without any nnpleasantness. The Secretary, Mr. James E. Watson, wes omnipresent and effective in his labors.

The Superintendent, although wbolly unused to tbe duties of the position, did his work very satisfactorily. Two hundrsd and fifty-eight dogs were benched, but fsw classes failing to have representativea, and e great many good dogs were shown. Tbe show demoustreted tbe fact that really well-bred dogs are being raised in numbers in California. Tho awards to the honr of going to presa were as follows:

Mastiff (dogs)—First prize, R. Scott, San Francisco, Dick; second, Mrs. Amy I. Crocker, San Francisco, Don.

Mastiffa (fsmele)—Mra. E. F. Preston, San Francisco, Actresa.

St. Bsrnards (rough-coated doga)—First prizs, A. W. Msnning's Judge; s cond J. H. Anld's Bruce.

St. Bernards (rough-coated femsle)—A. Hoeppner's Garde, second.

St. Bernards (smooth-coated dogs)—Second prizs to Roht. E. Culbreth's Rsctor III.

St. Bsruards (puppies, dogs)—A. W. Menning's Judge, first. Newfonudland (dogs)—F. A. Schnle's Prince, second prize.

Grsat Danes (male and femsle)—A. Hoeppner's Cæsar, first; Mrs. von Ploeunie's Modoc, sscond; A. Hospnasr's Lsa, tbird; A Hosppnsr's Dora, H. C.

Deerbounds (femalss)—C. H. Jouett's Scbula II, first; C. H. Jouett's Pbyllis, second.

Greyhound (dogs)—J. F. Carroll's Monarch, first; P. Lyman's Saturday Night, second; A. P. Mordaunt's Sir William II, tbird; J. F. Carroll's Diclator, H. C.; Tbos. Brady's Menlo Chief, commended; J. A. Shea's Bsn Ali, H. C.; H. Bingbam's Tullsmore, V. H. C., resarved.

Greybonud (females)—J. F. Carroll's Jenuie Juns, first; J. F. Carroll's Miscbief, second; A. P. Mordanut's Lizzie, third; Tbomas McDermott's Lady Emma, higbly commsnded; D. W. Swain's Juanita, V. H. C; P. A. McDonald's Camelia, C.; T. J. Cronin's Rose of Tralee, V. H. C., resarved.

Greybound puppiss (dogs)—J. F. Carroll's Bsuelon II, first.

Grsyhound puppies (femsles)—M. J. Keating's Gyp, first; E. J. Mabouey's Lady Catberine, second.

Pointer dogs (over 55 pounds)—J. Martin Barney's Tom Pinch, first; Clersnce A. Haigbt's Dick H., second; A. B. Truman's Rush T, third; L. J. Rose Jr.'s Point, V. H. C.; L. J. Rose's Rusb, V. H. C., reserved; R. K. Gardiuer's Bruce II, H. C.; F. C. Chapman's Prince, C.

Pointers (fsmales over 50 pounds)—H. R. Brown's Douna Sensation, first; G. W. Bassford's Blossom, second; P. D. Linvills's Roberta, tbird; A. B. Elford's Jessie Ranger, V. H. C.; P. J. Powers' Beauty, V. H. C, reserved.

Pointers (dogs under 55 pounds)—E. W. Briggs' Climax, first; H. A. Duggan's Shot, secoud; James A. Bonnell's Sportsman, H. C.; Dr. T. Bowhill's Jack, V. H. C.

Pointers (fsmales, under 50 pounds)—A. B. Truman's Patti Croxtetb T., first; G. W. Bassford's Dons Girl, second; W. S. Kittle's and T. L. Potter's Drab D, third.

Pointers (dog pnppies)—H. Kabu's Wade Hampton, first; P. J. Powers' Pat P, second; William Schrieber's Laddie, tbird; R. M. Wymen's Polenas, V. H. C.; H. S. Worts' Fennimore, V. H. C. (reserved).

Pointers (female puppies)—G. W. Baasford'a Lottie B first, William D. Howe'a Belle H second.

Tbe setter and spaniel classes will be judged tbis efternoon.

Collies (dogs)—Mrs. Patton's Fanny, third; Charles Cox's Jack, H. C.

Dacbshnnde (male end femsle)—E. Duplessis Beylard's Tbe Mikado, first; same owner, Turbulence, second.

Dalmatians or coach dogs (femele)—Mrs. N. L. Havsy's Bassie, second.

Bull terriers (dogs)—R. E. Wilsou'a Jack, second; tbe first prize reserved.

Bull terriers (female)—Colouel Stuart Taylor's Kittie, first; John Sperrow's Olivette, aecond; J. P. Dalton's Snow, third

Fox-terriers (dogs)—J. B. Martin's Sly Mixture, first; A. L. Cresswell's Fingal, second; James E. Watson's Jack, highly commeuded.

Fox-terriers (femalea)—Captain J. H. Anld's Daisy, first; J. B. Martin's Clover Fidget, second; James Watsou'a Gyp, H. C.; Lady, H. C.

Fox-terrier puppies James E. Watsou's Gyp, first.

Fox-terries (wire-haired)—Johu Greeu's Jack, first.

Skys-terriers—Robert Bruce's Fido, brst; M. Fagen's Bebe, second.

Scotch terriera (mals and fsmale)—Dr. A. E. Buzard's Sam, first; Carl S. Andersou'a Pnnch, second.

Yorkshire terriera (dogs)—F. W. Sierp's Mash, first.

The prize in tbe female terrier clasa was withheld as the dogs did not come up to the standard.

Japeneae speniels (male and female)—J. P. Parker's Jsppy, first.

Pugs (dogs)—Mrs. J. F. B. McCleery'a Budge, first.

Pugs (fsmale)—Mra. L. Qniut's Queen, first; Mrs. McClsery's Beauty, second; Mrs. McCleery's Mamma Sboots, H. C.

Puga (under 12 months, male anu femele)—Mrs. J. F. B. McClsery'a Bus, second.

Black poodles (dogs)—Dr. M.W. Fish'a Znln, first; Thomas Williams' Bijon, second.

Blaok poodles (females)—Dr. M. W. Fish's Diane, first.

Miscellaneous (unclassified in premium list)—Mrs. Zaunett's Wolf, firat; Mias J. R. Shafter's Brnuo S., second. Under 25 pounds—J. J. Jamison's Dick second.

There were three uondescripta in this class.

Englisb setters (doga)—James B. Berber's Pilot, first; E. Leavesley's Ben, second; T. J. Watsou's Hamlet W, third; E. Leevesly's Rock, V. H. C.; Thomas Higg's Rover H, H. C.; George Muller's Carlo, V. H C. R.; T. J. Watson's Belmont W. C.

Englisb settsrs (females)—Cbarlss Kaeding'a Faunie K, first; H. M. Gorbem'a Mollis Belton, second; C. C. Westonhaver'a Queen, third; T. J. Watson'a Miss Alice, V. H. C., reserved; C. J. Haas' Counteas, V. H. C.; F. Lacoste's Nellie, H. C.

English setters (dog puppics)—Charles Keeding's Buddie K, first; Charles Keeding's Shot, second; E. Leevealey's Prince Albsrt, third; R. E. Culbreth's Rick, V. H. C., reserved; Cbarlss Keeding's Hunt, V. H. C.

English setters (female puppiss)—Misa Dollie Bates' Douna, first; Albert Peris' Pride, second; D. E. Goodman's Countess Lion, third.

Irish aetters (dogs)—A. B. Truman's Mike T, first; T. R. Hart'a Hero, second; J. J. Ryan's Pat, third; A. B. Truman's Dick, R. C.

Irish sattera (females)—A. B. Truman's Lady Elcho T, first; L. L. Campbell'a Bell C, second.

Irish setters (dog puppiss)—Harry A. Rossler'a Major, second.

Irish setters (female puppiss)—A. B. Trumau'a Kate T, first.

Black-and-tau settsrs (dogs)—F A. Taft's Dorr, brst; E. E. Koenig'a Bob, second; Frank McMann's Jack, tbird.

Black-and-tan setters (females)—E. H. Wakeman's Hazel Kirke, first; William E. Deitel's Nellie, second.

Black-and tan settera (female puppies)—R. W. Spalding's Lena S, first.

Irish water spaniels (males or females)—T. J. Pinder's Nora P, first; A. B. Elford's Irish Girl second; W. S. Kittle's Brian Born, third; T. J. Piuder's Jerry P, V. H. C , reserved.

Field spaniels (male or female, over 28 pounds)—J. Struven's Nellie, first.

Cocker apaniels, (male or female, under 28 pounds)—Mrs. E Leavesley's Julie first; W. S. Kittle's Gift, second; Tbos. Jennings' Rip, tbird; Louis Loupe'a Sport, V. H. C.; Fred Meyers' Tyney, H. C.

Clumber spaniels (mele and fsmsle)—Mrs. V. Helfrich'a Mand, first.

Cocker spanisl puppiss (mals or fsmals)—Dan Gilroy's Jet, first.

Beagles (dogs) G. W. Bassford's Dolly, first; H. W. M. Sandbach's Nellie, second.

Beagle puppies (fsmale)—G. W. Bassford's Dolly, first; H. W. M. Sandbach's Nellie, second.

Bsagls puppiss undsr twelve mouths (male and female)—G. W. Bassford's Daisy II, first.

Rstrievers (dogs)—James E. Watson's Roy, first; Thomas Burks's Cæsar, second; J. H. Hall's Dan, third.

Rstrievsrs (femele)—Fitcb & Kross' Kate II, first; Cians Kroos' Nellis, second; John Klein's Juno, tbird.

Fox-bonnds (dogs)—D. M. Murphy's Landlord and Ringwood were relsgated to tbe Englisb fox-bound class; the latter won first and tbs former second. Ths rest of the class marked in the catalogue as fox-bounds were judged as natives fox-hounds witb the following awards: Dogs—A. H. Rickatt's Josb, first; Fritcb & Staniels' Jos, second; S. E Fischsr's Don, third; J. Homer Fritcb's Jack, V. H. C.; A. H. Rickstt's Carlo, H. C.

Natives fox-hounds (females)—C. Roos' Kats, first; Charles H. Smitb's Bessie, tbird; no second.

Natives fox-bounds (puppies)—H. W. Hseth's Nero, first; John Zammett's Music, second.

The initials V. H. C. stend for very highly commendsd, H. C. for highly commended, and C. for commended.

Tbs judging will go on to-day as usuel, and as thers are some handsome settsrs to go before the eye of a critical judge, tbs interest in tbe awards will no doubt bs sustained.

ATHLETICS.

Cornish Wrestling at the Olympic.

The Olympic Clnb gymnasium was moderately well filled on Saturday night last, tbs occasion being a contest at Cornish wrsstling, by six picked men from Grass Vallsy. Ths visitors were all fairly good at the game, and tbree or four of tbem very sxpert. Prior to the wrestling what was stylsd a "general" meeting of ths club was held for the purpose of taking action relative to the scbeme for erecting a building, projected by the boerd of directors. Considerable discussion was bad, but since General Barnes and otber competent legal authorities have declered the meeting incompetent under the call, to transact all of the business necessery to tbe advancement of the scbeme, and the boerd of directors bas decided to issne another call and have a more regnlar general meetiug, the proceedinga of Satnrday night are without special interest, except in the fact tbat the illegality of tbe call and consequent incompetence of the meeting to do what was desired were discovered and argned by an acute young member of tbe club, Mr. W. P. Lawlor, who persisted in bis points against strong, though tbongbtless opposition, and finelly carried them in fect. Tbe wrestling begeu after tbe general meeting. Director J. B. Tibbatts of the O. C. being cbosen referee, and Messrs. Tilly, Holcombe and Eley, of Grass Valley, "sticklers" or judges. The men wrestled in loose jackets made by Poole, the London tailor.

In Cornisb wrestles in addition to a referee there ere appointed three "sticklers." These officers place themselves at intervals aronud the carpet, and when a doubtful fall occurs tbey come together and decide upon it. Two out of the three being of the same opinion conatitutes a decision, and they convey their determination to the referee, who announces tbe result to the wrestlers and tbe onlookers.

The first bout was betweeu Wm. C. Bennett and James Rodda, and they immsdistely doffed their overcoats and donned their wrestling jumpers. The idea was novel to the members of the Olympic Club, and the risible faculties of some of the younger members were aronsed as the two lively young Cornishmen meneuvered with bent backs around one another, while their upper garments looked like Mother Hubbard gowns tbat had shrunk through too much washing.

Tbe wrsatlers, preparatory to closing, gathered tbe loose flaps of their jackets nnder their left arms. Presently they took hold and there was a gathering up of cauv s wrinkles into vice-like grips and an intertwining of legs that engaged the attention of all. At times, when one wrestler would be wearing his jacket aa a cravat and the other was twisting tbe front ropss as if to straugle him, a murmur of apprehension would go arcund, hnt the Olympians soon "caught on" to the new style, and after a while were able to gauge the relative ability of each of tbe Grass Valley boys.

After a fsw "no-falls" the men rested, while Jas. Buckett and R. Dunstone took up the work, but without secnring a fell. They were called off and Jamea Grose and Ed Orchard sent on, but without getting a fall; when they tired Dunstone and Buckett again put on the jackets, Dunstone soon winning a fair fall. Bennett and Rodda were then recalled, Rodda doing aome pretty play and winning a clean fall. Grose and Orchard were the next pair, Orcberd taking the fall with apparent ease.

Tbere wsre now three victors and tbree defeated wrestlers, and while they were resting from their labors for a wbils W. H. Quinn of the Olympic Club tried his meiden bout with Bennett, one of the defeated Cornishmen. Quinn, although a novice at the style, knew enough about catch-as-catch-can to poll him through, and as a consequence he threw Bennett, wbo wes very much amaller then himself, with little trouble.

Tbe names of the three victorious Cornish wrestlers were tben pleced in a het, and it was announced that the owner of ths first name drawn wonld stand aside until the otber two hed wrestled, and then try conclnsions with tbe conqueror. Dunstone wes the lucky man. He was lucky in more ways than one, as he was thus sure of getting second prize and had a chauce of winning first.

Groae and Rodda then got into their jackets, and, after a few minutes of lively tugging, twisting and legwork, Rodda sent his man down in good shape.

While tbe two men left were resting, Quinn tried to go Cornish style with Orchard, a Cornisbman of Falsteffian proportions. Tbe wrestling caused much amusement, as Quinn, after throwing bis opponent once or twice on his stomach, tried to roll him over on his back, a proceeding which Cornish-style wrestling forbids, for aa soon as a man is thrown "break-hold" is cried.

In the final bout between Dunstone and Rodda both men were very wary. Tbe first named is what might be termed "nnggety," while Rodda is tall, musculer and wiry. Tbe men strained every nerve, and tbe issne wes uncertain until Rodda succeded in twisting his band into a secure grip somewhere amoug the innermost recesses of Dunstone's jacket, and with a quick movement tbrew him over his hip and fairly on bis back. Rodda therefore won the first prize offered by the Olympic Club, while Dunstone took second and Grose third.

The further wrestling matches were Quinn against Bennett (collar and elbow). Quinn won; Houser against Grose (Corniah), Grose wou; Jouss against Lutgen (catch-a-can), Jones won.

After the wrsstling ths visitors were entertained by the Olympic Directors, and a lively evening of

ATHLETICS.

From a Noted Runner.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have just received from Mr. P. D. Skillman, one of the very best long-distence ronners in this country, a letter on the snbject of training, and send you extrects from same, knowing that they will interest my brother athletes, comiag as they do from a gentlemaa who "knows whereof he speaka."

Mr. Skillmon hes recently eccomplished the feat of running a mile in 4 min. 42 secs. on a hoard floor track, in doors, 14 laps to the mile, and not long since lowered Mr. E. C. Corter's record for 6 miles, cross-country runniag considerahly, winning a grand race frcm a large held of starters. These performances stemp him as a runner of the first class, and he will donttless form one of the team which the Manhattan Athletic Clnh of New York will send to England this summer. He is of ahout the height and weight of Ray Locke, a former amateur runaer of this city.

"At present we have no fast sprinters, thoagh certain parties have promised to hring one out this spring in the shope of a hicycle rider. Mr. Conneff has not done anything in the way of running yet, hut I suppose whon he gets in shape he will make thinga hom. If he gives anyone here a thrashing, all they can soy will he thot they were beaten hy a 'perfect little gentlemea.'

"I may ·et oot your way some day, as I managed to get as far as St. Louis last fall."

"I find each seas n generelly takes off a couple of seconds or so in a mile, hy way of improvement."

"I am not a very good hood to write 'hiots on training' hut here goes: I find that a strict confinement of one's self to certain foods when in trainiag is apt to do more towards making a person stale then to benefit him, as hy eoting nothing but meats, toasts, tees and jellies. This is apt to compel one to have recourse to medicines to keep his system in order, which, of conrse, is very good in the shape of a cathartic or two when oue commences his trainiag, I wonld sey, let a person eat a square meal at the proper time (of course I do not meen that he should gorge himself), indnlge himself in e liheral amount of cooked vegetables and frnits, avoiding as much as he can pastries in the shape of pies, cakea, etc., thongh light puddings, such as taaioca, rice, custard or ferine, are not to he despised. To follow this advice I think is of more henefit than oll the medicines thot you can crowd into yonr stomach. A person should positively not smoke when in training, and should use es little alcoholic liqnors es possihle.

"I have very little time to exercise in a gymnasinm, hut I find that all of our hest eastern athletes take more or less light gymnasiam exercise, eapecially in winter time, wbich seems to help keep their mnscles in tone all the year erondd. So far as my training this winter is concerned I have hronght mys-lf "into fix" more by long walks than by anything else. In distance running—say you are practicing for a race of ·a mile—abont twice a week ran from a thousand yarda to three-qnarters of a mile, taking once in a while a short spriat rnn. As a general thing practice ehout half the distance your race is to he, taking care not to *exert* yourself. *That* you can leave until the day of the race.

"I find that cross-country ronaing ond long walks do more to help a man's staying powers than any other exercise he can take. As an instance of this I will relate the experiencs of a person (Mr. Skillman's modesty will not permit him to eay that he was the "person") who ran a good cross-country handicap run of about six milee in a suhnrhan town, afterward had just time enough to get into the city, get his running suit on and win a board floor mile-run from a small mark qaite handily, heating a large field of competitors who were in every way fresher at the start than he was.

"Ooe word more ond I am through with my remarks which are probably chestnnts for you. By all weans do not overtrain, as I coaeider a mon overtrained worse than a man in half condiiion. Experience has been a rather dear teacher to me in this regard, and I could mention other cases where persona have been over-zealons ond come around the day of a race only to he heaten by parties inferior to themselves.

"Yonra trnly, "P. D. SKILLMAN."

Trusting lhot the foregoing may he of interest to yon and to your readers, and particularly commending it to the attention of "Mr. Lawless," "the coming flyer," I remain

MERCURY.

The Athletic Committee of the University of Calfornia has annonoced the followiag programme:

Special 100 yards, hetween Woodhams and Folsom. 100 yards, maiden. 100 yarda handicop, open. 220 yards handicap, open. 440 yorda handicap, open. Half-mile for Sonle medal. Mile, open. Half-mile, open. Ooe mile walk, open. Standing wide jump. Running wide jump. Hop, etep ond jomp. Standing high jump. Runniag high jump. Kicking foothall Reloy roce. Tug of war.

It wonld add much to the interest of the programme to edd a pole vanlt, open, hammer throwing, open, and a 120 yarda hurdle race, open. The Olympic Clnh ehonld not fail to send an excellent teom ocross tbe hay on that day, and shonld captare every one of the open events. Jump in hoys with hoth feet!

The prospect is that the comiag enmmer will witness the greatest activity in out-door aports thot has occurred in the history of Pacific Coast Athletics.

The following are eome of the fixtnres already announced:

April 20th, Indoor meeting at Olympic Clnh.
Moy 5th, Univeraity of California Field Day.
May 30th, Joint Field Day of Olympic Clah and Bay City Wheelmen.
Caledonian Games, sometime in June.
Thistle Clnh Games, July 4th.
Championsbip Meeting, Sept. 9th.
Fall Meeting of Olympic Clnh, Thanksgiviog Day.

Both the Caledonian and the Tbistle Clnh have announced their intenlion to offer medals for ameteur competitione in running, weight throwing, etc., in conjunction with their profeasional events. The Olympic Clnh will of course, furnish other ont-door competitions from time to time. The League of American Wheelmen, Pacific Coast Division, hold the Annual Chompionship Meeting at Stockton, on July 4th, and it might he indnced to add some athletic events to their

TRAP.

Blue Rock Club.

Tho first monthly meeting of the clnb will take plece at Birds' Point, this efternoon. Members will go over hy the 1:15 P. M. hoat via the South Pacific Cosst R. R. The prizea for the aeason end conditions nnder which they will he distrioated are:

1st. Gold watch charm medal, preseated hy the clnh. 2d, Winchester Repeating rifle, hy the clnb. 3d, Split bemhoo fishing rod, hy Mr. W. J. Golcher. 4th, Dogskin waterproof hunting coat, by Mr. H A. Tubhs. 5th, Victoria leather gun cover, hy Mr. C. D. Laing. 6th, Portrsits "California Belle and pnppies," by Mr. J. B. Maynard. 7th, Pair of leether hnnting boots, hy the clah. 8th, Fine silk nmbrello, hy Mr. C. P. Harris. 9th, Sole leather cartridge case, by Mr. W. J. Fox. 10th, 250 Standard shotgnn cartridges, hy the secretory. 11th. A prize—not named, by Col. Sam'l Beaver.

The prizes will he distrihnted at the end of the season npon the hasis of best aggregote scores made during the season. Members will he reqnired to compete in not less than six matches. Absentees may shoot up at aoy regular match, hut shall not shoot up more than one deliaquent score at auy one match. Motches will he shot nnder club rnles—20 single hirds. Ten-gouge guns, 18 yds.; twelve-gauge guas, 16 yda. rise.

In addition to the above prizes, the Selby Smelting and Lead Company will present at each clnb match fifty Standard Certridges to the member making the best score, nsing in hoth borrels the Standard certridge made hy the Selhy Compeny.

California Wing Shooting Club.

The April meeting on Sunday last at San Brono brought together fourteen members, ond the day was very pleasontly spent. But four got into donble figures; Mr. Coffin, who killed all of his hirds; Mr. Meilly, who accounted for eleven; Mr. Willie DeVaull, who stoaped ten, and Mr. Brown to whom eleven were credited. The hirds were particolarly good.

At 12 birds, Harlingham, for club prizes.

James	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—	9
Sprague	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1—	8
Coffin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—t2	
Haas	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—	9
Ford	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1—	9
Meilty	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11	
Foster	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—	6
Slade	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1—	7
W. DeVaull	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10	
Brown	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	11
Parker	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1—	5
Johnson	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—	8
Randall	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—	6
Jones	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—	7

At 6 birds, $2.50 entrance. Divided by Randall, Ford and Smith.

Slade	1 1 1 1 0 1—5	Meilly	1 1 0 1 1 1—5
James	0 1 0 1 0 1—3	DeVaull	0 0 1 1 0 1—3
Coffin	1 0 1 1 1 1—5	Schultz	0 0 1 1 0 1—3
Randall	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Sprague	1 0 1 1 0 1—4
Duffy	1 1 0 1 1 1—5	Brown	1 1 0 1 1 1—5
Ford	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Smith	1 1 1 1 1 1—5
McMurchy	1 1 0 1 1 0—4	Jones	1 1 1 0 0 0—3
Haas	1 1 1 1 0 1—5		

At 10 birds, $2.50 entrance. Divided by McMurchy and Ford.

McMurchy	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Coffin	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0— 8
James	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0— 7	Sprague	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0— 8
Randall	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1— 8	Smith	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1— 9
Duffy	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1— 2	Ford	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10

Lincoln Gun Club

An extra meetiog of the clnb was heli at Alameda Point on last Sunday. The grnond has recently been improved, and now compares favorably with the old campaigning patch ot Colma. The only shoot thot came off was the usual $2 50 sweep at ten single clay birds, International rules, eighteen yards rise. Three ties resulted—Messrs. Karney, C. Cote and Campbell—who each broke eight "hirds." These gentlemen divided the pool of $27.50, and this affair concluded tbe day's work.

The Lincoln's regular season will commence on Sunday, the 15th instant. Score:

Ten single clay birds, $2.50 entrance; 11 snbscribers; 18 yards rise; International rules.

Wenzel	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—6	Schlueter	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—5
Brown	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—5	C. Cote	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Karney	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—8	Burke	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—3
Smith	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—6	Campbell	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
F. Cate	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—5	Holmes	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—6
Scovern	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0—6		

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle hy sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may he identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should he accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Dr. Bowhill, 1336 Market St., San Francisco.

Maladie du Coit.

Dr. W. F. Cutler, of Sacramento, in a husinese note to this office last week, added the significant poetacript: "I would also inform you that we have two stallione in Yolo affected with *Maladie du Coit*."

This disease, which quite recently appeared in the State of Illinois, and which, accordiag to Dr. Cutler, exists in thia State, in hie practice can he defined as a specific hlood disease, characterized in tbe early atages hy morbid changea in the urino-genital organs, that is, it chiefly affecta the generative organs, though it is not confined to these, hnt produces serions geoeral disorders of a peculiar choracter, which most frequently terminatea in death. Like other contogeous diseasea it sometimes assnmes an epizootic form, and heing more of a chronic than an acute malady, and ite conrse heing slow and remittent, it effects, more or less, every organ io the body, producing a state of maraamus, hideous in the extreme, hefore death supervenes. Very little is known of the natnro of the affection; some authorities have imagined it to he allied to humon syphilis, hasing their eupposition on the course of the local aymptoms; this idea has been rejected by others, seeing thot human syphilia is not transmisaihlo to the horse hy inoculatiou, and that mercury acts almost as a specific in thut disease while it is impo'ent in arresting the ravages of this oqnioe disorder.

This disease waa not known until the end of the last centnry when it was first seeo ia Russio (in 1796) and it has sioce invaded Africa, Egypt and the majority of European countries; no mention however, is made of it in Great Britain, Spain and Belgium, ond, as olready mentioned, it appeared in Illinois last fall. The contageona properties of the disease have gentlemen took fifteen healthy mares from a regiment stationed at Tolouse (where the disease had never heen seen end where it has never since eppeered), and presentsd them to affected stallions which were hrought for the purpose from the Depot du Tarhea, whore the disease was then raging. Five of these mares becems affected to a slight degree, the disesse disappearing spontaneonsly. Five others hecame seriously affected, one of which only recovered, thus showiag that five only resisted while four saccumbed to tho disease. It is also worthy of remark that stallions offer more resistance to the contagioa than mares. This maledy occurs in two forms—henign and melignant.

Symptoms of the Benign Form.—This disease appears in the femole in one to fourteen days ofter copulation. The first symptoms are often so slight as not to attract attention. The symptoma are the same es those shawn during *œstrum*, hut in this disease the sexnal desire is unsatiahle. The vaginel mncous membrane is red and discharges a mucopnrulent fluid, which, slight at first, hecomes thick end viscid and coagulates on the adjacent parts; pnstales ahout the size of millett seeds appeer on the vogina. These pastules soon become ulcers, which heal rapidly end ere replaced hy others. There is oedema of the abdomen end extremities and some engorgement of the subnaxillary glands. The symptoms gradually disappear in from two weeks to two months. In the stallion, heyond swelling of the sheoth, this form of *maladie du coit* is unnoticeahle. The henign mey pass into the malignant form in either sex.

Symptoms of the Malignent Form.—In the mere the symptoms appear the same os in the henign form, but soon become more pronounced. Toe lipa of the vulva alternately swell and diminish in size. The auns, mammary gland, and perioeum are swolleu. The vaginal mncous membrane presents forrows, hecomes more infiltrated, and presents blne and yellow patches, and postnles are formed on its surfece. The discharge from the vagina is excoriatiug. Pnstnles may also appear on the external sorface of the lips of the vulva, on the perineom, and inside the thighs; scahs form over them and they heal rapidly. The clitoris is awollen, and the discharge hecomes red ish green and foetid. Urine is voided freqaently and in small quaatities, causing the aoimal much distress. Mares in foal nsually ahort at the third month, and if the foal is horn it is dead or soon dies. The symptoms ere very nacertain in the stallion, as the disesse may remain latent for a long time. The sheath is edematoas, and the swelling may extend in front and hehind it. The testiclea may or may not hecome swollen. The penis also may or may not become altered; sometimes pnrple apota are found, and the glands during erection may he very lerge. The mncous membrane of the nrethra projects in a globular form from the meatns, and is crimson or yellow. The urine is passed in a small jet and with much pain. Paraplymosis, the resnlt of local swelling, is not nncommonly met with.

General Symptoms Common to Both Sexes.—There is a mnco-pnrnlent discherge from the nose, and also e discherge of tears from the eyes. The visible mucous membranes are highly ejected. The coat is dry and the perspiratiou when hreaking ont is offensive. Pressnre over the lumhar region causes pain, and the animal rests first on one hind limh and then on the other. The lymphatic glands in the neighborhood of the genital orgons are engorged, and those in the snhmaxillary space ore similarly offected. The animal is much dehilitated and walks with an nncertain gait; the large joints are swollen and painful, the haunch especially is affected. The pain canses the animsl to lilt its leg while at rest with o sndden jerk.

The appetite is generally pretty good. Often ane or hoth hind extremities hecome paralyzed, and the entire muscular system hecomes atrophied, especially the hind quarters and legs. The nasal membrane hecomes yellow, and the haccal membrane of a purple hue. The mammery gland may inflame and snppnrate. Dnring the incnhatory stage of this disease numerous cataneous tumors form on different parts of the skin. They are small, of medinm size, or large. The small oaes appear and disappear suddenly; the larger ones develop in twenty-four houre, and disappear in from foar to eight days. Chemical analysia of the nrine will demonstrate the presence of alhumen.

Concerning the mode of accesa, there is no evidence to show that it is received throngh any other chaunel than tbrough the generative organs. It is transmitted from the stallion to the mare or *vice versa* in the act of copnlatiou, or it may he transmitted from affected to healthy mares, or even geldings, if the contact of the genital orgone ie possihle. The tranamission is more easily and rapidly effected with the mare than with the stallion, owing to the anatomical difference in their aexnal organa, there heing a much larger surface of mucene membrane for the absorption of the viroa in the mare. Repeated copulationa are, of course, more likely to pro tace the diseaaes than only one, and the highest hred animals are the most susceptible. The only sonrce of danger lies in the introduction of the malady into a country where it is unknown and cannot he recogaized until too lote to prevent mischief. It is therefore the duty of all veterinary surgeone finding animals affected with the molady to warn their clients of their danger, and thereby prevent the apread af the contageon.

From an article on Davis, the leviathan English hookmaker, it is learned thot for the Derby of 1849 he made a hook for Hotspur, and the victory of Flying Dutchman made a difference to him of £50,000. The next year the Derby wae won by Voltigeur, and on tho morning after the race Davis paid away to his ready-money cliente about £40,000, hia payments altogether exceeding £50,000. The yeor following Teddington won, and he laid Charlea Greville, for Sir Joseph Howley, the large het of £30,000 to £2,000; in 1852 Daniel O'Ronrke won and Davis laid Col. Anson £30,000 to £1,000 against the colt; his next het egainat Daniel was £25,000 to £1,000 to Sonford Grahand. Barbarian wea aecond, and it was reckoned that if Barharian hod won it would have been £100,000 hetter for Davis' pocket. In 1853 he made a £100,000 hook on tbe Derby. West Australion won, and Davis paid away £60,000 over that horee. He won right along, notwithstanding his losses, ae he commenced the season of 1853 with £130,000 to his credit at the London and Westminster Bank. He was compelled to retire from the ring in 1858, owing to his lega having hecome paralyzed, worth ahout £60,000.

The Great Hindoo was only six years old when he aired Hanover; Falaetto eeven when Dew Drop wae foaled; King Alfonso seven when Foxhall first saw the light; Spendtbrift eight when Kingston was dropped; Longfellow twelve when Flora first made her appearance, and Billet fifteen when he sired Miss Woodford.

The dam of Prince Wilkes, that next to Patron wee the heat trotter out last eeoson, and thot made a record of 2:16, fooled o foll brother to the Prince last week, and the youngster will he called Red Kiog, heing a red chestnut in color. He has two white ankles hehind and a diamond-shaned star in

Race-Horses at the South.

[The "Mobile Blade."]

Pritchard's Park is about three miles north of Mobile, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It is a high, dry location, being a platean of land comprising two hundred acres, and is fully fifty feet higher than Mobile. On the ground is a large stone, several dwellings and six large stables for the care of horses, adjoining which is one of the very finest race-courses in the country, the track being one mile long and laid off in accordance with the very best design that could be procurred. This season it is filled to overflowing, there not being a single stall unoccupied and even every shed is filled.

One of the stables is occupied by Mr. Green Morris, in which can be found the celebrated horse Sir Dixon, for which Mr. Morris has repeatedly refused the neat sum of $15,000. Sir Dixon is three years old and is a beauty, standing 15.3½ hands high, a brown stallion with a white steer on his forehead, with black legs, mane and tail.

Adjoining Sir Dixon's stall is another celebrity, Favor, for whom Mr. Morris paid $12,000. Favor is six years old and a beauty, stands 15 3 hands high, a bay stallion with black legs, mane and tail and four white feet. Mr. Morris has, besides these celebrities, about ten head, mostly youngsters, and very promising.

At Green Morris' stables can also be found two very celebrated jockeys, Harry Blaylock and the light-weight El. Eilke, and at Tucker's stables can be found another noted light-weight in the person of Pike Barnes, a colored boy.

Mr. Thos. Stevens has stables here also, in which are the celebrated horses Wary and Florimore, with nine other promising youngsters.

Next we come to Mr. R. Tucker's stables, comprising such horses as Gleaner, Bridgelight, Birthday and nine others.

Then follows Mr. Smith of California with a stable containing Cyclone, Susie S and Lila Ferguson and two others.

And last, Mr. G. B. Shawan's stable, of Mobile, who has three most promising young horses. Mamie S., a two-year-old by Buckmaster, who has made the fastest time of any two-year-old on the track this winter, running three furlongs in 38¾ seconds; also Pearl, a three-year-old, by Buckmaster, and Charlie S., also a three-year-old, by Rebel.

Pritchard's is an elegant place to visit and a walk around among the blooded stock, with their intelligent owners and managers, is restful to a great degree. In conversation with Mr. Morris and others they informed us that out of all the horses wintered there this season, it is a wonderful fact that not one of them has been sick an hour, and he attributes this to the admirable situation and location of the park. From the south comes the pure air from the Gulf, while the east, west and north is belted around with the rich, long leaf yellow pine, full of rosin, and every breath is filled with life and strength. The grounds are high and dry, the water cold as ice and clear as crystal, and the track always in good condition. "Why," said Mr. Morris, "you remember what a heavy and continuous rainfall we had on Saturday last, from early morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Well, sir, we worked our horses that evening, and so admirable is the track made, that there was not a spatter on one of them. Why," said he enthusiastically, "I consider Pritchard's Park the best, the very best winter quarters I ever knew, and my only wonder is that there are not 500 horses here; and there would be if turfmen knew more of it. They could afford to come here and buy lumber and build their own stables for the advantages they would gain. The horses can be taken off the cars right at the stable door and put on again for shipment anywhere, there being double side-tracks for the purpose. Your feed is right at the door, with no charge for carting, and I am honest in my convictions that the day is not far distant when Pritchard's Park will be the most-noted winter stable in the South, if not in the whole country."

Gentlemen Breeders.

We would like to see more of our gentlemen owners breeding their own colts. There is some sentiment in winning the Kentucky Derby, Withers, Belmont, Suburban, Lorillard or Omnibus with a colt of one's own breeding, and besides, apart from the personal interests involved, it is better for racing, as it arouses a deeper interest on the part of the owner. To breed winners of the great events is something that appeals to a man's higher feelings and rids racing of being regarded as a mere scramble for speculation in which a race-horse is a merely monetary medium, to be cast aside as soon as he has performed his special mission. Such a state of affairs would bind and hold many men of wealth and position to the turf who now are held by the slender tie of a small racing establishment which can be sold at auction at a few days' notice. Were they to retain their mares and breed them, they would be bound more firmly to the sport, and should they chance to possess a horse of exalted merit the pleasure of retiring him to the stud to sire racers to maintain the prestige of the colors he had carried in triumph would make the tie still stronger.

It was, and is still, the rivalry between the leading noblemen and commoners of England and the planters of the South and the merchants of the North in this country which led them to take a pride in the prowess of the race-horses bred and raced by themselves that gave a stimulus to the sport that sustained it and rendered it respected and popular. We never expect to behold an ideal turf, but we believe in encouraging the efforts of turfmen who have enough sentiment not to regard so magnificent a creature as the thoroughbred horse no better than a pack of cards or a roulette table. —*Spirit of the Times.*

We learn that Messrs. John T. McInnes & Co., Pedigree Stock Agents, of Sydney, N. S. W., have had placed in their hands for disposal the fashionably-bred blood stallion Torpedo. Torpedo is a highly symmetrical thoroughbred, dark brown, stands sixteen hands high. He is sired by Musket (imp.), from Fanny Fisher by imp. Fisherman. It is thus seen that Torpedo has some of the best racing blood in the world in his veins, and, as a stud horse, should be of extreme value. We have already two celebrated sires from New South Wales, Darebin and Sir Modred respectively, whose loss Australian stud masters have already bitterly lamented. Should one of our enterprising breeders secure Torpedo it is very evident we would combine a trio of blood horses not to be surpassed in any civilized portion of the world. We are advised that Torpedo is held at a moderately reasonable figure, but at present the price is not quoted.

Jock Bowen, who recently went to Kentucky in search of something in the trotting line that would do to go down the Circuit with next summer is back in Boston and says that he could not get what he wanted at a fair price. The recent public sales in the blue-grass regions have seen well-bred horses that had not much speed go at such big figures that the men who own "some enough" trotters will not let them go at the old-time prices.

An Expert on His Travels.

Among the racing men who took a winter trip to Europe for the recuperation of their health is Michael F. Dwyer of the noted Dwyer Brothers, and in a recent interview on his return he gives some interesting reminiscences of his travels. After visiting some of the Germen watering places for his health he made for the Riviera, commencing at Nice. "Here," he remarked, "I saw some very good racing, principally steeplechasing; but I didn't see the best horses, as they are not run in the winter time. One race I saw was for a prize of $4,000. While staying at Nice I took a run down to Monte Carlo, which is only an hour's ride. I saw there the pigeon-shooting contest. The prize of $20,000 was won by an English gentleman by the name of Seton, I believe. There were some seventy of them who shot, nearly all of them nobles from all parts of Europe. Dukes, lords and heroes were there in profusion. Each contestent had twelve pigeons to shoot at, and Mr. Seton was the only one who shot his twelve straight. George Lorillard did it in 1870. I enjoyed looking at them, but don't shoot much myself. I like to bet on them, though. I also went through the gambling house at Monte Carlo. I didn't stay long. I didn't understand the gaming. Everyone was gambling, men and women alike. They all seemed to be very nice, respectable people. They were nearly all French people, and as I cannot speak or understand French I didn't know what they were saying. They seemed to be very fair. When they lost they put their money down without a word. I saw no other Americans there and few Englishmen.

"In Paris I went to the races frequently, but towards the end they were postponed owing to the cold, which caused the tracks to freeze hard over night. I bet on the races at Paris and paid the entire expense of my trip with my winnings. The race-tracks are just outside the city and are owned by the city, which, I believe, rents them to private parties. The tracks are very fine and are away ahead of ours. Running and steeplechasing are the craze, while trotting is an unknown quantity. The course at Auteuil was one of the finest tracks, and is laid out expressly for steeplechasing. It is in the form of a figure S and is provided with all the necessary fixings. In this country, of course, the tracks are not laid out for this purpose and steeplechasing is but a pastime, generally not more than one race taking place in a day. I saw some very good horses in Paris and some good running, but there also the best horses are not run in the winter time. The betting, too, was very light, as I understand it always is at this time of the year. The betting is mostly done by bookmakers, as in this country. When the racing stopped I was deprived of my principal enjoyment."

With regard to the coming season and its prospects, Mr. Dwyer said:

"That is a thing I can't say much about, as it is impossible to see ahead. Horses are well one day and sick the next. It's a game of chance. We have twenty-six two year-olds which have never run. We propose using them this season, but what they can do remains to be seen. We'll start into racing just as soon as the season opens and will race right through, rain or shine, just as *The World* gets its news by sending out its men without regard to place, time or weather."

The Grand National.

One of the most popular racing events in England is the Blue Ribbon Steeplechase that drew a large attendance to Liverpool on the 28th March. The event was won by an extreme outsider, E. W. Baird's Playfair, a four-year-old with 147 pounds, by Reppondier, the dam a half-bred by Rattlehones, with the odds of 40 to 1 against him. It was 12 to 1 against Mr. Maher's Trist mare Frigate, aged, with 156 pounds, who, strange to relate, had already been second twice before in this same race, and it was claimed she would have won had she not got tangled up with Usna, the favorite, who broke down at the brook. The race was over a rattling good country, about four miles and a half, and of the forty-five original subscribers there were twenty that faced the starter.

A curious fact connected with this cross-country event is that many good judges of steeplechase stock pin their faith on half-breds, although, in fact, the horses thus entered are almost of thoroughbred stock. If an English Squire is asked his reason for this opinion, he will allude to some of the renowned winners of this race who were half-bred, and also to the fact that most of the fashionable hunting stock is bred that way. But with such a large field of horses it is almost imperative for the winner to possess sufficient speed to take his place with, or close up to, the leading division. The other attraction was the Sefton Park Plate of 500 guineas, for two-year-olds, a dash of five furlongs, that had four starters, with Capt. Machell's Spoleta, the favorite, at 5 to 4 on. She won by a length from Mr. Ransford's Yummy, with Mr. Arthur James' P and O a bad third, and Mr. Fawcett's Fatima last. The betting was 9 to 4 against Yummy, and 7 to 1 each P and O and Fatima. The backers of the favorites thus were reconped for some of their losses in the chief event of the day.

Racing in the West Indies is sensational, like the sport is elsewhere. Recently, writes *The Sportsman*, on the second day of the Kingston races, near Jamaica, W. I., in the Selling Stakes, on the horses coming to the post the hit of one of the starters—Mr. M. C. Morgan's chestnut horse Manitoba—by some unaccountable means slipped out of the horse's mouth, and away he bounded at full speed. The boy, not losing his presense of mind, gradually reached forward and, by laying himself along the horse's neck, managed by the time the half-mile post was reached to replace the snaffle, and, righting himself, pulled and brought back his horse and subsequently won the race. This feat was all the more difficult as Manitoba stands about 16 hands, and is a lengthy animal. In the stand the bat went round and when the boy returned from the scales he found himself the fortunate possessor of $30. Is there any record of a similar performance on the part of a jockey?

The fact that Miss Woodford, that won more money than any other animal that ever ran on the American turf, is now in the breeding ranks, recalls the fact that her dam, Fancy Jane, was purchased by Bowen & Co. for a barrel of whisky, the market value of which was about $60. Fancy Jane had but two foals, Belle of Runnymede and Miss Woodford, but they were good ones.

The directors of the Agricultural Park Association of Santa Rosa met recently to arrange the plans for the next fair. It was reported that of the $1,500 considered as necessary for the success of the fair $1,250 had also been secured, with an excellent prospect of collecting the remainder. The speed programme and premium list are being arranged with great care.

Racing Dates for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Spring .April 10 to 14	Oakland Fair....Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
P. C. B. H. A., S. F....April 21 to 28	Marysville Fair..Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
Eureka Jockey Club, Eu.July 4 to 7	Sacramento State Fair Sept 3 to 15
Los Angeles Fair.....Aug. 6 to 11	Stockton Fair..... Sept. 15 to 22
Ione Fair.....Aug. 7 to 10	San Jose Fair .....Sept. 21 to 29
Santa Rosa Fair....Aug. 13 to 18	Quincy(District No.11) Sept. 24 to 29
Petalnma Fair.....Aug. 20 to 25	Salinas Fair.. ..... Oct. 1 to 6
Eldorado Fair.....Aug 20 to 25	National Trotting Stallion Stake Oct 20th.
Chico Fair.....Aug. 20 to 25	

NEVADA.

Reno State Fair.....Sept. 17 to 22.

NORTHWESTERN.

Salt Lake, Utah.....June 2 to 7	Spokane, W. T..... Sept. 4 to 8
Helena, Mont., Spring..July 4 to 7	Eugene City, Oregon...Sept. 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont ....July 18 to 22	Colfax, W. T..... Sept. 10 to 15
Butte City, Mont.....Aug. 6 to 11	Hillsboro, Oregon....Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair..Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or., State Fair .Sept. 17 to 22
Missoula, Mont..Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	Walla Walla, W. T..... Oct. 1 to 6

EASTERN.

New Orleans, La.....April 2 to 7	Jerome Park....May 29 to June 12
Memphis, Tenn .....April 14 to 21	Cedarhurst..... May 30
Washington, D. C..Apr. 26 to May 5	Kansas City, Mo.....June 12 to 21
Nashville, Tenn..Apr. 28 to May 5	Sheepshead Bay .June 14 to July 4
Lexington, Ky.....May 7 to 12	Chicago, Ill... ..June 23 to July 14
Baltimore, Md..... May 8 to 12	Monmouth Park..July 4 to Aug. 10
Louisville, Ky.....May 14 to 24	Chicago, Ill ..... Sept 1 to 3
Brooklyn, L. I.....May 15 to 30	Jerome Park ..... Oct. 2 to 13
Latonia, Ky.....May 26 to June 2	Kansas City, Mo . Oct. 27 to Nov. 8
St. Louis, Mo.....May 26 to June 9	

Hounds Against Horses.

The question as to the relative speed of horses and hounds has, for a couple of hundred years, been a mooted point among the sporting squires of England, and the point has never been definitely settled owing to the difficulties of carrying out the match on fair conditions. It is well known that a crack pack of fox-hounds, on a strong scent, across a heavy country hedged about with difficult jumps, will outrun a large field of well-mounted and straight-going riders; but then the adherents of the horse claim that this is mainly due to the faculty with which the hounds manage to clear the obstacles, and that the hunter is the fastest over a fair going level turf. Some thirty years since the argument was renewed in a gathering of some of the leading sportsmen of England, among whom were Colonel Peel, Lord Glasgow, the Earl of Stamford, the Duke of Beanfort and Admiral Rous, and finally a match was made for a thousand guineas between a chosen pack of fox-hounds and a pick of six horses of any breed, across the Newmarket Heath on the celebrated Beacon track, the course of the great four mile races. The match created the greatest excitement, but it had to be abandoned as it was clearly shown that any unprincipled knave could throw the hounds off one drag, such as a bag of aniseed, by the use of a more powerful scent run across the line and thus could easily upset all the calculations and investments made in the event.

This scheme was recalled to mind by the following article by Rapier in a recent issue of the *London Sporting and Dramatic News*. "Over the Beacon Course which would a man back, horse or hound? The cautious reader will reply, "Which horse, and which hound?" It would be, in fact, a near thing so far as can be judged, if good animals were chosen on both sides for the match, for the matter has not been lately tested. A correspondent sends me an extract from a rare old book which shows that hounds can go—they could, and the chances are that they have rather gained speed than lost it—at a much greater pace than most persons would imagine. "A match was made between Mr. Meynell and Mr. Barry to run a couple of each other's hounds a drag from the rubbing houses at Newmarket town end to the rubbing houses at the starting-post of the Beacon Course"—my correspondent here omits the all-important fact that this is a distance of four miles and a quarter—"for 500 guineas. The famous Will Crane was applied to to train Mr. Barry's hounds, of which Bluecap was four, and Wanton three years old. The hounds were sent to Rivenhall, in Essex, and were exercised regularly three times a week upon Tiptree Heath. The ground chosen was turf, and the distance over which it was taken was from eight to ten miles."—Crane probably knew what he was about; now it would be thought that running this distance would have a tendency to make them slow.—"The hounds were in training for one month; their food consisting of oatmeal, milk and boiled sheep's trotters. At length the drag was drawn over the distance previously agreed on, and the four hounds laid on the scent. Mr. Barry's Bluecap came in first; Wanton very close to Bluecap, second. Mr. Meynell's Richmond was beat by upwards of one hundred yards, and the bitch never ran in at all. The ground was crossed over in eight minutes and a few seconds. Threescore horses having started with the hounds, Cooper, Mr. Barry's huntsman, was the first up, but the mare he rode was completely blind at the conclusion. There were only twelve horses up out of the sixty; and Will Crane, who was mounted upon Rib, a King's Plate horse, was only twelfth. The odds before starting were 7 to 4 in favor of Mr. Meynell, whose hounds, it is said, were fed, during the time of training, entirely with legs of mutton."

The Racing Tracks at the East.

About a month since the trainers at the Coney Island, Monmouth Park and Brooklyn tracks were congratulating themselves on the mild weather and good condition of the ground that enabled them to prepare their horses for their spring engagements in good style, but according to the latest dispatches in the *Sporting World* a great change has come about, and the trainers, for the most part, feel that they have lost the decided advantage which they once held. That journal states: "With a few exceptions the horses retain their good looks, but they are unquestionably backward in training. The blizzard was the first real obstacle they had to deal with. From that they soon recovered, however, with a loss of not more than three days' work. The unseasonable weather which has prevailed for the last two week or more has been the real cause of all the trouble. The grounds about the stables at the different tracks is so soft and hard by turns that the horses cannot safely be moved about. Only a limited amount of work can be done by any of the horses, and even that under the most unfavorable circumstances. So far as the tracks are concerned none of them are fit for use, and, if the present unseasonable weather continues, it is not likely that they will be ready for the harrow for another week This state of affairs is what causes so much anxiety on the part of the Coney Island horsemen. Many of the horses have engagements to fill at Washington, but it is doubtful if any of them can get ready in time for that meeting. The Boulevard is in good shape, and it is used as a working ground. To reach this road in safety and get the horses back to their respective stables without accident is no matter. Mud, slush and frozen snow is still to be found every side. Until the weather becomes settled the Coney Island horses cannot be given any fast work with safety

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, *or beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. **Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.**

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, April 7, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Little Black Jug, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Manbrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

The Stallion Stakes.

We supposed that there were few Californians, at all conversant with trotting affairs, who had not a fair knowledge regarding the Stallion Stakes, though it seems that a correspondent of the New York *Spirit of the Times* is lamentably ignorant. He gets the "National" and the "Grand" jumbled together, so that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to separate them, and in giving the records of the horses named in the National he has incorporated three errors. That of Guy Wilkes is placed at 2:15, whereas 2:15¼ is the mark, and to that might be added the interrogation point. Stamboul is set down at 2:23, 2:17½ being the proper figure, and Woodnut credited with 2:25½ when he is entitled to 2:19¼. Jim Mulvenna got his record of 2:27¾ nearly four years ago when he was an overgrown four-year-old, and this will be his first season on the track since that time. Rexford got his record of 2:24 when a three-year-old, and this might have been stated as "showing cause" for taking a chance against six horses which had beaten 2:20.

In order that our far-away readers may understand the situation, especially those which have been misled by statements in the eastern papers, it will be proper to give a brief history of the stakes. In a conversation with B. C. Holly, the owner of Woodnut, last fall he said he would match his horse against any stallion in the State. We congratulated him on having so good a horse and on the pluck displayed in the offer, suggesting that a stallion stake be gotten up which would be more acceptable from every point of view than a match. He assented, and our agreement was to bear in mind and agitate the subject when the right time came. That time came on the last day of 1887, and in an article in the issue of that date the stake was outlined similar in details to those subsequently adopted, the greatest change being in the amount of stake and forfeits. Five hundred each was the sum first mentioned, but on January 7th of this year we met Mr. Ariel Lathrop and Mr. Corbitt, and at their suggestion it was changed to $1,000 each, as that would be more likely to induce eastern owners to make nominations. Every week an article was published advocating the getting up of the stake, and Captain N. T. Smith having consented to take charge, the advertisement appeared in due form on January 21st. In that it was called the "National," and the time fixed for decision the 20th of October.

At the Annual Meeting of the Directors of the California State Agricultural Society, the latter part of January, a resolution was carried that the Grand Stallion Stake be given, the amount being $500 each, half forfeit, the society adding $500 for each starter up to four, the ad. appearing in the issue of February 4th. This was truly *grand* support, and though the inception of the idea can not be justly credited to the State Fair as the *Spirit* correspondent intimates, the endorsement, as it may be termed, strengthened the position. Both closed at the same time, and the only reason that the National secured nine nominations and the Grand five was that the former gave more time for preparation after the close of the stud season.

We suppose that six of the nine nominations in the National are engaged in the stud, though Director, Woodnut and Antevolo are the only ones advertised, so that the others may be restricted if not marked "private." Two of these "public stallions" we know were not named in the Grand on that account, as it was more than probable that the season would have to run until the first of July to meet engagements, many of which were incurred before the advertisement of the Grand appeared. It is not improbable that both will become "annual events," and should that be the case there will be extra inducements to retire stallions which are intended to trot at an earlier date. By closing on the first of June there will be space enough to "get in order" by the time the State Fair, and then, too, owners who can afford to keep stallions out of the stud will see "money in sight" to hazard the loss of service. The prospects are also favorable for our young stallions to enter into successful competition with older horses, and in that case promising colts can be kept from stud service, or restricted to so few mares as not to interfere with their trotting at the State Fair. We sincerely hope that the result of the stakes now on the tapis will be such as to insure the continuance of both.

The Boom in Trotters.

While we never fancied the expression, the word "boom" has become incorporated so thoroughly with any extraordinary rise of value that it has crowded synonyms entirely out. The *Kentucky Stock Farm* predicts that present prices will not go down, and that in place of depreciating there will be a constant increase in the valuation of trotting stock. The views of the editor of that paper are presented in this paper, and while concurring in them in the main, we shall not be surprised to see "slack times" prevail occasionally. Never likely to retrocede to the prices which ruled a few years ago, but some fluctuations and changes due to causes which will always operate. That first-class and fashionably-bred trotting stock will always command as high, and even higher prices than are now given is so nearly certain that it may be accepted as fully as the future of anything of like nature can be predicted. But that there will be changes in the ruling fashions is still more certain. One family may lead this year, another the next, and still another and another, until each of the whole series "takes a turn." Still, dependence must not be placed on those tribes which fall far below the standard, and breeders who do not keep fairly up with the march of progress will be left.

There is one class which will always bring remuneration, and, if coupled with other qualities, the very highest prices; that is in the slang of the stables "good-lookers." Now, a woolly-coated, rat-tailed gelding, if capable of winning in his class, may be sold for a large figure, though even for track purposes a still larger sum will be paid for one that had not these drawbacks. If a male or female, however, the possession of great speed would not make amends, and there would be a serious depreciation. With animals intended for the stud and road horses, size, form and beauty are merchantable qualities in any market, and the breeder who aims at producing speed in conjuction with other valuable characteristics will rarely be out of fashion. The glamourie which brilliant performances shed on a family may hide palpable defects. A sire with a very fast record, if formed after the pattern of a draft horse, is likely to overshadow one with a slower mark though faultless in proportion. It is not borne in mind that he trots fast in spite of false configuration, and that the exception does not invalidate the rule "that good form is a token of superiority." Let the endeavor be to breed and rear animals which can trot fast, stay the distance, are of good size, proper form, the handsomer the better, and boom or no boom the breeder who is successful in securing these advantages, although falling off a shade in the first-named, will meet with reward.

A Question of Breeding.

An editorial in the N. Y. *Spirit of the Times* is copied in this paper which has the above heading. The controversy originating from Mr. Hamlin's first communication can hardly be called a question of breeding, but more properly a challenge from the owner of Manbrino King especially directed against the get of Jerome Eddy and Phallas. The former is claimed to be an undeveloped sire, the others examplars of the bad effects of "campaigning" on procreative capacity. The acorn was planted in such fertile soil that contrary to all rules governing ordinary growth it spread into a "grand old oak with its hundred arms so strong" in so short a period as to lead to the belief that there must have been a touch of diablerie akin to the famous demonstrations which East Indian magicians present.

It is not likely that a single convert has been gained on either side. Competent judges will breed to sires which rate both ways, the advantage, however, being that when other things are equal the horse with a fast record will obtain the preference. Buyers, too, will be guided in their choice by the same data, as was illustrated by the Kellogg sale when Director's offspring went over a trio of thousands in more than one instance, whereas, had the only recommendation been a son of Dictator and Dolly without a record, not a half of the amount would have been realized. Now as none of the get of Director have shown in public, the estimate was formed on 2:17 and the "grand campaign" he made previous to his going into the stud.

Undeveloped sires will be rated in accordance with what near relations have done after development, and brothers to celebrities stand higher than those of more remote relationship.

In one respect those classed as undeveloped will have the advantage, provided Mr. Hamlin's mark of 2:22 be taken as the line of division. There are so few trotting stallions which have done that "or better," in comparison with the army above it that the odds are at least fifty to the faster are "campaigning" those which have not one in favor of the slower. More than that, as while shown speed enough to warrant even shadowy expectations of winning are placed in the stud, and thus their progeny is multiplied while their swifter competitors are gaining track honors. That years of training and trotting in races operate against the procreative faculties, is not sustained by the records. There are good reasons that mares that have been kept in training for years are injuriously affected by their maternal functions lying dormant, and even then Beeswing has Newminster; Alice Hawthorn produces Thormanby, and Reel has a string of cracks to her credit. Should disease result from training or trotting in races, there would be good grounds for rejection. That stops campaigning, however, and the evidence of hardiness of constitution, which is the best shown by performing great feats without injury, is a strong recommendation for the stud. The two greatest sons of Hambletonian are Electioneer and George Wilkes. That is, a vote of the trotting horse men of the whole country would so decide the question. The former is presented as an example of undeveloped capacity, the latter is awarded a prominent place on the other side. Electioneer *was* developed. Those who remember the "work" which Dan Mace gave horses under his charge will not dispute that the work was trying, and we have seen him give one lesson which was as severe an ordeal as trotting in a hotly contested race. His speed was developed so that inside of a 2:20 rate could be shown at any time, and the past tense need not be used as he still can show that flight of speed. So far as our knowledge extends, the only cause for him not being called upon to trot in races was an injury to his knee, and had the protection of boots, and the guards, which a better system of shoeing presents, been called upon, he would have ranked as a fast public trotter. Few will claim that if Electioneer had trotted in races from the time he was old enough until brought to California that he would have failed. Neither is it likely that George Wilkes would have done less in the stud had he never started in a race, and taking these as reasonable propositions it must be accepted that development has nothing to do with the faculty of reproduction. If the germ be there, fructification will follow, provided the soil in which the

embryo is placed he adapted to receive it, and that stallions of both classes which have been successful would also have shown "potency" under reversed conditions.

Mr. Hamlin, in his late challenges, viz, to trot Bell Hamlin against Harry Wilkes, Oliver K. and Prince Wilkes, left a weak spot which was sure to be turned against him. He named "2 in 3" as the distance, and the retort was obvious and not long in coming, that the Wilkes Clan were not "short horses." From the publication of Mr. Hamlin's first letter we anticipated a heated controversy, and the expectation was not balked, although we must express regret that it has partly degenerated into personalities.

First of April.

If Christmas comes but once a year it is eagerly anticipated very many times before its advent, especially by those who are still in the morning of life. But the coming of the day when it will be within legal limits to capture the greatest charm of the angler, if not so universally desired, it is just as eagerly anticipated by those who delight in the gentle sport. Age does not govern. The boy who is just entering his teens, youth with the faintest trace of moustache telling that the score of years is not yet rounded, manhood in its prime and also so far along that the joints are becoming a trifle stiff, and old age, provided you measure old age by a handful of lustrums, all interested.

From a perusal of the pleasant communication of our Los Gatos correspondent, "J. D. M." we are led to believe that a still longer period of anticipation would be preferable, and though May Day is quite an advance into a California springtime, it might be better to make that the opening date, that is if the poachers can be handled. As it now stands the pirates of the streams have the best of the provision, and true sportsmen suffer. If the suggestion of our assistant, who has charge of that department, be acted upon, one class of wrong-doers will be deterred. By accompanying the charge with absolute proof of guilt due publicity shall be given, and if the offenders are of the highest standing, socially, financially, politically, or in any other way held to be beyond law, they shall be placed on a pedestal of a height in accordance therewith.

Our trout-fishing days are among the remembrances of a past not altogether "dim and misty," but so far removed from later scenes that there is something of a weird and ghostly feeling as they are recalled. Still there is a pleasure in the acquisition, and as we look into the red embers which are settling in the grate, "harking back," for the best part of half a century, there are pictures, dim at first, becoming clearer in outline, lights and shadows which bring back the streams, lakelets, hills, valleys and mountains of Northern Pennsylvania as they were when the woods were big. "Big woods," indeed, when miles could be traversed without running across a "clearing" of even a few acres, and not a roof-tree with the exception, perhaps, of the ridge-pole of a hunter's cabin with its covering of hemlock boughs. Neither railways nor stage routes to bring city folks within leagues of Nature's grand preserves; no necessity for laws to protect. But these halcyon days could not last. There came the clatter and roar of iron wheels over steel roadways, and the white vapor floated above where stream and river joined. The screech of the locomotive was the death knell of trout. Rugged as were the mountains, there were deer-paths which followed the course of the streams, and albeit that thick were the tangles of laurel and witch-hopple, it did not require an unusual degree of angling enthusiasm to surmount what difficulties were in the way.

With penalties strictly enforced, California will always be the paradise of the disciples of Walton. Good old Izaak! It is not at all surprising that he lived to within six years of a century, and as a memento of his good wishes to human kind, left a will which is as full of charity and good will as the "Compleate Angler." Although the steam-propelled steed is now careering through many of the valleys and over not a few of the mountains of the Golden Coast, tapping fishing grounds in profusion, there are natural obstacles in the way of such thorough ravage as followed ease of travel in the country mentioned. Pursue the course mapped by our correspondent, give the small fry a chance, and generations of anglers hereafter will cherish the memory of those who have been instrumental in securing the legacy.

It may be that a century from now some ardent devotee of rod and line will run across an old volume of the Breeder and Sportsman and offer a prayer for the repose of the souls of writers who have done so much in that department. The thoughts of the good which may follow their appeals in a measure reconciles us for the loss of space which horse-affairs so urgently demand. There is another cheering hope, that being that ere long there will be room enough for all. Forty pages will be none too much.

Sister in Blood.

There is a wealth of the juciest and richest herbage now in the oval which is bounded by the Oakland track. Dry ground, too, and a better pasture for mares and foals it would be difficult to find. For all that there were two mares there under our charge which kept us a trifle uneasy, especially Gabilan Maid, (a sister to Lady Ellen, the dam of the victorious two-year-old Ella,) and who was due to Electioneer on March 15th. Morning and evening a watch was kept for indications that the event was close at hand, though it was important that grass should not be replaced by the best of hay, oats, etc., until it was imperative to make the change. When there was an excess of ten days, however, it was thought better not to wait for further developments, and she was brought to the place where the "gilt-edged" youngster was to make its first appearance. The debut was on Easter morning, and a finer could not be desired for entering on the stage of equine life, and though the hoped-for "boy bairn" did not come, there was a grand bay filly with a touch of white on each pastern of the hind feet behind, and a small white speck on the front of the same part of the anatomy. Big and strong this sister in blood to Ella, and we shall not stand alone in being disappointed if she does not prove worthy of the relationship.

The mare which accompanied Gabilan Maid from Salinas is by Antelope, and her dam very nearly, if not quite, thoroughbred. She was due the 14th of March, and at the time of writing, April 5th, does not appear to be within several days of foaling. While mares usually overrun eleven months, the average being in the neighborhood of an excess of eight days, there seems to be a difference in years in this respect, and this season foals have been carried longer than usual. A mare belonging to Mr. Macdonough, of San Francisco, went exactly a year, and a filly at that, though, by the way, we never believed that sex made any difference. Last season a mare belonging to Mr. Cropsy, of Pleasanton, went within two days of a year, had also a filly and the only foal of our own which came previous to eleven months was Sir Thad by Thad Stevens, from Lady Amanda.

John A. Goldsmith gives a very roseate impression as to the trotting prospects at the East, and informs us that never has there been such a demand for highly bred stock as is the case this season, and that at the best average prices ever realized. He says that the Associations are offering large purses, say of $5,000 and upwards, for all classes down even to the three-minute class, and that a green horse that is entered through the Circuit and can show a 2:22 and 2:24 gait through an extended race, can command almost any price. Mr. Goldsmith also states that great interest is being shown there in the California National Stallion Race, so that on both sides of the Rocky Mountains it promises to be one of the sensational events of the year.

We are pleased to hear that a meeting will be held to-day at Napa City with a view of organizing a District Fair Association in conjunction with that of Vallejo. Some of Napa's enterprising citizens, Messrs. Etee, Even, Coombs Brothers, Loeber among the number, have canvassed the project thoroughly so as to be assured of its success. The track would give large returns to the town and county, as also to the springs, and would also materially heighten the attractions of Napa's pretty valley.

John A. Goldsmith has sold to Mr. W. Corbitt the mare Sister and a black Director filly, her dam by Blackbird, for $5,500. Sister was a fine public performer, with a record of 2:19¾, by Admiral from Flora, the dam of Huntress, 2:28½, she being by Black Prince. This mare ought to prove a very valuable addition to the San Mateo Stud Farm, that, with the enterprise and judgment shown by Mr. Corbitt, promises to be one of the first breeding farms of the State.

According to the Vallejo *Chronicle* there is a prospect of a new race park, with pavilion, grand stand and other necessary improvements being built on the Trull tract near that town. A large number of business men were out recently to view the location. They are much pleased with the idea of having a park convenient to the town, and it is hoped the idea will materialize into a reality.

The report was spread around in this city that, owing to some misunderstanding between the lessee of the track and the management of the Los Angeles Turf Club, the Spring races would not come off. We are, however, in receipt of a letter from Mr. E. A. DeCamp, the Secretary, stating that the meeting would positively be held, commencing on the 10th inst., as announced.

Requests for stables for horses engaged at the coming spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association are pouring in on the Secretary, and there will be more horses at the track at this meeting than ever before in the history of the track or the Association. There will be ample accommodation for all, but the Association cannot guarantee stalls for horses not engaged.

H. W. Johnston has moved his stock from the Ela Hills Farm to Hemet Valley, San Diego County, and writes that he has a colt by Dashwood, he by Legal Tender, the sire of Rowdy Boy (pacer, 2:13½), the dam Pogonip (pacer), full sister to the dam of Arrow, which he thinks is the greatest pacer on the Coast to-day.

The chestnut filly by Somnus, dam Geraldine by Yattendon, which was one of the lot brought from Sidney by Mr. J. K. Newton last month, was purchased by Mr. Newton for Senator Hearst, and she has been sent down to the San Simeon ranch. She is a handsome filly and a royally bred one.

Bolero and Adeline have been entered in most of the handicaps and all-aged stakes at Monmouth Park and Coney Island, and the trotting turf is likely to see very little of Frank Van Ness for a season at least. He is training his own horses and doing well with them.

We were in error as to the engagement of Surlusm in the Kentucky Derby and abandon that position entirely. We made the statement on what seemed to be good authority, but know now that we were misinformed. The first engagements of the Hearst stable are St. Louis.

A gentleman in Canada, who has hunted his own horse in company with Alf Estill, says that the ex-Californian has developed into a first-class jumper. "If he's got speed he ought to win plenty of good jumping races," said he. Speed is the one thing Estill did have in 1886.

The eastern sporting papers say that Sam Gamble is buying mares for W. S. Hobart of this city. When Sam went East it was understood that he made the journey in the interest of the Cook Farm. Possibly he had commissions from Mr. Hobart also.

W. B. Starr, a young trainer from St. Helena, has taken up his quarters at the Vallejo track. The St. Helena papers express the regret that they have no track near that city so that the training money should be expended in that vicinity.

Mr. Goldsmith has transferred his lares and penates to San Mateo, and it is said that he has engaged with Mr. Corbitt at a stated yearly salary, with contingencies.

Through the influence of W. S. Barnes, Jockey Andy McCarthy, who was ruled off at New Orleans is to be reinstated April 7.

Foals of 1888.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

March 27, brown colt by Wildidle, dam imp. Petroleuse by Plebeian, from Resolution by Lecturer.

March 29, brown filly by Flood, dam imp. Music by Prince Charlie, from imp. Mutiny by Adventurer.

April 1, bay colt by Flood, dam imp. Queen Bess by Strathconan, from England's Queen by King of Trumps.

TROTTERS.

March 28, bay colt by Nephew, dam Patti by Don Victor, from Prussian Maid by Signal.

March 29, brown filly by Electioneer, dam Barbara Maid by A. W. Richmond, from Barbara by Bald Chief.

March 29, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Cora by Don Victor, from Clarabel by Abdallah Star.

April 2, bay filly by Electricity, dam Mayflower by St. Clair.

At Vina. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

March 29, chestnut colt by Piedmont, dam Evangeline by Longfellow, from Robin Girl by Ecquirer.

March 31, bay colt by Clay, dam Mollie Shelton by Rifleman, from Eva Bascomb by Lodi.

April 2, chestnut filly by Whips, dam Enticia by Robert E. Lee, son of St. Clair.

At Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

February 14, 1888, bay colt by Powhattan, dam Patula by Pat Maloy; second dam Lulu Horton by imp. Albion.

February 14th, Virga by Virgil, slipped foal.

February 15th, bay or brown colt by Powhattan, dam Vis-a-vis by Virgil; second dam Kentucky Bell by Lexington.

February 15th, bay filly by Miser, dam Minnarette by imp. Buckden; second dam Bannarette by Lexington.

February 18th, chestnut filly by Powhattan, dam Lotta (dam of Glenmore).

February 23d, bay colt by King Alfonso, dam Asteria by Planet; second dam Austria by imp. Australian.

March 2d, bay or brown filly by Falsetto, dam Fanchon by imp. Australian; second dam Idlewild by Lexington.

March 9th, bay filly by Pat Maloy, dam imp. Queencraft by Kingcraft.

March 13th, bay filly by King Alfonso, dam Penumbis by Pat Maloy.

March 21st, bay filly by Falsetto, dam Anxiety by Alarm.

March 22d, chestnut colt by King Alfonso, dam Pearl Thorn (sister to Bob Miles) by Pat Maloy.

March 23d, bay or brown colt (got in England) by The Rake, dam imp. Flora Macdonald by Knight of the Garter.

March 26th, bay colt by King Alfonso, dam Cottona by imp. Blue Mantle.

March 27th, bay filly by King Alfonso, dam flirtation by imp. Glenelg; second dam Finework by Lexington; third dam imp. Filagree.

March 28th, bay colt by Falsetto, dam Mollie Wood by Lexington

Property of Mr. F. H. Lewin, New York, N. Y.

Feb. 12th, bay filly by Macduff, dam Simplicity by imp. Eclipse; second dam Vanity.

Feb. 17th, bay or brown filly by Powhattan, dam Mintdrop by Bullion; second dam Simplicity.

March 18th, chestnut filly by Powhattan, dam Fashionette by Battle Axe; second dam Etiquette Jr. by imp. Eclipse.

March 20th, chestnut filly by King Alfonso, dam Helpmate by imp. Warminster; second dam imp. Casemate; by Chatham.

Property of Appleby & Johnson, New York.

March 19th, bay filly by King Alfonso, dam Contessa by imp. Ill-Used; second dam The Countess by Kentucky.

Property of Mr. G. Mannheimer, New York, N. Y.

March 20th, 1888, bay colt by Powhattan, dam Mamie M. by imp Saxon; second dam Viola by imp. Eclipse, third dam Cognette by Lexington. This mare and foal will be sold at the Woodburn sale May 3d, 1888.

Property of Mr. P. M. West, Charlestown, Indiana.

March 27th, chestnut colt by Lisbon, dam Cheerful.

Names Claimed.

By H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles.

Sio, for bay colt, small white star in forehead, foaled March 20, 1888, by Judge Salisbury, dam Elwood, full sister to Arrow by A. W. Richmond.

Trebizono, brown colt with black points, foaled April 27, 1888, by Stamboul, dam Elwood by A. W. Richmond.

Larco, grey colt foaled 1885, by A. W. Richmond, dam Maud Smith by Overland.

Rana, grey colt foaled 1886, by A. W. Richmond, dam Maud Smith by Overland.

Tocuish, black colt foaled August 10, 1885, by Dashwood, dam Namouna, full sister to Len Rose, by A. W. Richmond.

By G. W. Hancock, Sacramento.

Easter Wilkes, bay colt black points, foaled April 1st, 1888, by Guy Wilkes, dam by Nutwood; second dam by St. Clair.

By E. F. Fallon, San Francisco.

Abbie F., for bay filly, star in forehead, foaled by Judge McKinstry, dam Lottie L. by Wildidle.

The Germans have invented horseshoes for bad roads. This is how they do it: The blacksmith, when finishing a horse's shoe, punches a hole in the two ends. When the shoe is cold he taps in a screw thread and screws into the shoe, when on the horse's foot, a sharp pointed stud of an inch in length. With shoes thus fitted the horse travels securely over the worst possible roads. Both riding, driving and draught horses are shod in the same way. When the horse comes to the stable the groom unscrews the pointed stud and screws in a button, so that no damages can happen to the horse and the screw holes are prevented from filling. When the horse is going out the groom takes out the button and screws in the pointed stud. There is no fear of the horse coming back with broken knees or strained sinews, and the public are spared the sight of horses down or slipping in all directions.

From the report of Secretary Herbert, of the Monterey District Colt Stakes Association, it appears that owners of ten colts have paid the second entrance fee for the stakes of 1888, making sixteen that did not come to time, the original entries having been twenty-six. There are twenty entries for the stakes of 1889.

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley, 2:20¼; Homestake (pacer), 2:16¼; Flora B., 2:33¼; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a new mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle and flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all bay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18¼; Nerea, 2:23¼; Bickford, 2:29¼; Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 1888 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morsehead proprietor, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Terms $50 for the Season, with the usual return privileges. Good pasture $3.00 per month.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular to

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,

10mr **Or H. FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma**

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

Spring Meeting 1888.

April 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards; maidens, if three years old, allowed 7 pounds, if four years old or upwards allowed 12 pounds. ONE MILE.

2.—CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. HALF A MILE Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

3.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second, for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three-year-olds allowed 5 pounds; if four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

4.—THE TIDAL STAKES for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

SECOND DAY.

5.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 pounds; of four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. MILE HEATS.

6.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds and upwards. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; 2 pounds allowed for each $100 less down to $1,000; then 1 pound for each $100 less down to $300. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

7.—THE VERNAL STAKES, for two-year-olds, $10 each, p p, with $300 added, second to receive $30. Winner of the California Stake on the first day to carry 3 pounds extra; horses starting in that race and not placed allowed 3 pounds. FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

8.—THE PACIFIC DERBY, for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A HALF. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

THIRD DAY.

9.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. Conditions as in No. 6. ONE MILE.

10.—THE GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

11.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winners of any race at this meeting, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 pounds extra. THREE-QUARTER MILE HEATS.

12.—PURSE $500, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winner of the Tidal Stakes at the meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of the Pacific Derby 7 pounds extra; of both 10 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

FOURTH DAY.

13.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-old fillies. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of two, 8 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND A SIXTEENTH.

14.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to third; a handicap for two-year-olds. Declaration $5, to go to the racing fund. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M. Declarations due at 6 P. M. the same day. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

15.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second. Owners' handicap for horses that have started and not won at this meeting. Entries close with the Secretary, or through the entry box at the track at 6 P. M. the day before the race. Weights to be carried must be given with the entry. Winners of Nos. 14 and 15, if entered in this race, may be withdrawn without penalty. ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

16.—PURSE $750, for all ages; entrance, $25 each from starters. Starting money divided 70 per cent to the second, and 30 per cent. to the third horse. Declarations $15, to go to the racing fund. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds 108 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards 114 pounds. Sex allowances. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Entries close Thursday, March 15, 1888.

D. McCLURE, President.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary, 313 Bush Street, San Francisco. 25fe

The *Breeder's Gazette* states that the most important recent sale of a trotter is that of the six-year-old mare Silverone by Alcyone, dam by Mambrino Time. Silverone was very fast as a two and three-year-old, making a record of 2:24½ when three years old. A weak leg kept her from the turf in 1886, but last year she was patched up sufficiently to trot one race, making a record of 2:19¾, and that she could have done a mile in 2:16 or better is well known to horsemen. Silverone is bred to trot, her sire having a record of 2:27, and he in turn was by George Wilkes, record 2:22, dam Alma Mater by Mambrino Patchen, the last named horse being a brother to Lady Thorne, 2:18¼. Silverone has been sold by P. S. Talbert, Lexington, Ky., to Seth Cook, of Contra Costa Co., Cal., the purchase being made through Sam Gamble, who is on from the Pacific Slope for the purpose of buying a car-load of trotting stock that will do for breeding purposes.

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13½, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

We think the service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pasture unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is alive. In case the stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent.

11fe **Pleasanton.**

SONOMA COUNTY STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. **Standard, No. 7868.**

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

8fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form he was handled for a short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Young Molly by Budd Doble. Second dam Molly Trussell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, seven years old, and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, bone and substance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle (record 2:31¼ in fourth heat), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms.

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,
Or MERRITT LOVE,
10mr **Sargent's Station, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Astoroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 30, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Sanders' Cassius M. Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23¼; Durango, 2:23¼; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha, Happy Thought, 2:22¼; Mambrino Boy, 2:26¼; J. B. Richardson, 2:26¼; Lottie K., 2:26¼; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19¼; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 31 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Elssler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $50 season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands, weight about 1250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler; second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO	Whipple's Hambletonian, Sire of 14 in 2:30 list	Guy Miller 861	Hambletonian 10. / Sharpless' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. / dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem	Tattler 300	Pilot Jr, 12. / Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief 11 / Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc; second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5676.	Almont, Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian 10. / Katy Darling.
		dam by	Mambrino Chief 11. / By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jey-Eye-See.
	Hortense	Messenger Duroc / Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31¼ as a yearling.	
		Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained, but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accommodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season, with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address,

WM. O'NEIL, Agent.

18fe **Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.**

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 420 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 15, 1880, 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1065 lbs. He is a very highly formed horse, good bone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days track work, trotted his mile in 2:30, proving that he has the speed as well as the beauty of his sire.

Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam bay mare Gillispie, by Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Young Columbus; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:19¼; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr. 2:19½, and he has also a large number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for the short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. Conde, the only one of Abbotsford's get that was ever systematically trained, made a record last season of 2:20 and 2:18¼ to pole. That this is not the limit of his speed is well known to all horsemen.

The dam of Abbotsford Jr. was a beautiful bay mare, 15¼ hands high, sired by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. are combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fe12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

Valensin Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35¼. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57¼, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:24, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

31de

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire.

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by Imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

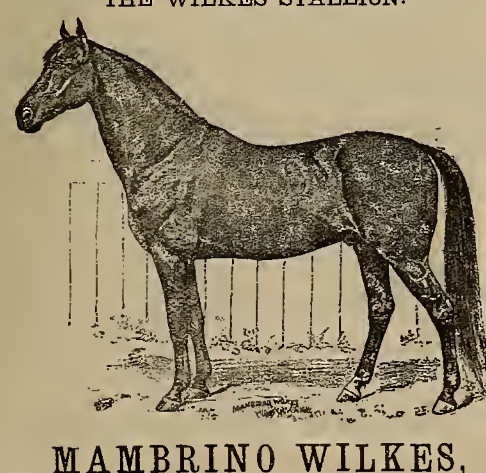
TERMS $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed, Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.

14ja28

THE WILKES STALLION.



MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26½, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:36 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by Imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by Imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES.

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.
By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16½; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½). by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½:

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 16.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidale, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868. recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Clevsland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms. $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 18 hands high, weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood. Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness. he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 61; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 bands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 328 g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 18 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 18 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported Augu 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON, ntain , and ving ng.

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885. Imported

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 bands high; stinted to Ventnor 89, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on [illegible] ation to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from K[illegible] & CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. [illegible] Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay [illegible] ack City.

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

By the great Almont (sire of Westmont 2:13¾, Puritan 2:16, Fanny Witherspoon 2:16¼ and 31 others with records better than 2:30, and grandsire of Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾) by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14) he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Alcona, dam by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼) the founder of the Mambrino Chief family. Alcona is a bright chestnut, 16¾ hands high, and weighs 1,300 lbs. His colts possess speed, style, finish and beauty, and if they don't trot fast, they command the highest price for carriage and general purpose horses. The following is a list of Alcona's colts sold untrained:

Alcona Jr., two-year-old.....	$1,200	Clay Duke, two-year-old....	$500
Spiltruck, two-year-old	500	Alcona Chief, two-year-old..	350
—— weanling, 10 months old	300	Alcona Clay, four-year-old...	1,000
Jordan Beauty, four-year-old	1,000	—— filly, two-year-old.......	400
Oregon Boy, three-year-old..	1,000	—— colt, two-year-old... ...	500

A total of $6,810 for ten colts, an average of $681 per head. It always pays to raise the best.

I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied that all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they all show speed and gameness of a high order. Alcona Jr. has shown trials in 2:27 with very little work, and quarters in 35 seconds. Clay Duke, by Alcona, trotted a public trial at Sacramento last fall, driven by his owner, in 2:32½ and he has never had regular training. Flora Bell, by Alcona, with a few months' training last summer, trotted a mile in 2:33. These colts will all trot down in the twenties next fall, barring accidents.

Terms: $35 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned next season free. Pasture $4.00 per month. Mares left at City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Alcona will make the season of 1888 at Napa, two days each week, balance of the time at Vineland Stables, one mile south of St. Helena. For extended pedigree and further information, send for circular.

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER, St. Helena.**

WILKES PASHA.

STANDARD, 2618.

Dark bay with white hind feet, 16½ hands high, bred by R. P. Pepper, of South Elk Horn Farm, Frankfort, Kentucky. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25¼, trial 2:11. He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20. First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24½; Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30; second dam by Wilson's Snow Storm, sire of Jim Irving, 2:23; third dam by Paddie Burns, thoroughbred.

Onward's dam was Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Thorndale, 2:22¼,) by Mambrino Chief. Dolly was one of the greatest speed producing brood-mares in the records. George Wilkes stands at the head of the list of sires of fast trotters with 61 performers with records of 2:30 or better, and the combination of these two great producers will breed on with absolute certainty.

WILKES PASHA will make the season of 1888 at the stables of the undersigned, at the Trancas Bridge, two miles north of Napa, on the Soda Spring Road.

Terms for the season ending July 1, 1888, $35 in U. S. gold coin. Alfalfa pasturage $4 per month; natural grass $2:50 per month. Every attention and care will be given to mares, but no liabilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

mr31 **P. O. Address, CHAS. SCOTT, Napa City, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 855.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

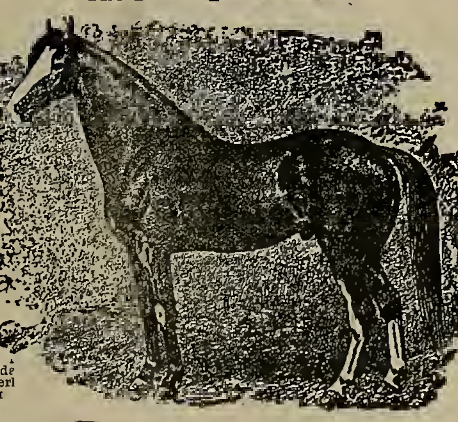
Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
7ja **Pleasanton, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



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JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from [illegible] nie Farrow by imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from [illegible] ramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding beside the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
31de **Care of THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½. Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.
11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848,

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 55 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16½ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S, Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Joe. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**
First dam Columbine by A. W Richmond
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by Imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Truetee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at **$5** per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfilerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco. or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31¼); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33¾; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:31¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¼) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31¼) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:24½, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger) second dam Browulock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Aliport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp Messenger; third dam by Imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21½.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 [illegible] month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam Imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

The Kellogg Sale.

Aware of the interest taken in this sale on the coast, owing to the fact that some California-bred stock was offered, we append a full account of the proceedings:

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

J. J. Crittenden, br c foaled 1885, by Director, dam Sweetness by Volunteer; A. B. Darling, Darlington, N. J.....$3,700
Little Black Jug, blk c, 1885, by Director, dam the dam of Little Brown Jug, 2:11¾, and Brown Hal; Samuel McMillan, New York City.....3,100
Miss Gilmer, blk f, 1885, by Monroe Chief, dam by Norfolk; E. Frank Coe, New York City.....1,700
Springfield Belle, ch m, 1878, by Mambrino Gift, dam by Jackson's Flying Cloud; G. E. Jordan, Boston, Mass...1,050
Richmond, gr s, 1883, by A. W. Richmond, dam Preciosa by Sultan; Nathan Strane, New York City.....1,000
Combination, blk c, 1886, by Director, dam Monte by Admiral; A. W. Longley, Chicago.....1,000
Maggie McDowell, b f, 1885, by Director, dam by St. Clair; Nathan Straus, New York City..... 800
Mollie Hackett, blk f, 1886, by Director, dam by St Clair; S. B. Duryee, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 675
Maud H., b m, 1877, by The Moor, dam Katy-Did by Fireman; Robert Steel, Philadelphia, Pa..... 650
Dame Rumor, b f, 1885, by Wedgewood, dam untraced; J. B. Way, New York City..... 400
Miss Monroe, b f, 1885, by Monroe Chief, dam said to be a Star Mare; A. W. Longley, Chicago..... 400

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Watchword, b c, 1885, by Nil Desperandum, dam Daisydale by Thorndale; Oakleigh Thorne, Millbrook, N. Y....1,700
Daisydale, b m, 1872, by Thorndale, dam Daisy by Washington; H. S. Henry, Morrisville, Pa.....1,610
Nellie Wilkes, b f, 1883, by Abdallah Wilkes, dam Nellie G. by Electioneer; Thomas B. Armitage, New York City..1,270
Marksman, b e, 1872, by Thorndale, dam Lady Patriot by Young Patriot; H. S. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.....1,200
Nettie Thorn, b m, 1876, by Thorndale, dam Young Gypsy by Mambrino Pilot; E. Frank Coe, New York City.....1,200
Thorndale Boy, b c, 1884, by Thorndale, dam Morning Mist by Aker's Idol, A. M. Kidder, New York City..... 1,175
Boomerang, b c, 1885, by Thorndale, dam Country Maid by Country Gentleman; T. H. Goldsmith, Washingtonville, N. Y 1,100
Nil Desperandum, b e, 1871, by Belmont, dam Lady McKinney a noted road mare, pedigree unknown; Rockhill & Fleming, Fort Wayne Ind.....1,025
Wag Wilkes, b g, 1882, by Abdallah Wilkes, dam Cymbal by Alcalde; John W. Atwood, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 930
Niketa, b m, 1881, by Belmont, dam Innce by William Welch; Samuel Gamble, San Francisco, Cal..... 850
Markeman Jr., b e, 1877, by Markeman, dam Ariadne by Mambrunello; William Thorne, New York City..... 820
Brieroale, b c, 1884, by Thorndale, dam Juno by Volunteer; J. A. Thayer, New York City..... 770
Musketeer, b s, 1880, by Marksman, dam Country Maid by Country Gentleman; J. C. Allen, Salt Point, N. Y..... 760
Whalebone, b c, 1883, by Abdallah Wilkes, dam Maggie O. by Abdallah (Alexander's); N. B. Baldwin, Derby, Conn..... 710
Morning Mist, rn m, 1868, by Aker's Idol, dam Morning Dawn by Marengo; Richard Ingraham, Brooklyn, N. Y... 700
Daisy Thorne, ch m, 1873, by Thorndale, dam Daisy by Waebington; E. W. Green, Morrieville, Pa..... 600
Artilla, b m, 1881, by Artillery, dam Pert by Startle; W. W. Conover Jr., Middletown, N. J..... 590
Daphne, b m, 1880, by Markeman, dam Ariadne by Mambrunnello; Robert Steel, Philadelphia, Pa..... 570
Navarre, b c, 1887, by Nutmont, dam Nellie G. by Electioneer; Alexander McDowell, Pleasanton, Cal..... 540
Magog King, br c, 1885, by Abdallah Wilkes, dam Black Princess by Mambrino Pateben; J. S. Ferguson, New York City..... 525
Betty Thorne, b f, 1885, by Thorndale, dam Juno by Volunteer; George O'Brien, Macan, Nova Scotia..... 510
Leiladale, b m, 1873, by Thorndale, dam Leila by Vermont (Downing's); J. H. Clarke, Elmira, N. Y..... 490
Country Maid, b m, 1870, by Country Gentleman, dam Corinne by Mambrino Chief, D. D. Wagner, Easton, Penn.. 470
Tita, b f, 1883, by Nil Desperandum, dam Daisy Thorne by Thorndale; D. D. Wagner & Co., Easton, Penn..... 450
Miss Temple, br m, 1881, by Prince Imperial, dam Cymbal by Alcalde; Robert Steel, Philadelphia, Penn..... 400
Alice Thorne, ch m, 1878, by Thorndale, dam Blanche by Young Columbus; R. Mabbitt, Ponghkeepsie, N. Y..... 400
Jane Eyre, g m, 1877, by Messenger Duroc, dam Lady Griewold by Flying Morgan; Rockhill & Fleming, Fort Wayne, Ind..... 400
Urania, b m, 1860, by Sentinel, dam Lady Lightfoot by Ashland; John S. Clarke, New Brunswick, N. J..... 400

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Florence Elmore, b m, 1882, by George Wilkes, dam Victoria by Idol (Aker's); J. S. Ferguson, New York City.....5,000
Cbandos, ch s, 1879, by Stratbmore, dam Arline by Almont; W. F. Lewis, Racine, Wie.....1,050
Rebecca, b f, 1884, by Rysdyk, dam Mary Clark by Mambrino Patchen; Cooper B. Hatcb, Camden, N. J..... 925
Inex, b m, 1882, by Sweepstakes, dam Dolly Bull by Bertrand; Samuel Gamble, San Francisco..... 750
Mollie O., b f, 1885, by Hartwood, dam Victoria; H. S. Ferguson, Brooklyn... 725
Plusb, b f, 1884, by Sweepstakes, dam by Cbosroes; C. Zabrinskie, Brooklyn... 610
Dnke, b g, 1884, by Duncalion, dam e t b by Messenger Duroc; Cbarlee Lane, New York City..... 460
Shadow, cb m, 1883, by Meredith, dam Berenice by Messenger Duroc; P. Scbmidt, New York City..... 475
Sunrise, b c, 1884, by Bellwood, dam Solo by Strathmore; Cbarlee Keele, Prescott, Ontario..... 420
Meggie Tutbill, ch f, 1883, by Sweepstakes, dam by Doty's Black Henry Clay; M. Fitzgerald, Troy, N. Y..... 400
Nancy Mills, ch f, 1884, by Sweepstakes, dam Nancy by Tuckaboe; John T. Rockwell, East Orange, N. J..... 400

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

General Turner, b s, 1881, by Harold, dam Claytona by American Clay; W. H. McClyman, Schenectady, N. Y.... 975
Daisy, b f, 1884, by Prince Orloff, dam Mamie by Frank Pierce Jr.; W. Mare, New York City..... 825
Madeleine, b m, 1875, by Goldsmith's Abdallah, out of dam of Nicotine by New York Beauty; J. H. Osterhont, Troy, N. Y..... 820
Abdaline, blk m, 1875, by Goldsmith's Abdallab, dam Belle Goddard by Mambrino Chief; W. W. Conover Jr., Middletown, N. J..... 530
Sufra, b m, 1883, by Volunteer, dam Lady Goetchins by Goldsmith's Star; J. T. Williame, New York City..... 460
Belle L., cb m, 1881, by Dencalion, dam Dolly by Doty's Black Harry Clay; M. L. Sire, New York City..... 440
Prince Wilkins, b c, 1886, by Kentucky Prince, dam Lady Micawber by Wilkiu's Micawber; C. A. Dobson, Hornellsville, N. Y..... 420
Hamlin, g c, 1884, by Alcantara, dam Jane Loomer by Dick Loomer; W. W. Rider, Catskill, N. Y..... 420
Arlington, b e, 1874, by Aberdeen, dam Grace by Knickerbocker; J. T. Story, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 405

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

Sweepstakes, b g, foaled 1875, by Kentucky Prince, dam Juno by Conkling's American Star; Frank Fox, New York City.....1,350
Sir Wilkes, br e, foaled 1880, by George Wilkes, dam the Clark Mare (bred by J. R. Clark, Mancheeter, N. H.), by Sen Rogers; Samnel Rork, New York City.....1,250
Pbanton Star, cb f, foaled 1885, by Starligbt, dam Phantom by Ryedyk's Hambletonian; G. E. Dudley, Holyoke, Mase.....1,025
Trnsilight, ch c, foaled 1886, by Starligbt, dam Violet by Volnnteer; C. H. Kerner, New York City..... 575
Royal, b g, foaled 1883, by Starlight, dam tbe Smitb Mare by Strideway; D. S. Field, Eeston, Penn..... 425
Lncy Wilkee, b f, foaled 1884, by King Wilkee, dam Pnzzle by Celebre; Tbomas Longbin, New York City.... 410
Annie's Sweepstakee, b g, foaled 1885, by Sweepstakee, dam Annie Hongh by Kentncky Prince; T. S. Cooper, Coopersbnrg, Penn..... 400

49 YEARLINGS

—AT—

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBRED YEARLINGS

Thursday, May 3d, 1888.

—The offering includes a—

SISTER TO FOXHALL,
BROTHER TO JENNIE T,
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—The get of—

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24mr5 **A. J. ALEXANDER.**

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

Amador and Calaveras FAIR,

IONE CITY,

AUGUST 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

No. 1.—RUNNING STAKE—For District saddle horses; $10 for starters; $50 added. Six hundred yards and repeat.

No. 2.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile and repeat.

No. 3.—Free for all trotters and pacers without a record up to date entries close. Purse $400.

No. 4.—RUNNING STAKE—For District horses; $20 entrance, half forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile dash.

No. 5.—TROTTING PURSE, $400—2:27 Class.

No. 6.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $75 to second horse; third to save stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 7.—TROTTING PURSE, $500—Free for all.

No. 8.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $20 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Three-quarter mile and repeat.

No. 9.—TROTTING PURSE—For District horses; 3 minute class. Purse $150.

No. 10.—PACING PURSE, $300—Free for all.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Extra races will be given each day; conditions to be announced the day previous, when entries will close.

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on Jnl 15, 1 88.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first, and 35% to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 8 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 8 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

District races open to El Dorado County.

No horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in Amador, Calaveras, or El Dorado Counties six months prior to the day of the race.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Races commence each day at 1 P. M., sharp.

The Ione track is one of the best and fastest on the Coast. ap7

Spring Meeting

OAKLAND Trotting Park

Trotting and Racing.

—COMMENCING—

Wednesday, May 2d, and continuing four days.

First Day—Wednesday, May 2d.

Trotting—2:40 class. Purse $100.
Running—Five-eighths mile and repeat. Purse $100.

Thursday, May 3d.

Trotting—2:36 class. Purse $100.
Running—Three-quarters of a mile dash. Purse $110.

Friday, May 4th.

Trotting—2:30 class. Purse $150.
Running—One-half mile and repeat. Purse $100.

Saturday, May 5th.

Trotting—2:24 class. Purse $200.
Running—One and one-half mile dash. Purse $150.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five in harness; five or more to enter, and three to start. All running races three or more to enter, two to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse to accompany nominations.

American Association rules to govern.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
Entries close April 25th. Address

mr31 **J. D. MORRIS,**
Secretary Oakland Trotting Park, Oakland, Cal.

Runnymede & Coldstream

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

COMPRISING 42 HEAD,

Will be held at RACELAND, two miles from Paris, Ky., on Georgetown Turnpike.

SATURDAY, May 5, 1888, at 12 o'clock M,

These yearlings are sired by such stallions as Hindoo, Billet, Longfellow, Spendthrift, King Alfonso, Falsetto, Onondaga, Duke of Montrosenad Powhattan.

Paris is accessible by railroad from all important points. A special train will leave Lexington at a convenient hour the morning of the sale, returning in the afternoon. Conveyances will be in attendance at Paris Depot to carry parties to and from the sale. Terms of sale CASH.

The Lexington Spring races commence the following Monday, May 7th.

For catalogues apply at this office, or address

7ap4 **CLAY & WOODFORD, Paris, Ky.,** Or **JNO. S. CLARK, Lexington, Ky.**

ANNUAL SALE

OF

Driving, Work, Draft and Saddle Horses.

—AND—

SHETLAND PONIES,

Being a draft from the Breeding Farms of

J. B. Haggin, Esq.,

—WILL TAKE PLACE ON—

Wednesday, May 2, '88,

At 10 A. M. at

RAILROAD STABLES,

Cor. Stelner and Turk Sts, San Francisco.

Horses may be seen on and after Saturday, April 28th.

Catalognes are being prepared.

KILLIP & CO.,

mr31 AUCTIONEERS.

THE

Belle Meade

—SALE OF—

Yearlings

Will take place at Belle Meade Farm, near Nashville, Tenn.,

Friday, April 27, 1888,

Under the management of **Messrs. Bruce & Kidd**
P. C KIDD, Asc'r.

The lot consists of 54 head, the get of Enquirer, Great Tom, Bramble, Luke Blackburn, Plenipo, Vanderbilt and imp. Pizarro.

Sale will begin promptly at 11 A. M.
Terms of Sale Cash.

The animals offered are the produce of the thoroughbred mares of 1887. They are well grown and will be sold to the highest **Responsible Bidder, Without Reservation,** if in condition. No by bidding.

Belle Meade is six miles from Nashville, Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, and on the Richland turnpike. A special train will leave the Chattanooga depot on day of sale promptly at 9:30 A. M. and return to Nashville after the sale.

For Catalogues address
BRUCE & KIDD,
2imr Lexington, Ky.

TRADE MARK. H U C B B

CHUBB,

The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, and trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address.

THOS. H. CHUBB,
14ja **Post Mills, Vt.**

Outing

The Gentleman's Magazine of Sport, Travel and Physical Recreation.

—:E:—

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OUR FIELD IS THE

OUT-DOOR WORLD.

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DURING THE YEAR THERE WILL BE ARTICLES UPON

Exploration, Travel and Adventure, Mountain Climbing, Camping, Popular Forestry, Hunting and Fishing, Walking, Yachting, Ice Yachting, Rowing Canoeing, Bicycling, Tricycling, Amateur Photography, Court and Lawn Tennis, Archery, Cricket, Lacrosse, Snow-shoeing, Tobogganing and Skating.

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THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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140 Nassau Street, New York.

29ja12

ABORTION AND CONSEQUENT STERILITY

Habitual sllnkers cured by using one bottle of **Hnb. orirl.** For Cows or Mares it has never ailed. Delivered at your express office for $2. Wallace Barnes, Box 604, Bristol, Ct. 17mr4

Bay District ASSOCIATION, Spring Meeting.

Saturday, May 12, Three min. Class...Purse $350
Wednesday, May 16, 2:50 Clase.....Purse $300
Saturday, May 19....2:35 Class.....Purse $250
Wednesday, May 23, 2:36 Class .....Purse $300
Saturday, May 26, ..2:20 Class.....Purse $500

All trotting and pacing conteste to he heet three in five; five or more to enter, three or more to start. Bnt the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. The Association also reserves the right to change the date set for any class during the meeting by giving timely notice of the same to persons interested.

Entrance fee ten per cent., to accompany the entry. Purses divided into 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., to first, second, third and fourth horse respectively.

Entries to close with the Secretary, Tucsday, May 1st, 1888.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Sec'y.
17mr 1435 California Street, S. F.

Spring Meeting

OF THE

DIXON DRIVING PARK Association,

—AT—

DIXON, May 1st and 2d, 1888.

TWO = Days' Racing = TWO

for which

$700 in purses will be offered.

First Day—Tuesday, May 1st.

No. 1—RUNNING—Purse $100; free for all; five-eighths of a mile and repeat; first horse $75, second horse $25.

No. 2—TROTTING—Purse $300; 2:30 Class.

Second Day—Wednesday, May 2d.

No. 3—RUNNING—Purse $150; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; free for all; first horse $100, second horse $50.

No. 4—TROTTING—Purse $150; 2:50 Class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are heet three in five—five to enter and three to start, hnt the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill hy the withdrswal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent., to accompany nomination. Trotting purees divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Btood Horse Asecciation will govern running rsces; the National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting.

A horse making a watk-over shall he entitled only to the entrsnce money paid in. When lese than the reqnired nnmher of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ per cent. to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

Racing colors are to ho named in entries. In trotting racee drivers will be required to wear caps of dietinct colore, which must he named in their entriee.

Entries to close with the Secretary on April 14, 1888.

Privileges at the Park will he sold at Pnblic Anction on Saturday, April 14th, at 4 P. M., in front of the Postoffice.

J. W. McFADYEN, President.
J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. 17mr4

Percherons.

For sale, twelve head of thoroughbred Percheron stallions and mares. Four are imported from France. These horses are registered in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and nre helieved to be the hest lot of animals for sale in California. Addreee

E. J. TURNER,
25fe3mo Hollister, San Benito Co.

PETALUMA Colt Stakes, 1888.

To be trotted at the Fall Meeting of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association,

DISTRICT NO. 4.

OPEN TO THE STATE.

Yearling Stake—Free for all foals of 1887 Mile dash. Entrance $50, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 be paid on Jnne 1st; $10 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. The winner takes all the etakes, less one entrance, which goes to the second colt.

Two-Year-Old Stake—Free for all foals of 1885 Mile and repeat. $60 entrance, of which $10 mnst accompany nomination; $20 he paid ou June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on Augnet 17th. $250 added.

Three-Year-Old Stakes or Under—Free for all, mile and repeat. $60 entrance, of which $10 muet accompany nomination; $20 he paid on June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. $250 added.

Four-Year-Old Stake or Under—Free for all, mile heats, best three in five. $60 entrance, of which $10 must accompany the nomination; $20 be paid on June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on Augnst 17th. $250 added.

Stakes and added money in two, three and four-year-old stakee to be divided: 50 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to seacnd, and 10 per cent. to third. If only two start they must contest for the stakes paid in and one-half of the added money, to he divided 56⅔ per cent to the first horse, and 33⅓ per cent. to the second. No added money paid for walk-over.

The following district colt stakes for colts owned in the countiee of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano since April 1, 1888:

Yearling Stake—For foals of 1887. Mile dash. $20 entrance, of which $10 mnst accompany nomination; $10 be paid on June 1st, and $10 on July 15th. The winner takes all stakes, less one entrance, which goes to the second horse.

Two-Year-Olds—Mile and repeat. Purse of $200.

Three-Year-Olds—Mile and repeat. Purse $250. Entrance fee 7½ per cent. of purse, to accompany nominatione. Purses to he divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

In all of the above stakes and purses five to enter and three to start. But the board reserves the right to hold entries and etart a race with a less number. For a watk-over in any race, nnless otherwise specified, a horse ie only eutitled to its own entrance and one-half of the paid np entrances of other horses.

A horse winning a race or stake is entitled to first money only except when distancing the field. Then to first and third moneys.

If in the opinion of the Jndges any race cannot he finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may he continned or declared off at the option of the Judges.

Entries to close May 1, 1888, with the Secretary.
mr 24 J. H. WHITE, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. Box 289, Petaluma.

KILLIP & CO.,

IVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

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High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HON. L. J. ROSE, Los Angeles. HON. A. WALBATH, Nevada.
J. B. HAGGIN, Esq., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose hy Messrs. Montgomery & Ren, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coaet, and having conducted the important anction sales in thie line for the past fifteen yeare, amounting to one-half a million of dollare, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coaet, thus enabling ne to give full publicity to animals placed with ns for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose namee are appended.

KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street.
ond

Notice.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

STOCK AND STATION AGENT,

Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to eetect and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or wtll nndertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

C. BRUCE LOWE,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
3de New Sohth Wale?.

DIXON Driving Park ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING COLT STAKES,

FREE FOR ALL!

TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,

—IN THE—

LAST WEEK IN AUGUST,

1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Associatiou has opened the following Colt Stakee for trotters aud pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 must he paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $10 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $10, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be paid by 6 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $15 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olde and onder. Entrance $50, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to he paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock M. on the day of the race. $20 added for each starer. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacere. Conditions same ae for three-year-old trotters.

In all stakes failure to make paymente ae they become due forfeits entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to etart. Money in each stake to he divided as follows: 60 per cent. to winning colt, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If hnt two etart they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to secoud. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entries close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McFADYEN, President.
J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. fe25

HIGH-CLASS

PEDIGREE STOCK

ESTABLISHED 1882.

We have for Private Sale selections of the following Stock, procured from the best stude of Great Britain, America and Australia.

ALL SUITABLE FOR HIGH-CLASS STUD PURPOSES

HORSES.
BLOOD, COACHERS, TROTTERS, ARABS, DRAUGHT, PONIES.

CATTLE.
DURHAMS, DEVONS, HEREFORDS, POLLED ANGUS, AYRSHIRES, JERSEYS.

PIGS.
IMPROVED BERKSHIRES, "MAGIE," POLAND CHINA, ESSEX, WHITE YORKSHIRE, &c.
ALL IMPORTED STOCK.

EXHIBITION POULTRY
Supplied to win in the keenest competition. Choice Varieties on hand and to arrive.

DOGS.
SPORTING and MISCELLANEOUS.

John T. M'Innes and Co.,

PEDIGREE STOCK AGENTS,
105 PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES
Registered Cable Address "PEDIGREE."
mr24eow

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Race Goods.

Largest and Best Stock on the Coast

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—IN—

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

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ap24 GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

DR. A. E. BUZARD,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London.

Late Veterinary Surgeon United States Army.

Is established for the practice of his profession at

No. 11 Seventh Street,

Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, San Francisco.
mr31tf

Trotting Colt STAKES,

Two and Three-Year-Old Stallions.

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it has been decided to open two stakes for trotting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $100 each, in payments as follows: $25 **which must accompany** nomination on Saturday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to be heats of a mile, best three in five in harnese, to he trotted on the day previous to the "National Stallion Stake," and on the track selected for the National to he decided upon. Should the day named he unfavorable, or the track not in good order on that day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set the day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving due notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of this race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile, best two in three in harness, and with these exceptione to he the same in every respect as the one before named. The added money shall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and thie added money shall he divided, if both result in contests, in the following proportion, viz., three-fifths to three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should one only be a contest and the other a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the stake that is trotted. Should both prove to be walk-overs, the expenses shall he horn in proportion to the amounts in the hands of the Treasurer. Should there be differences of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall he final.

Address nominations to N. T. SMITH, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

mr31tf N. T. SMITH,
Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

Montana AND Washington Racing Circuit, 1888.

$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmes and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22.

Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 5.
18fe

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

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R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,
and others.

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The most popnlar school on the Coast

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Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From April 1, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	.....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " "	6:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Colfax.....	5:45 P M
10:30 A M	.....Haywards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " "	*2:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " "	7:15 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*8:45 A M
7:00 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El.....	
	..... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	6 15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
4:30 P M	.....Ogden and East.....	12:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	.....Sacramento, via Benicia.....	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	6:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	12:45 P M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose.....	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... "	*5:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
7:00 P M	..... "	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore.. ...	6:45 P M
4:00 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
8:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland.....	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oaklund)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 8:30 P.M., inclusive, also at 9:00—9:30 and 11:00 P.M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*12:00—7:00—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:35—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00 9:58—10:58

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—6.00—*6:30—7:00 -*7:30—8:00 *8:30—9.00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00 —†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2.00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7.00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:0

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*8:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15 —12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by LICK OBSERVATORY.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

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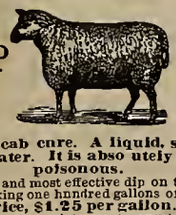
SHEEP  DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is absolutely non-poisonous.

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.

Price, $1.25 per gallon.

Special discounts and terms to agents and large consumers. For samples and other information apply to

LYNDE & HOUGH, Agents for Pacific Coast
116 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
17sept12

FOR SALE.

—:o:—

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Mnsidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodbnrn, 1st dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidors, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Were's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorksbire Boy, son of Imp. Pocbe.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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PIT GAME FOWLS.

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28ja14 **Sacramento, Cal.**

'88 —FAIRLAWN— '88

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ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

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Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13½, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

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Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19½; Modoc, 2:19¾, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Alcyone (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175).

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

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By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

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Chestnut stellion, full brother to Overmen, 2:19¼, by Elmo, dam by McCrecken's Black Hawk.

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Harold Cossack 4402,

Sired by Don Cossack, first dam by Harold, second dam by Belmont, third dam by Mambrino Chief.

Harold Cossack is 3 years old, as handsome as a picture, Mahogony bay, heavy mane and tail, and a trotter. Also a yearling stud colt by Don Cossack, first dam Madam Bloodstone by Bacchus, sire of Jennie Holton, 2:22½; second dam by Green Mountain Morgan. This fetlows is bay in color, large and rangey, and a very fine colt. His dam, Madame Bloodstone, is the dam of Polly Bloodstone, record of 2:29½, made last fall after weaning e colt and with six weeks' handling.

NELLIE BLOODSTONE,

Bay mare, 7 years old, sired by Little Mc, he by old Eban Allen. First dam Madame Bloodstone, as above. Nellie has a colt by her side sired by Mt. Vernon (record 2:21) by Nutwood, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

KATE BLOODSTONE,

Black mare, 4 years old, sired by Stocking Chief, he by Clark Chief, he by Mambrino Chief, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack. First dam Madame Bloodstone. Will also sell Madame Bloodstone. She is sixteen years old and will drop a foal in May by Harold Cossack. She is e snre breeder, having missed but one season since she was four years old.

FILLET,

Bay mare, 10 years old, sired by Viscount, a son of Alexander's Abdallab. First dam Thoroughbred, registered. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED WING,

Bay mare, 6 years old, sired by Red Line. First dam Fillet, as above. Red Line by William Welch, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. First dam Jennie Clay by American Clay, a son of Strader's C. M. Clay. Red Line is standard bred and registered. Page 641, Third Vol., Wallace's Stud Book. Red Wing is stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED SILK,

Bay mare, 3 years old, by Red Line. First dam Silky by Chieftain, he by Iowe Tuckeboe, etc. Red Silk has colt by her side by Harold Cossack. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED QUEEN,

Two years old, by Red Line. First dam old Fannie, a thoroughbred. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

BROWN BESS,

Six years old, sired by Chieftain, as above. First dam Poughkeepsie Girl by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Brown Bess has colt by her side by Mt. Vernon, 2:21, by Nutwood. Stinted to Harold Cossack. Old Fannie (breeding unknown) a thoroughbred and a fine broodmare.

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LEAVE S. F.	In effect April 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo.....	2:30 P
†7:00 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and..... Menlo Park	6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		†3:30 P
†5:10 P		4:36 P
8:30 P		8:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and....	9:03 A
10:30 A	..... Principal Way Stations.....	*10:02 A
*2:30 P		4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
8:30 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 P
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	6:40 A
8:30 A	.....Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	6:40 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.
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San Bruno	$	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	.....
Millbrae	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	$1 00
Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	.....	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	.....	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	.....	5 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey	.....	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge)

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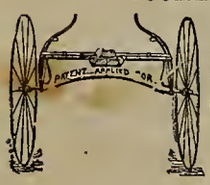

This vehicle is novel in appearance, but, like many other vehicles, it fills a want that has been needed for many years. It is simple in construction, light, strong and durable, and is just what a horseman wants to drive a colt and young horses. The horse can be hitched nearly as close as in the Track Sulky, and it is easier getting off and on.

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Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

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At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun won first money in every class. it also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($3,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

L. C. SMITH.

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RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Seney in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $30. Rush T. is a dog of good size, good markings, rare form, excellent temper, high courage and marked field instinct. In breeding he has no superior. His sire was a grand fielder and a bench winner. His dam is a winner on the bench and an uncommonly good field performer. The kennel is breeding Irish red setters of unexceptionable strains. A. B. TRUMAN,

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Blanks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries to Part I of Volume 5 close March 31st, 1888.

Sec'y, American Kennel Club.

Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway,

5feb New York.

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A TREATISE ON CANINE DISEASES, CONCISE AND PRACTICAL.

Handsomely Bound and Illustrated.

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Mange Cure,	50c.	Distemper Cure	$1.00
Blood Purifier,	50c.	Vermifuge,	50c.
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Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

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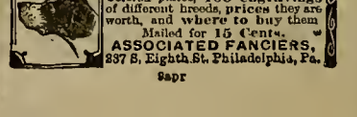

sapr

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII. No 15.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

The winding up of this department last week was a short recommendation of kicking-straps. It might have been couched in such language as to be termed a panegyric without coming under the charge of overpraise. That there are many good reasons for it forming a part of every harness used on horses which are placed within the shafts of two-wheeled vehicles, will be admitted, when claimed that counter-arguments are based on weak ground, must meet the approval of those who take the trouble to give the subject proper consideration. In fact, there are only two which have any weight—that it is unsightly and that it conveys an impression that the animal wearing it is viciously inclined. General use will overcome both of these objections. Custom reconciles to seeing things which are the reverse of æsthetical; the stove-pipe hat, for instance, or the claw-hammer coat. While a handsome horse will attract the greatest admiration by being divested of every strap not really essential, an "equine model" driven with nothing on his head but a "jaw-bit" and a strap around his heart place to hold up the shafts which are attached so as to draw or hold back the vehicle, would be thought lacking in adornment. Even the light harness which sets off the fast pair of trotters so handsomely if placed on coachers would be incongruous, though not lacking in strength, and a far more ornate accompaniment to the pomp and state of the remainder of the turnout is demanded. When fully realized that a kicking strap adds to the safety of horse and driver, when it is held to be a caution which sound judgment approves and the absence noted as evidence of fool-hardiness, it will no longer be considered out of place. Made after the pattern described in the paper of last week, it is not unsightly. Unless the animal is a stubborn kicker the straps can be made light and narrow, and even the billet which encircles the shaft need not be more than an inch and a quarter in width, with thickness enough to give sufficient strength to resist tearing where the perforation is made for the tongue of the buckle. There are kinds of leather so much stronger than ordinary harness leather that a piece of half the size will stand an equal or greater strain than the grosser.

A still neater strap could be made by constructing the divided portion, over loin and crupper, of light leather, rounded the same as that part of a check rein which runs through the "gag-runners." In order to give it still greater strength a piece of raw hide might form the core, and the whole thickness not exceed three-eighths of an inch. Either round or flat there will be nothing to offend the eye, and if desired it can be connected with the breeching so as to take away the appearance of a kicking strap. I am satisfied, however, that breeching can be dispensed with by adopting something of the same plan as has been found effective in the "double cincha." With a tree which would extend from the springing of the withers far enough back to permit the use of two girths, the rear one grasping the body back of the swell of the barrel, the two connected on the under side; these and the crupper would "hold back" against the strongest pull of the driver, and with the benefit of leaving the quarters unfettered. Should it be necessary, as in the case of a heavier vehicle than a sulky, to apply more force to draw the load than the front girth would afford without slipping out of place, then there might be added such an adjunct as accompanies an English hunting saddle. This is a strap around the neck connecting with the girths below by a martingale between the fore legs and the tree at the withers with two short straps. With such a harness a kicking-strap would not seem inappropriate, and the whole outfit look better than when collar, traces, false girt, breeching and hold-back straps, etc., were added. There would be more freedom for the shoulders and less necessity for drawing the front girth so tight as now prevails. The harness proposed would be something like the California saddle, and from what I learn of the exploits of vaqueros would be fully equal to the strain. With a wild steer at one end of the lariat and the other attached to the loggerhead of the saddle, pull steer, pull horse without displacement, it should be ample to draw a light vehicle, withstand the pressure of a hard pull on the reins, and for track uses prove available in every respect. Properly arranged, all that would have to be done to "hitch-up" after the harness was on would be to run the shafts through the lugs, buckle the billets on either side of the girths, and these attached to the kicking-strap. The shafts would require loops fastened to the bottom of them for the billets to go through, the shafts taking the place of traces and breeching.

It is only necessary to recall a few incidents to impress those who saw them with the importance of kicking-straps. In one case Mr. Newland was driving A. Rose. She was a vicious kicker, though Mr. Newland ascribed it to want of skill in the driver and imagined he could manage her without danger if even there was no guard. Going down the back stretch of the Oakland track she commenced kicking, and though it seems almost impossible to strike a man on the head when seated in a sulky, the iron shoe was sent with such force as to crash through the skull just above the eye. The eye was knocked out, and for hours he was unconscious. The doctors pronounced it a fatal injury, and to me it seemed nearly a miracle that life was not instantly crushed out, too, when I took one glance at the wound. Although over sixty years old at the time, he had such wonderful vitality that his life was preserved; but as the eye which was not injured by the mare was sightless, he was totally blind. A man of active habits, his helpless condition so worried him that, although he lingered for some years thereafter, he became a physical wreck, and he oftentimes expressed a wish that the blow had been immediately fatal. His relatives, especially his brother, did everything in their power to make his life as comfortable as possible, and no effort was spared in that direction. I write especially his brother, as I was greatly impressed with the fraternal affection displayed, though that was the only opportunity I had for observation. "Ned" waited upon, endeavored to anticipate every wish, and however querulous "Andy" might be there was nothing but the most loving kindness displayed. A kicking-strap would have been an effectual guard against the crushing of the skull. The mare was a large, powerful animal, Mr. Newland a small man, and there is little question that he would have been thrown from the sulky when she resolved to open the war. But so long as the appliance was properly made and adjusted there would have been no chance to be hurt with a direct kick. The vehicle would have been thrown into the air and the driver, of course, elevated with it. The later accident to Peter Brandow when he was struck in very nearly the same place by a colt, notwithstanding a kicking-strap was worn, may be adduced as proof of its failure as a complete safeguard.

It is superfluous to say that if the colt which kicked Brandow had been without an impediment the damage would have been far greater, and in lieu of a wound, which "Uncle Reto" described as a light tap, the skull would have been cracked. The lower seat of a cart brings a driver in a position which is far more dangerous than the seat of a sulky. In the latter he sits partially over the horse, the "bent axle," now so much in vogue, permitting a "closer hitch" and it might be curved so high that the driver would be so far forward as to be out of range of the heels. The greater length of the shafts of a cart, however, makes a kicking-strap more effective. The leverage is increased, and a two-wheeled vehicle, heavy enough for road uses, will hold even an inveterate kicker, if confined with a strap such as has been described. The accident by which Mr. Newland was so seriously injured should be accepted as a warning by those who are prone to think that a safeguard is an imputation upon their courage. Foolhardiness is a long way from proving the person who displays it a man of nerve. It can be more properly rated as showing a lack of judgment, a want of sense, an absence of discriminatory power, a blind pilot put in charge of a vessel running through a dangerous channel, and he so nearly deaf that the roar of the rapids is taken for the song of a brook. Apart from the increased danger to human life and limb which results from the non-use of a kicking-strap, there is an argument in its favor in lessening the risk to the animal. Had Monroe Chief worn a kicking-strap, the injury which put an end to his trotting career would have been avoided. He was feeling more than ordinarily well, and to give vent to his exuberance of spirit he threw up his heels. A playful demonstration it is true, though that bit of fun carried his leg over the crossbar of the shafts (he was hitched to a skeleton wagon) which threw him down, and the veterinarian who attended claimed that there was a fracture of the whirlbone. Gibraltar, through the same volatile disposition, got his feet entangled in the frame of a sulky one was through the foot rest, and it was only by the grandest good luck that his legs were not broken. There may be other accidents which the use of a kicking-strap will, in a measure, render harmless, such as the breaking of an axle or wheel. The strap holds the axle up so that it does not cut the legs. The arguments in favor of it might be multiplied. Who can offer a logical plea for throwing it aside?

Foals of 1888.

At Chico. Property of A. L. Nicholls.

Feb. 19, bay colt, with white star in face, by Arthur Wilkes, dam Addie B. by Echo; second dam Hebe, by Norfolk.

April 29, bay filly, with white star in face, two hind feet white, by Fallis, dam Hebe by Norfolk.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

April 5th, bay colt by Argyle, dam imp. Cutaway by Parmesan.

TROTTERS.

April 5th, bay colt by Norval, dam Juliet by Mohawk Chief.

April 5th, bay colt by Nephew, dam Celia by Fallis.

April 7th, bay filly by Will Crocker, dam Niece by Nephew.

April 7th, bay filly by Nephew, dam Madeline by Electioneer.

April 8th, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Argon by General Benton.

April 11th, brown colt by Electricity, dam Cecilia by Del Sur.

April 10th, brown colt by Nephew, dam Ordette by Electioneer.

April 10th, bay colt by Piedmont, dam Elaine by Messenger Duroc.

At Vina. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

March 29th, chestnut colt by Piedmont, dam Evangeline by Longfellow.

March 31st, bay colt by Clay, dam Mollie Shelton by Rifleman.

April 2d, chestnut filly by Whips, dam Enticia by Robert E. Lee.

April 8th, bay colt by Whips, dam Melissa by Mohawk Chief.

April 8th, chestnut colt by Whips, dam Marplot by General Benton.

April 9th, chestnut filly by Whips, dam Fidelia by Volunteer.

April 9th, chestnut colt by Alfred, dam Sally Sontag by Toronto Sontag.

April 9th, bay filly by Nephew, dam Lizzie H. by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Names Claimed.

By William McDonald, Livermore.

ADA KNIGHT, for a bay filly with black points, foaled March 12th, 1888, by John Knight, dam Lucy Overland by Overland.

By J. Downey Harvey, Los Angeles.

SOUDANA, for a black filly with small white star in forehead, foaled March 22d, 1888, by Soudan, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Flyers.

Under the above head there is a long article in N. Y. *Spirit of the Times*, a part of which is copied. Mr. Hughes presents some points which are well worthy of consideration, although he does not appear to be fully posted on the subject he writes upon. As regards Exchequer being the only strictly thoroughbred stallion entitled to registration as standard, Belmont (Williamson's) by American Boy, his dam imported Prunella by Comus, is entitled to the place, and so would Bonnie Scotland be, were anyone to take the trouble to verify his claims. Mr. Hughes, if he had been up in the doings of last year, would find two Palo Alto bred stallions by Electioneer from "strictly" thoroughbred mares which have not the Trustee strain, viz.: Ansel, 2:20, from Annette by Lexington, second dam by Grey Eagle, from Mary Morris by Medoc, and Whips, 2:27¼, from Lizzie Whips by Enquirer, second dam the Grand Dutch S. by Vandal. In all probability there will be a further proof of the value of other strains of thoroughbreds than Trustee by Palo Alto before the close of this season, and some brilliant additions to that which has already won celebrity. Part of the article copied refers to California horses, outside of the Electioneers, and the whole will be found interesting to many of our readers:

Dr. D. S. Watson, Louisa Co., Va

RICHMOND, Va., March 19th.—I now comply with my promise to several horsemen at our late State Fair to embody in the form of enduring print the views then and there concurred in on the subject of breeding thoroughbred trotting horses in Virginia. Pray forgive my public use of your name in performing this promise, and tolerate such views put forth in these paragraphs as you may not concur in.

The Virginia of bygone days, all through our tide-water and Piedmont regions, gave much attention to the horse. These districts were not prolific of grass, and no attention was given to raising cattle for market. Our people were equestrian in habit and taste. They rode universally. Their outdoor life was in the saddle. It was a passion in old and young. Lads would cheerfully walk a mile in catching a horse to ride half a mile. Then the horse was used more for the saddle than any other purpose, except as to draught horses, the drudges of the plantation. The saddle-horse was exempted from the indignity of harness. Horses were in demand and met a ready sale at profitable prices. The economy of horses-raising fell in well with wheat and tobacco. Tobacco was a crop for lots of ground rather than wide fields, and the lots enriched for tobacco went afterward into wheat and clover and short grass, and became horse lots, near the curtilage for horses turned temporarily out of the stable for recreation, health and thrift. Horse-raising was more profitable to the planter than cattle-raising. Horses were for the home lots, sheep for the far fields. At four years old a steer would rarely bring more than $75. At three years old the horse was worth at least $100; if of superior form, action and blood he would bring as much more—probably $150, $250, $500 or $1,000. No two cultures suited then, or suits now, better together than those of tobacco-raising and horse-raising. In these, our present times, the horse under the saddle has gone much into desuetude. He has come to be most used and preferred in harness. Is it not well for our farmers to return to the old Virginia ways, and to combine the raising of trotters with that of tobacco as money crops, to educate, clothe, sugar, coffee, tea and wine the family and to fertilize the farm?

The trotting race-horse is an American creation. Half a century ago he was scarcely known. Now the trotting record embraces 20,000 horses and mares that have trotted a mile in less than 3:00. We may almost affirm that the trotter is an artificial creature, because no time less than 2:30 to the mile was known until the animal had been the subject of severe training and breeding, continued through dozens of years for several generations of successful strains. This has been done exclusively in the United States, and the trotting race-horse is therefore an American growth and an institution indigenous here. The fast race-horse of the road is as distinctly American as the fast horse of the turf was at the same stage of his history distinctly English. Here follow only a few instances of the latest attainments of the American trotter, and as aged horses make faster scores than younger, the ages of the several animals are given at the time of the performance mentioned, every horse being over six years old:

Maud S., 11 years, time, 2:08¾; Jay-Eye-See, 6 years, 2:10; St. Julien, 11 years, 2:11¼; Rarus, 11 years, 2:13¼; Maxy Cobb, 7 years, 2:13¼; Phallas, 7 years, 2:13¾; Clingstone, 7 years, 2:14; Trinket, 6 years, 2:14; Goldsmith Maid, 17 years, 2:14; Hopeful, 12 years, 2:14¾; Harry Wilkes, 11 years, 2:13½; Lulu, 12 years, 2:15; Majolica, 9 years, 2:15; Smuggler, 10 years, 2:15¼; Clemmie G., 7 years, 2:15½; Hattie Woodward, 9 years, 2:15½; Phyllis, 11 years, 2:15½; Anteeo, 6 years, 2:16¼; Edwin Thorn, 11 years, 2:16½; Fannie Witherspoon, 10 years, 2:16½; Lucille Golddust, 11 years, 2:16¼; Maud Messenger, 8 years, 2:16½; Wilson, 9 years, 2:16¼; American Girl, 12 years, 2:16½; Darby, 9 years, 2:16½; Jerome Eddy, 7 years, 2:16½; Phil Thompson, 7 years, 2:16½; Charley Ford, 9 years, 2:16¾; Occident, 10 years, 2:16¾.

For two or three decades after the breeding and trotting of racers in harness had been going on in these States, the idea was dominant that the thoroughbred running horse was himself destitute of the instinct and anatomical formation necessary to fast trotting. It was thought that the long inbred propensity and adaptation to running conflicted with the qualities essential in the trotter, and that trotters could derive nothing from a cross with thoroughbred runners except their power of endurance, their cast-iron feet and limbs, and their game. It was assumed for a long time that the distinctive qualities of the trotter must come to him from the cold-blood parent or ancestor, and that unless these qualities were so ineradicably planted in the animal that they could not yield in crossing to the peculiar qualities of the running horse there was a little chance of obtaining trotting performers from a cross with thoroughbreds. It is a fact that down to within quite a late period there were no celebrities of the trotting calendar that did not trace back to some half dozen or more cold-blooded genealogical dams. So deep-seated was the running propensity and aptitude of the thoroughbreds that it was probably necessary to resort at first to cold bloods of strong trotting qualities in the process of changing the gait. For many years the desideratum was first to make sure of the trotting aptitude and instinct and then to cross with caution upon favorable strains of thoroughbreds. It was felt from the beginning to be of great importance to infuse the blood of the thoroughbreds into trotters as fully as it could be done without upsetting the trotting instinct in the produce of the union of the two strains. The venture was first made with the descendants of old Messenger, a noble English horse, imported into New York in 1788. Afterward another step was taken in this direction by infusing into this cross of the Messengers upon cold bloods.

The blood of Duroc, a chestnut horse, son of imp. Diomed, which was taken from Virginia to New York, and became there, in conjunction with Messenger, the founder of a race of northern thoroughbreds from which the best trotters have descended. There was still another cross from descendants of an imported horse that was made with fine results. These were the family of Bellfounders, their original being old Bellfounder, imported from Norfolk County, England, into Boston in 1822. So frequent, general and continuous have been these crosses with thoroughbreds that in a few years more descendants of trotting strains now most celebrated, if their breeding be continued on the same plan that has been pursued up to this time, will come to rank as thoroughbreds; there being, doubtless, already many trotters that trace back at least five points before reaching a cold-blood ancestor. There could be no higher testimonial to the superiority of the thoroughbreds over all other horses than this constant endeavor of the trotting breeders gradually to metamorphose the animals of their best strains into thoroughbreds. The tendency now is to breed to thoroughbreds exclusively, and thus to minimize the cold blood more and more in the trotters until it becomes infinitesimal. The result of this policy of steady, judicious metamorphosis has been very gratifying. It was not until it was begun that the time for the mile began to fall below 2:40; and since the infusion of thorough-blood in the proportions of three-fourths, seven-eighths, fifteen-sixteenths and greater that time has been reduced generally to within 2:30, the *par excellence* performer bringing it within 2:20, and in a few instances within 2:10 in the case of animals over six years old. Indeed, there are already many American trotters that can trot faster than they can run; and it would not be astonishing if, ere many years, trotters will be produced that will trot faster than the average runner can run. The hint may be ventured of the possibility that before many years have passed our breeders of thoroughbred trotters will boldly challenge race-horses to trials of speed, each horse to go his own gait. Of course such a state of things cannot come about until the trotting horse has by judicious breeding become a thoroughbred in blood, possessing as such the game, speed, courage, intelligence, ambition and bottom of the old-time four-mile running racer; that is to say, of the horse of the desert, as he was improved in the age of heat-races, before these latter days of long legs, waspish forms, short dashes and continual break-downs. It is not to be supposed, however, that every family of thoroughbred running horses are susceptible of attaining excellence in the trotting gait.

The form of some of the runners is such that they can go with speed only by the leap or gallop, and cannot move with speed in the trotting quickstep. Besides the matter of anatomical form, much depends upon the native instinct, impulse and propensity of thoroughbreds for the running gait, which has been bred into them, strengthened and perpetuated by two or three centuries of breeding and training with that sole object in view. Very often, where the anatomical proportions of the thoroughbred are not such as to render proficiency in trotting improbable, the running instinct is so strong that he refuses to come down to the trot and to realize his adaptability to that gait. His thoughts are all on the running race; his passion is for the leap and long stride; he has no confidence in himself in the quickstep trot. The anatomical form of the thoroughbred is, of course, the principal matter to be considered in breeding him for a trotter, and those strains of thoroughbreds which possess the desired physique are to be preferred in breeding thoroughbred trotters, and, it must be added, are the only strains to be thought of. What is the proper form for trotting? An approved writer on the subject, Mr. H. T. Helm, author of "American Roadsters and Trotting Horses," says that although the perfect trotter must have other qualities besides proportion—for you cannot determine races by the tape-line—yet, if he has not proportion he cannot excel as a racer.

The standard, as to the hind leg, of 23 inches from point of hip to point of stifle and 39 inches from hip to point of hock, is about as near the true proportion as can be selected. A stallion that has a thigh of 24 inches should not be less than 40 to 41 from hip to hock. This was Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Abdallah's proportion; Electioneer, hereafter mentioned, has 24 to 40; Florida, 24 to 39½; Governor Sprague, 23¾ to 39½; Smuggler, 24 to 40, and no finer action behind than his was ever displayed. Lady Thorne, with her 23-inch thigh and 42-inch hip to hock, had a gait that was the marvel of beholders. The family of trotters that came from Clay (chiefly Trustee) and Bellfounder blood, through Sayers' Harry Clay, had the exceptional proportion of 24 to 40 and even 42 inches. Generally it may be stated that the horse with low hocks is a trotter from impulse, and that one with high-up hock is a galloper, also from impulse. The proportions of the foreleg are hardly less important. Rysdyk's Hambletonian measured 11½ inches from the center of the foreankle to the center of the knee, and 20½ inches from the center of the knee to the top of the forearm joint. The horse of long forearm will not lift the foot high or bend the knees much, but will reach far out, while the horse with knees too high and forearm too short will lift the knees high, bend them much, but will not reach over much ground, and will strike the ground with great violence. Too much of what is called knee action is not desirable, if thus caused. Abby Bacchante's forearm was 22 inches and the cannon bone 11 inches, which was an exceptional proportion. Smuggler's measures were 20 and 12, which were exceptionally defective; Thorndale's were 20½ and 11½; George Wilkes' 20 and 10½; Administrator's 21 and 11¾; Governor Sprague's and Florida's 21 and 11, so were Valentine's and Almont's. This latter proportion seems to indicate the true relation between the cannon bone and forearm of the fast trotter. It is still true, however, that the speed of a trotter cannot be determined by a tape-line, much less by a red one. What is essential is a good fore and hind leg, with proportions approximating those indicated, combined with a decided trotting instinct. These essential matters are under no circumstances to be disregarded, and with these always kept in view, then it is ten thousand times better to breed to thoroughbreds than to cold bloods. Let the stallion, whatever be the proportion of thorough blood he has in his veins, be a decided trotter, not only in descent but in training, then breed him to thoroughbred mares which (it were desirable) have never been trained to the running race. Mares should be selected which combine with the oblique shoulder and long arm a long thigh from stifle to hock, with hocks somewhat bound in, so that an open, possibly a sprawling, motion behind is produced, which helps to keep the hind feet under the horse, and is the strongest shape for trotting. The brood-mare should not have been fixed in the propensity to run by training. The dams of the mothers of both Jay Eye-See and Maud S. were mares that were defective as runners and were condemned as failures without training. As already indicated, there is great choice as between the thoroughbreds on which to cross for trotters. For many reasons the writer would prefer the Trustee strains. In the family of the Clays we have the proportions of arm and leg which have been described, and the fullest infusion of thorough blood. Though much crossed, the Clays are distinctively Trustees.

In the Clays we have displays of the highest speed on the trotting course. The family, as a family, show the peculiarity of less dependence upon outside crossing than any others. In general, judicious crossing gives better results than isolated breeding in one strain, but it is a capital test of the relative excellence of different families to ascertain how each one succeeds under close in-breeding. Relatively, the greatest family when crossed, the Hambletonians is the poorest in isolation. The converse is true with the Clays, and if the various descendents of George M. Patchen Harry Clay and other members of the family of old Henry Clay had been judiciously interbred after judicious outcrosses upon thorough blood, never going to any other trotting family, there is little doubt that the result would have been even better than is shown by the present records of that phenomenal family. A very proficient student of this important subject published an article in *The Spirit* a year ago comparing the achievements of the several leading families of trotters, the gist of which is given below. In June, 1884, *The Spirit* had closed an article with the sentence, "In taking leave of the subject, we may add that the safe way to estimate the real value of the different strains of blood in the trotter is to take each strain and see what it did by itself and without the assistance of another recognized strain." Mr. Armitage, taking up the subject of this point, went into a very detailed and minute examination of the trotting records to see which of the families was the superior, tested by this rule. The result of his examination is given as follows:

"I commenced at 2:10¼ and worked through to the 2:19 class and there stopped, as a margin of about nine seconds to one to be sufficient to show were each of the five leading families belonged upon individual merit, as a producer of speed, and for the further reason that any family having no representatives in the 2:19 or better class was hardly worthy of mention in this age of flyers. I have put the result in the form of a very simple table, and have placed these families in the probable order of numbers, so far as I have been able to estimate. At first I was inclined to place the Vermont Black Hawks ahead of the Mambrino Chiefs, but when I remembered that for the past generation the entire south and west had worshipped at the shrine of Mambrino Chief, to the practical exclusion of all other strains, and had filled every part of those sections with his line of representatives against a rapidly waning interest in the Vermont Black Hawks throughout the country for the same period, I at last concluded to place the Mambrinos second to the Hambletonians in point of number. It is, however, a matter that the friends of each family can dispose of to please themselves, as it is beyond absolute demonstration. It is not inappropriate also to suggest the proposition that whichever family can carry off the honors in 2:19 or better is logically surer to win in the slower classes or easier tests, as the greater includes the less. The result is as follows:

"Clays—Hopeful, 2:14¾; American Girl, 2:16½; Lucy, 2:18¼; J. B. Thomas, 2:18½; Alexander, 2:19. Hopeful, 2:16½, 2:17, 2:17, best on record to wagon. Hambletonians—Darby, 2:16½; Judge Fullerton, 2:18. Vermont Black Hawk—Charley Ford, 2:16¾. Mambrino Chief—Lady Thorne, 2:18¼. Other Bashaws—Cozette, 2:19."

"Hark Comstock," a very popular writer on trotters, speaks as follows of Electioneer, another one of the Clay family who was by Hambletonian, out of Green Mountain Maid, a daughter of Sayers' Harry Clay. Let it be remembered that animals not more than four years old rarely get their time below 2:30. What follows is taken from *The Spirit of the Times* of January last, in which the writer says: "No stallion that has yet appeared has, within the same space of time, shown so much power to bring out high trotting speed from crossing upon mares largely or wholly of thoroughbred blood as Electioneer. He has twelve trotters to his credit with records in the 2:30 list. The fastest of these is Anteeo, from a three-quarter thoroughbred mare possessing the blood of Bonnie Scotland, Monarch and the famous Fashion by imported Trustee. From the same mare he also got Antevolo with a four-year-old record of 2:19½. From a mare by John Nelson, son of imported Trustee, he got Albert W., record 2:20½, and from the strictly thoroughbred mare Dame Winnie by Planet, out of Liz Mardis by imported Glencoe, got the young stallion Palo Alto, that trotted a public trial as a two-year-old in 2:23¾, since doing quarters at a 2:13 gait." Power like this to convert the rich blood of the best racing thoroughbred strains to trotting uses is a great advantage. Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, the two fastest trotters in the world, stand in evidence that however high an estimate may be placed upon the power of trotting blood alone it can still be improved by an admixture of the best running blood. It has been taught that running blood is a hinderance and drawback, but the fastest mare and gelding known to the trotting world stand in advocacy of a thoroughbred cross, while such other great trotters as Clingstone, 2:14; Trinket, 2:14; Lula, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼, and many others that can be named, are strong evidence that if, as its opponents claim, it has no natural trotting instinct, it at least has the ability to go. More ability and less instinct would greatly improve some of the cold-blooded trotters when the heats are split. But when a two-year-old, out of a strictly thoroughbred mare, trots a mile in 2:23¾, it is pretty evident that the "hinderance" attributed to the use of thoroughbred blood must in this case be nominal. Only in a single case has any two-year-old been known to trot faster in public, and that one instance is a filly by Electioneer. When we look through his list of public performers we find that Electioneer has five two-year-olds with records ranging from 2:21 to 2:29½, a score unequaled and unapproached by any other sire. Hence it is evident that he possesses a power of the very highest order to impart natural trotting speed. This power to impress his individuality, as far as relates to his innate dispostion to trot, is so great that he makes his progeny trot, even though the mares from which they are got had very little trotting ability. The Clays derive their best qualities from Trustee.

To note all the descendants of the great Trustee that have trotted under 2:25 would be to make a very long list. I will mention a few of them only: Epaulette, by Auditor, out of My Lady by imp. Trustee, has a record of 2:19. He was purchased last summer by Mr. Robert Steel, of Philadelphia, for $22,500. Jim Irving, 2:23, and Young Jim, 2:22, were out of the same dam as Epaulette. They are from Leach's Sir William, whose dam was by imp. Contract, a brother of Trustee, both by the great English horse Catton.

American Girl, hereafter to be mentioned, was out of a Contract mare. The brown mare Trusty by Marlborough, son of imp. Trustee, produced Deucalion, 2:22; Scotland Maid, 2:28½, and Lucia, the dam of Day Dream, whose four-year-old record was 2:21¾. Young Jim was sire of Butterfly, 2:19¾. The fourth dam of Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, a grandson of Harry Clay, was by imp. Trustee. In what has been said I have had no intention to unduly magnify the Clay family of trotters at the expense of other lines. I think they owe their

great excellence to the thorough blood which the possess, and to a particular strain of thorough blood in which our Virginia people are very largely interested. In what has besu said I have simed to lead up to the principal object of this article, which is to urge the advantage of relying on the Trustee blood in our breeding of thoroughbred trotters.

The Revenne Trustes, John Minor Botts did inestimable service to Virginia in giving us the nobls horse Revenue, the best son of imp. Trustee. He had no thought when he sent Rosslie Somers to that great horse of anything but running races. He little dreamed that he wss planting in Virginia an unrivaled family of racers in harness. He built better than he knew.

Imported Trustee, the sire of our Revenue, was bred in Yorkshire, the best horse region in England, and wss a son of Catton, one of the most noted horses ever produced. "Druid" and English writers of high repute say: "Few lines of blood have done more for Yorkshire than the Catton, whether in racing, hunting or cosching; in fact nothing came smiss to his blood." They have done much for America in improving our trotting horses. Imported Contract, by Catton, was sire of the dam of American Girl, with a record of 2:16½, and of the dam of Jim Irving, record 2:23. Imported Hooton, out of a Catton mare, was sire of the dam of Lula, 2:15. Trustee was the sire of the gelding Trustee, who was the horse to trot 20 miles within an hour. He wss also sire of John Nelson, who got four colts which trotted inside of 2:30. Trustee was the grandsire of the dam of George M. Patchen, 2:23½, who himself was sire of four horses in the 2:30 list, among them George M. Patchen Jr, 2:27, who again produced seven in the 2:30 list. This Patchen junior was sire of the celebrsted Sam Purdy, 2:20½, now the property of Capt. Foxhall Dsingerfield, of Harrisburg, Va., ss valuable a horse for the etud as ever stood in Virginia. The Cattons had, as a family, great reputation as coechers in England, a term as to gait synonymous with trotters in America. The Cattons in America, Trustee, Hooton and Contract appear in the pedigrees of many trotters, and are always ranked among the fastest and stoutest. They like split heats, and do not seem to get agoing at their best until they have been running heat after heat. The dams of every one of the four best colts of Electioneer has the blood of Trustee. It is not known to the writer that Electioneer has got a single fast colt out of a thoroughbred mare, except such as have had the blood of Trustee, as in the case of the great colt Palo Alto, out of Damo Winnie, a thoroughbred daughter of Doswell's Plsnet. Coming now to the Virginia branch of the Trustess; the original horse of Mr. Botts produced Revenue Jr., one of whose sons wss Earl, 2:26. It hardly need be said in Virginia that Revenne was the sire of our renowned horse Planet; in whom all Virginians fesl a sort of brotherly pride of his full brothers Exchequer and Orion, and of Engineer and Oakland. The latter has trotted to a boggy in 2:59 without any training. Planet got Dame Winnie, the dam of Palo Alto, whom Governor Stanford, of California, his owner, claims to be the fsstest four-year-old in the world. Plsnet himself, while on the course as a runner, snd without sny training to the other gaits, trotted at Mobile within three minntes for a baskot of champsgne. Mr. Helm says: "The trotting action of Planet is often referred to, and he is spoken much of as English Mamhrino—the sire of imported Messenger—is charecterized. In his distinguished racing csreer he wonld often start in a race in a sweeping trot in approaching the score." This wss a trait with the produce of Revenue, and we may anticipate now snd then seeing these traits come ont very notably in the descendants of Catton, Hooton, Sarpedon, Bertrand, Grey Eagle, Trustee, Revenue, Plsnet, Exchequer, and shove sll in the dsughters of Melbourne.

Exchequer was the sire of Lucille, 2:21, snd of Rigolette, 2:29½, and is the only strictly thoroughbred living or dead entitled nnder the rules to registration ss a standard trotting stallion. He was sire also of the mare which produced Minnie R., 2:19. Minnie's records is pscing, 2:16½; trotting, 2:19; pacing in double harness, 2:23½. She is the only animal that has gone at both gaits within 2:20, and is the best variety performer on the course. Her pacing faculty is merely accidental. For one, I have more expectation of phenomeual results from Minnie R. as a dam than from Maud S. If Minnie, the granddanghter of Exchequer, could go to Palo Alto, the grandson of Planet, first consins, of Boston Trustee blood, then we might expect an offspring that would go the mile in 2:02 or 2:00. They sre both Trustee Bostons after an ontcrose on the side of the mare with a runniug and on the side of the horse with a trotting strain.

Engineer wse sire of a mare, out of Corinne by Bailie Peyton, all thoroughbreds, that won the four-year-old trotting race st Frederick City, Md., against a field of colts. They all do it, and they posses not only the stamina of thoronghbreds but the trotting proclivity of the best trotters. Sam is standing in s region of country where there are many descendants of Engineer's, and we have promise already of fine results. When we consider that Plsnet and Exchequer spent their lives where trotting was not in favor and were under severe training as runners, their performsnces in the trotting stud are simply marvelous.

Boston comes grandly into the trotting records; nor must we forget that Planet and Exchequer were something more than Trostees through their sire Revenue. Their dam was Major Doswell's grand old Nina, by Boston, who was the great grandsire of Maud S., 2:08¾, the fastest trotter that has yet appeared on the American conrse. The Cattons are good, the Trustees are good, so are the Revennes. But if yon add to the noble blood of these through Planet, Exchequer, Orion, snd, I will add, Oakland, who was grandson of The Queen, then we have the superb and everlssting blood of Boston, the best ingredient as snch that can be pnt into the American trotter. Enough has been said to show that there is in the Trustees an ineradicable capacity to trot and to trot very fast. This capacity is palpably intensified in Planet, Exchequer, and their descendants. Whence this intensification? The Virginia descendants of Revenne are a combination of the Trustee and Boston bloods. The increased trotting potency of the Trustees thus crossed is a snbject of importance. How are we to accsnt for the super-excellence of this class of Trustees, just now illnstrated by Palo Alto and Maud S.? Boston tracee hy many lines of ascent to Englieh Eclipse. A very early writer (Lawrence) thus describes this prodigy of horses: "His hind quarters, or cronp, appeared higher than his fore-hand. Professor Charles Vealde, St. Bel, Professor of the Veterinary College of London, gave the height of Eclipse at the withers as 66 inches, and at the rump 67 iuches. He had a coneiderable length of waist, and stood over a great deal of grond. Hie agility was great. No horse ever threw his haunches with greater effect. Many Eclipses, I remember, bent their knees, and were remarkably high goers."

Brown, in his "Sketches of the Horse," says: "Eclipse seemed to combine all the qualities which constitnte an excellent racer. His stoutness, form and action were excellent. He had a vast atride, and certainly never a horse threw his hanuchee below him with more vigor or effect; and his hind legs were so spread in his gallop that a wheelbarrow might have been driven between them. His agility was great and his speed extraordinary."

Trotting was not in vogue in the days of the great Eclipse, and this description of a first-class trotter is almost prophetic. Boston was his descendant through one or two lines, and we need be at no loss; therefore, to account for the super-excellence of such Trustee-Boston prodigies as Palo Alto and Maud S. Great expectations from the Virginia horse Manchester. A few months ago a four-year-old mare, Vernstta, by Manchester, a grandson of Revenue, out of a granddanghter of Boston, won an eight-heat race with a record of 2:32½, and afterwards won a six-heat race, trotting the fourth, fifth and sixth heats, respectively, in 2:28, 2:29 and 2:30. This is wonderful time for a four-year-old. Her owner claims that with a full brother of this filly he will host the best stallion time on record, 2:13¾.

About the Virginia-bred horse Manchester there is something very significant to be said. There was a full brother to the celebrated trotters and sires Volnnteer and Sentinel, both of whom got trotters of records below 2:30. But this horse, Hetzell's Hambletonian, got but one who trotted under 2:30, and he is not known to-dey; but when he was put to a daugher of Revenue, ont of a granddaughter of Boston, he got a colt (Manchester) who can go in 2:20, and who gets trotters, Vernette being one of them. The owner of Manchester bought him in Manchester, Va., took him to the north, and is now deriving a handsomer income from him than any Virginia farmer can make on our best farms. But however phenomenal the cross of old Boston may be, it ought not to be risked on all trotting strains. We are always safe when we depend npon Trustee for the trot. It is to be said of the Trustees that the trotting talent in them keeps up as long as a drop of Trustee blood is traceable; and, what is peculiar and very exceptional, one sex breeds trotters as well as the other. Families usually perpetuate their qualities through one sex or the other, rarely through both. The Trustees produce trotters through one sex as well as the other. There is much more that ought to be said on this interesting subject, but I have already taxed the patience of the readers and burdened the columns of the *Spirit* beyond reason, and it must be left unsaid. Let me repeat in brief the propositions that have been advanced. The farmers (I prefer the old term, planters) of eastern Virginia would do well to combine with tobacco, their money crop, the breeding of trotters. These bring at least twice as much as ordinary horses, and more even than running horses. We have the mares and horses from which to breed to best advantage in the descendants of Revenue, Enquirer, Planet, Exchequer, and generally of our Virginia branch of the Trustee family. We have also Sam Purdy, one of the best of the Clay (or Kentucky) branch of this great family. Many of our own Trustees combine the inspiriting and invigorsting blood of Boston, invaluable as a cross upon the Trustees. We have Oakland still living, and we have more of Enquirer's descendants than are elsewhere to be found. Surely all these conditions are as favorable as could be desired. We have a climate free alike from extremes of heat and cold, with the grass, grain and provender produced and matured in such an atmosphere. We have all the peculiar conditions of soil and seasons which made Virginia in other days the heaven of thoroughbreds. We live where lived before us those patrons of the turf and knights of the racing lists who imported the best animals from England, who bred the best horses of their day, and who gave name and renown to our State in the noble art of perfect horsemanship and unequaled horse breeding. Among them were Mr. Morton, who brought Traveler over the sea; Mr. Baylor, who imported Fearnsught; many other liberal importers, Mr. Hoomes, the Merritts and their colleagues; Mr. Taylor, who bred Sir Archy; Mr. Mosley, who reared Dnroc; Mr. Wickham, who gave us Boston; Mr. Ball, the owner of Florizel; Mr. Dovall, learned in pedigrees; Colonel William R. Johneton, Napoleon in numberless campaigns; John Minor Botts, the proud master of Revenne; and later, and far from least, Thomas Doswell, Sr., of Bullfield, who bred Nina and her celebrated progsny. Much of our State's wealth has perished since those days, and we may not regain it for years to come; but the fact remains that we have the best thoroughbreds of the class to make trotters, and we have thereby an interest in the thoroughbred as a trotter scarcely less important than that which we formerly had in him as a runner. Let us not fail to avail ourselves of these advantages. Yours, R. W. Hughes.

A Race-Track Mystery.

It is said that no more sure or profitable investment can be made in the environs of New York than in building and laying out a race-track in the most improved and costly manner, under a rich and influential management. "There's millions in it," as Colonel Sellers would have remarked in looking over the balance sheet of such a prosperous undertaking as the Coney Island Jockey Club, and the Brooklyn Club promises almost as well in the future. The American Jockey Club is not founded on so solid a financial basis, as the track does not belong to the Association, but to the Jerome Park Villa Site Company, the members of which will realize immense profit in their original investments when the property is divided up and sold. It is natural that these wealthy and enterprising associations should regard the entrance of a rival in this rich field of investment with no great favor; thus the announcement that a new jockey club had been formed to build a first-class track at Astoria, Long Island, created a great impression in New York sporting circles. As the officers of the new scheme, that was to be carried out on the most princely style, were not generally well known, the whole affair appeared to be such a mystery that the newspapers all set about investigating the matter. The *New York Times* thus alluded to the matter:

"Naturally the scheme is looked upon askance by the members of other jockey clubs and with considerable suspicion by horsemen generally, because no well-known horse-owner nor anyone with any financial standing is known in connection with the enterprise. It seems an absolute impossibility to build a race-track, grand stand, stables and all the accessories between this and the Fourth of July, when it is announced the meeting is to begin. Still, work has been begun after a fashion at Astoria and the scheme may develop into something or other some time. The shrewdest guessers about the whole matter are probably those who believe that the whole thing is a speculation to create a jockey club and a race-track to be sold to the highest bidder. Should there really be capital back of the enterprise, it is supposed that parties interested in real estate over in Astoria are furnishing it with the eventual intention of disposing of property they have on hand at an increased price. One of the two theories is probably correct, but which it is time alone will tell. No one puts much faith in the yarn that California parties have put up the capital to swing so big an enterprise, with the great big possibilities of only slight returns and the well-known fact that the new club will have the vigorous opposition of all the established associations."

Bay District Races.

The final day of the spring running meeting was brought to a close on Saturday with a very fair attendance and spirited racing. The first event was a purse for three-year-olds, a mile and a sixteenth, for which B. C. Holly's Fusilade's Last was so great a favorite as to be left ont of the pools, when Bolero sold a slight favorite over King Alfred. It was a very pretty run for Fuslside's Last, who took and maintained the lead to the finish in very good style in 1:53¼. The second event was a mile and repeat, for which Sid was in demand at $50 against $25 for the field, in which were Hermes and Adelina. There were a good many racing experts who thought that after the free use that Mr. Holly had made of Sid during the meeting, that he would in this instance meet with his first defeat. But this judgment was altogether erroneous, as Sid won handily in 1:45½ and 1:44, which was a good performance considering that the track was by no means fast, and that a very high wind was blowing across the grounds. Sid showed his true mettle in the final heat, as when pressed by Hermes he made the last half-mile in 49½ seconds, hot this was not official. Adeline looked as if she was short of work, and she will probably make a better showing at the Blood Horse Meeting. The third race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for which the field, in which were Belshaw and John S., sold at $40 against $18 for Johnny Grey. The latter cut out the running, but in the straight he was overhauled by Belshaw who was an easy winner in 1:16. There was an arranged race for the close of the proceedings that crested a great deal of disgust and discontent. It was a dash of half a mile, between Norton, ridden by Stover, Hancock by Bsyliss, and Joe Chamberlain by Lottridge, at nngiven weights, and for an unknown consideration. The betting was almost as erratic as the race itself, which resulted in Norton the favorite being left at the post, and in Hancock coming in first in 50 seconds. After some consultation the race and bets were declsred off.

Bay District Track, April 7th.—First Race.—Purse $150, for three-year-olds. A dash of a mile and a sixteenth.

B. C Holly's ch f Fusilade's Last, 3, by J. W. Norton, dam Fusilade, 105 lbs ..... Hazlitt 1
Van Ness & Milroy's h c Bolero, 3, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan, 110 lbs ..... Newington 2
D. McCarty's b g King Alfred by King Alphonso, dam Flash, 107 lbs ..... Stewart 3

Time, 1:53¼.

Second Race.—Purse $200. One mile and repeat; for all ages.

B. C. Holly's br c Sid by Siddartha, dam Vestella, 3, 97 lbs., Hazlitt 1 1
L. A. Blasingame's b h Hermes by Bayswater, dam Herculdae, aged, 116 lbs ..... Blincoe 2 2
Van Ness & Milroy's ch m Adeline by Enquirer, dam Analyne, 4, 107 lbs ..... Stewart 3 3

Time, 1:45½, 1:44.

Third Race.—Purse $150, for all ages. A dash of three-quarters of a mile.

W. E. Hazlitt's h g Belshaw, aged, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, 107 lbs ..... Hazlitt 1
George Howson's g g Johnny Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margary, 113 lbs ..... G. Howson 2
H. Stover's ch g John S., 4, by Leinster, dam Lilly H., 103 lbs, ... McDonald 3

Time, 1:16.

The Hearst Stable.

The reports from Sscramento in regard to this important stable are very encouraging, so that under Matt Allen's able management we may expect that the horses will make a fair record during this coming season, that is if they escape the danger of the overland trip and the sudden change of climate this esrly in the year. Surinam has wintered well, and grown in size and substance, so that it is the more to be regretted that he is not entered in the Kentucky Derby. Surinam was last season one of the best of our two-year-old performers, but unfortunately he was disqualified through foul riding from securing two or three leading events in which he came in first. Matt Allen expresses himself as greatly pleased with the appearance and performance of the finely bred three-year-old filly Gorgo, by Isonomy, dam Flirt by Hermes, whose racing services have been secured for the Hearst colors from the Palo Alto Ranch. Excellent reports are made also as to the fine string of two-year-olds now in active training. Following is a full list of the horses under Matt Allen's charge:

Trne Briton, imp., blk h, 4, by John Bull, dam Robie.
Banbridge, h c, 4, by King Bau, dam Dixie's Warflag.
Surinam, b c, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Addie C.
Glen Echo, h c, 3, by Glenelg, dam Echoless.
Trade Wind, imp., h c, 3, by Goldborongh, dam Rosemary.
San Simeon, imp., hr c, 3, by Peter, dam Pertilla.
Rhous, ch c, 2, by Flood, dam Rosetta.
Kennsth, b c, by Joe Hooker, dam Katharion.
Philander, ch c, 2, by Wildidle, dam Precions.
Evsleta, ch f, 2, by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen.
Virginia S., ch f, 2, by Joe Hooker, dam Hattie Ball.
Gorgo, blk f, 3, by Isonomy, dam imp. Flirt.
——, imp., blk f, 3, by Darebin, dam Sephietans.
Question, ch f, 3, by Monday, dam Fostress.
——, imp., h f, 3, by Goldshorough, dam China Rose.

Considering the difficulties nf forming a new stable by purchase, Matt Allen appears to have made a judicious selection of fast and enduring stock.

A New Racing Association.

A meeting has been arranged by the executive officers of the Southern California Breeders' Association, to take place at the Pacific Beach Trotting Park at San Diego, on May 2d and May 3d next, for which the programme is as follows:

FIRST DAY.

First Race—Gentlemen's race, for horsee without a record, a purse of $200, owners to drive. Mile heats, best three in five.

Second Race—Running, Purse of $100. Dash of half a mile for all agee.

SECOND DAY.

First Race—Purse $250, for the three-minute class. Mile heats, best three in five.

Second Race—Purse $250, free for all. Mile heats, best three in five.

Third Race—Pacing, Purso $250, free for all pacers, mile heats, best three in five.

The entries to the above events will close with the secretary on April 25th.

These races are to be strictly local in their interest, and only horses that have been in San Diego County since March 1st last are eligible to entry.

The Pacific Beach Trotting Park is situated about six miles from the city and can be reached either by the California Southern Railroad, or by a motor line. The track was recently inspected by Budd Doble, and was pronounced as well laid out. It is expected that a regular race meeting will be held on this track next October, open to horses from all parts of the State.

The UpCountry Race-Horses.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Two weeks ago I gave you some notes upon the trotters at Sacramento and other places, and then I promised to furnish some items concerning the runners at that place. The interest in trotting and trotting horses is receiving a wonderful impulse in the East and here on this Coast, and from what I can see and hear I think the runners and running are holding their own in the public estimation. More thoroughbred horses are being bred, more put in training, more race tracks built, more race meetings given, bigger and better purses hung up, and more people are attending the races. In Sacramento eighty thoroughbred horses, whose ancestors never looked through a collar, are exercising every day on the track. There are more stables with more horses than at any former time. The list of owners contains many old familiar names, and some entirely new ones. Porter Ashe has a good stable under the care of Kelly and Garland. Among the horses working I noticed Tribulet, the big King Ban horse. He has improved very much in appearance since last fall. He has filled and rounded out and he seems to be in splendid condition for the coming campaign. After all the rough usage he got last season he was a wonderfully good horse at the Blood Horse Meeting, and he should do credit to his owner and California in his improved condition the coming season. He is engaged in the Blood Horse Meeting in the mile and mile and three-eighths, and he has engagements all through the season in the East. The Grinstead filly Geraldine is not engaged at the Blood Horse, but she is engaged in the East. She has not grown very much since last year, but has filled out and looks better. She is adding to the satisfaction of Kelly. Snowdrop has improved from last year's looks, and looks fit for a race now. Idaline Cotton is looking and moving so well as to warrant the belief that she will go to the front. Gladis, a two-year-old bay filly by Flood—Rigbn, by Glengarry, is a promising filly, and is engaged at the Blood Horse Meeting in the five-eighths dash. Sinfire, a two-year-old by Kyrle Daly —Cousin Peggy, is also engaged at the Blood Horse. Elwood has grown since last season, but whether he has improved in temper is still to be seen. All the horses in Ashe's stable look well, and the condition speaks well for Kelly and Garland's handling.

The inimitable and only Dan Dennison is in charge of Mr. Train's stable, which includes, Dave Douglas, the game little son of Leinster—Lillie Simpson by Newry, brother to Norfolk. Dave is in fine form, and looks fit to go in any company his distance and with his weight. He is engaged in the mile and repeat, and the mile and three-fourths at the Blood Horse meeting. Blue Bonnet, by Joe Hooker—Kate Carson, by Joe Daniels, has grown through the winter, and is now a big, fine-looking mare. She is in the Introduction Purse and the three-fourths mile dash at the Blood Horse. Katie A., brown filly, five years, by Bullion, dam by imp. Mickey Free, is a good-looking mare and should pay her way. She is in two selling races. The five-year-old brown mare Hadie, by King Alphonso—imp. Inverness, looks well enough to be a valuable addition to this stable. She is in the Introduction Purse, mile, and three-fourths mile dash. Lucky Dan, bay gelding, four years, by Compromise—Frankie Devine by Wildidle, is a racy-looking horse, and Dan says "he will prove a poor man's friend."

Wm. N. McCormick and Joe Courtney are with Winters' string, and it is doubtful if there were ever eight two-year-olds that were larger and finer looking than the eight of this stable. Czar of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion, is the biggest and finest looking of all that family which includes the Emperor, Prince, King, Duke and Duchess of Norfolk. He stands more than sixteen hands high and looks the race-horse all over, and McCormick says "he has more speed than any horse ever saddled." Don Joe, brother to Ed. Corrigan and Pocatillo, is another big fellow. He is almost sixteen hands high, and big in proportion. Broncho is a large chestnut, and is too fine-looking for such a degrading name. He is fifteen hands and three inches. Telish is a stout roan, and looks as though he could carry weight in the mud or over a distance. He is brother to Alta and Miss Courtney. Leigh, by Joe Hooker—Illusion by Alarm, is a brown, and as big as the rest of them. Joe Courtney is a chestnut and brother to Porter Ashe, and looks like a four-year-old in size and development. Mellenite, brother to Dynamite, is the largest colt of the string. He is by Joe Hooker—Belle by Norfolk. His grandam is Big Gun, the dam of Jim Renwick, and he is good-looking enough to be as good as Jim was. If these colts get East in good condition, and are as good as they look, they will win added laurels for Norfolk and Joe Hooker, and California, too.

Frank Depoister has Edelweiss, the daughter of Joe Hooker and Yolone, and Heliotrope, a full sister. Edelweisa has gone through the winter well and thickened up. She usually has a delicate look as though severe preparation was not to her liking. Now she gives one the impression that she could stand plenty of grief, carry more weight, and go a longer route. Heliotrope is a stouter filly than her sister was at the same age, and bids fair to be a better campaigner. She works to please her trainer. Verona, by Jim Gannon—Lizzie P. by Leinster, is a good-loooking chestnut filly, three years. She is engaged in the Blood Horse Meeting, and will then show what metal she is made of. Cannie Scot is an old acquaintance of your readers, and proved in his two-year-old form that he is a good one. He has grown and improved, and will, if fit, be a good call this season. He is in the Derby and mile and three-quarter dash at the Blood Horse, and in the American Derby and Sheridan Stakes at Chicago. Sheridan, a chestnut colt, two years by Leinster—Jane by Bazaar, is a big, fine-finished fellow, and if there is anything in looks should be a race-horse. Depoister also has a bay two-year-old colt by Duke of Norfolk — Lou Spencer by Norfolk, and Jim Duffy, so well known to horsemen. I did not see Murray's stable, and cannot tell what he has or what they look like. As he has twelve in training he must have some good ones.

The Hearst Stable, in charge of Matt Allen, has seventeen or eighteen at work. Sprinsin, the winner of the Autumn Stakes at the Blood Horse last fall, is now a fine-looking horse and works to please Allen. Glen Echo has developed into a big race-horse, and stands sixteen hands high Trade Wind, a black three-year-old Australian by Goldsborough, is a colt of great size, form and substance, and should carry weight and go the distance with the best of them. True Britton, another Australian, should be a good one. He is in the Suburban and Merchants. Bonbridge by King Ban is a four-year-old bay stallion, over sixteen hands high, with the King Ban look. He is now a stouter-looking horse than Tribulet, and I should expect him to stand more work and a harder preparation. In his work he shows speed and courage. Question, of whom so much was expected by Allen last fall, has improved very much, and is now in good form. She is expected by all connected with the stable to pay her way this season. A three-year-old Dorsbin filly is sixteen hands and one inch, and big all over. She should be a good one when she is matured. Phono is a two-year-old colt by Flood, and stands 15.2, and if as good as he looks will win. Philander, by Wildidle—Precious, and Kenneth by Joe Hooker—Katharion, are large promising colts. Then there are Virginia S. by Joe Hooker—Lottie Lee, and two Australian colts by Goldsborough, all looking and moving well. Evaleta, by Hock-Hocking, dam by Saxon, is a stndy looking filly. Leonoke and Gorgo are in good form for this time of year. The past winter has been most unfavorable for regular work, and the sudden changes of weather resulted in colds and coughs, and Hearst's stable has labored under these disadvantages with all others, but the horses are looking remarkably fit, and as though they would bring no discredit to their enterprising owner or to their trainer. I am sure the stable will carry the best wishes of all Californians when they go East.

Mr. L. U Shinpee, the President of the State Agricultural Society, has for years had a large number of well-bred trotters. Last year he established a stable of runners. He sent East and bought several fillies, rich in the best thoroughbred blood. He has a two-year brown filly Picnic, by imp. Mr. Pickwick, dam imp. Countess by Theobald, and she looks very much like Mollie McCarty at the same age; brown filly Acquito by Longtaw, dam Acquittal by Calvin; bay filly Free Love by Luke Blackburn, dam Jeanette Norton by Leamington; chestnut filly Kathlene by Longtaw, dam Athlone by Pat Malloy; bay filly Glencola by Glengarry, dam Marcola by Monarchist; bay filly Songstress by Luke Blackburn, dam imp. Millibran by Cathedral, the son of Newminster; bay filly Libberty-Flibbet by Bullion, dam Flibberty-Gibbit by Kingfisher; chestnut filly Agnes B. by Glengarry, dam Ensue by Enquirer; chestnut filly Ernestine by Bertram, dam Kitty H. by King Ernest; bay colt, two-years, by Joe Hooker, dam Ada O'Neil by Leinster; also brown filly by Glengarry, dam by King Alphonso. All these, except the Hooker colt, are in the hands of Ab. Stembler. They are as fine-looking a lot of fillies as can be seen anywhere, although not as large as California raised fillies of the same age. They are all engaged here and in the East, and it is to be hoped they will meet with such success as will encourage Mr. Shippee to establish a great stable of thoroughbreds.

California will be better and more largely represented in the East this season than ever before. Mr. Haggin must have the largest number of youngsters at work on his place ever owned by one person in America, and Baldwin, I hear, will take a string of twenty-seven East. At this rate of increase in stables and horses, California will soon have a more numerous representation on the turf than even Kentucky.

The Directors of the State Agricultural Society have bought more ground and will put up more stalls for horses and other stock. There will be other improvements which will add to the many attractions which that institution offers to exhibitors. From recent observations extending from Shasta to Fresno, I am sure that the fair of 1888, both at the Park and in the Pavilion, will be the best ever held in the State.

H. LATHAM.

1888. 1888.

Fresno Fair Grounds

ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT RACES,

District composed of Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare, and Kerne Counties.

—COMMENCING—

WEDNESDAY, - - MAY 23d,

—AND ENDING—

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1888.

3 THREE DAYS 3

Free for all Horses in the District

Wednesday, May 23d

No. 1—RUNNING RACE—One-half mile dash. Purse $100.
No. 2—RUNNING RACE—Three-fourths mile and repeat. Purse $150; $50 to second horse.
No. 3—TROTTING RACE—2:34 Class; three moneys. Purse $250,

Thursday, May 25th.

No. 4— UNNING RACE—One mile and repeat. Purse $150; $50 to second horse.
No. 5—TROTTING RACE— 2:45 class free for Trotters and Pacers. Purse $200; three moneys.
No. 6—TROTTING RACE—Free for all Three-year-olds and under, best two in three. Purse $150, three moneys.

Friday, May 25th.

No. 7—RUNNING RACE—Two mile dash. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.
No. 8—TROTTING RACE—Three minute class, free for Trotters and Pacers. Purse $100; three moneys.
No. 9—TROTTING RACE—Free for all Trotters and Pacers. Purse $200; three moneys.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be trotted best three in five, except the three-year-old unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse to accompany nominations. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

American Association rules to govern all trotting, pacing and running races, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

Fillies and Geldings shall be allowed 3 lbs., and Maidens shall be allowed 5 lbs.

In all entries not declared out by six P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 8 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

A horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the term, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the Judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to May 10th.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 36.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races to be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary, Friday, April 20th. LEWIS LEACH, President.

N. I. BALDWIN, Secretary. apr14

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

The Western Field Trial Association met on March 16th last in Kansas city, and disbanded. The reasons given were that it had failed to accomplish what it deserved, and that without holding its meetings in the south there was little hope of being successful.

Mr. A D. Lewis has been selected to edit the American Kennel Club Stud Book in place of Mr. Vredenburgh, the latter, however, still remaining Secretary of the American Kennel Club.

The Cincinnati Sportsmen's Club will give a dog show during the present month.

Visits.

Mr. E. Duggan's imp. greyhound Cora, by Anticipation—Fly, to Shea's Ben Ali, March 17th, 1888.

Pacific Kennel Club Show.

The closing of the inaugural show of the Pacific Kennel Club on Saturday night last ended the first thoroughly managed dog show ever given in San Francisco. Former shows have all been open to objections, but the latest could not be criticized unfavorably in any respect. The building used was pronounced by gentlemen who had seen shows elsewhere the best adapted for the purpose they had ever seen. There was ample room to bench three thousand dogs if so many had been entered. Roomy annexes in which to exercise the animals were at command, and an enclosed sandlot was rented for the use of the dogs and at regular intervals they were taken from the benches and given the run of the inclosure. The provisions for feeding were well made, and an ample supply of milk, meat and Spratt's Biscuits were always at hand. No higher praise can be given that department of the management than to state the fact that not a case of illness of any sort occurred during the show. The benching was roomy and the aisles wide, so that crowding and incident had ventilation were prevented. The large dogs were placed in low stalls, five by six feet in dimensions; the sporting breeds in compartments three by four feet; the terriers in boxes three by two feet, and the toy dogs in cages two feet square. In the centre of the vast hall two judging rings, each 30 by 50 feet, were erected directly under the great skylights, and the judging was all done in bright sunlight, except that for the specials which was reserved for the evenings to interest the attending crowds. Some difficulty was found by the superintendent in securing reliable attendants. Several of those first engaged, yielding to the excitement and indulging too freely in stimulants, but after the first few hours all such were weeded out and replaced by steady, painstaking men who were conscientious in caring for their valuable charges. Very much praise is due Superintendent Carroll for his energy in arranging the Pavilion in the short time at his disposal, and for his almost ceaseless oversight of the show in all its details. Secretary Watson was present most of the time, and always courteous and conciliatory, even under the fearful crossfire of disappointed exhibitors. The secretary worked hard all through the year, and together with the other officers of the club may well feel proud of the success attending the show. One of the judges, John Davidson, was not unknown to Californians, having judged in the '86 show. His work in the recent show gave satisfaction to all who won firsts and specials. The others were more or less disgruntled, although a violent display of temper was rare.

About the absolute excellence of his work opinions are divided. In so far as establishing a clearly defined type, as his choice goes, his judging was not wholly satisfactory to the more thoughtful students of form, especially in the pointer classes. Admitting, for sake of the argument, that Mr Davidson's selection of Tom Pinch as the best dog in his class, the best pointer in the show and the best dog in the show was right, then a just inference is that the dog which most nearly approached the winner in form should win second, always provided he was not beaten by condition. But the judge selected as winner of second a dog wholly unlike Pinch in every point, passing over at least two dogs which in the opinion of several he should have preferred.

The non-sporting judge Mr. James Watson, although known by reputation to many of the exhibitors, had no acquaintance among them. He came with some predispositions against him, but his modesty, thoroughness and evident critical capacity, made friends of about all whom he met. The non-sporting classes were easy to judge, there being no close competitions. That portion of the show, although surprisingly good, and proving beyond cavil that interest in non-sporting breeds is general, was yet not up to a high standard. Two fairly good St. Bernards, a pretty good mastiff, three good great Danes, two deer hounds, a half-dozen good dachshunde, one good hull-terrier, a fair fox-terrier and a good black-and-tan terrier, were about all that were reasonably good in Mr. Watson's classes. He withheld prizes in several classes, and properly. The members of the various committees were efficient, and every department of the work incident to the show was kept in active operation without friction. The committee for the first day, Messrs. Schreiber, Adams and an attache of this paper, was on hand early, and assigned all dogs to their benches immediately upon arrival, so that by noon the show was ready for visitors, except that the judging rings were not finished until four P. M. A funny incident of the show was the ameteur ticket-selling done by Mr. Schreiber in the evenings when crowds came. That gentleman has acquired the faculty of making change with great rapidity, but when he opened his window so many knew him and shook hands with him before purchasing their tickets that the entrance about where he was perched took on more of the character of a levee than a ticket office. The receipts of the show were smaller than was anticipated, being but a little over three thousand dollars, but it was so clean, orderly, pleasant and good that the club feels not a bit discouraged, and believes that the next exhibition will far more than recoup it. Much praise is due to the veterinary, Dr. Thomas Bowhill, for his attentive care throughout the show.

In the mastiff dogs Mr. Scott's Dick was a pretty fair dog, with good coat, stood well on his legs, and had a good skull. The winner of second, Mrs. Crocker's Don, showed good breeding, and was evidently a mastiff. Mrs. Key's Junno was without character, had no mastiff head nor quality. Mr. Crowley's Monarch was weedy, coarse in tail, "poor at both ends and bad in the middle."

In mastiff bitches, Mrs. Preston's Actress showed a good bitch, fit to show in any company but a collection of champions. She needs a little more character. Actress was well

shown. Jas. Sennet's Flora was small and without character.

The rough St. Bernard dogs were only ordinary, several entered as such being, in fact, mere mongrels. The winner of first, A. W. Manning's Judge, is a nice puppy, ten months old, has a good coat and color, but is a little long and light in muzzle and not as large as he might be.

Second was taken by J. H. Auld's Bruce, shown in bad condition, just home from a sea voyage. He had good color and good coat with nice markings.

Mr. Zerr's French shown in the class was a Leonberg and a small one.

Rough St. Bernard bitches were poor. Mr. A. Hoeppner's Garda took second, first being withheld. She should have a heavier head; had curly coat and bad color. Mr. A. W. Manning showed Snowflake, a bitch of no size, weak in head and short in coat.

Second went to A. Hoeppner's Garda, a curly coated, bad-colored bitch which should have more head.

In smooth St. Bernard dogs, Mr. R. E. Culbreth's Rector III received second. Rector III had the best St. Bernard head in the show, and was the only smooth-coated dog. He is small, was shown dirty, and carried his tail over his back. But one fair St. Bernard dog (pup) was shown, Mr. A. W. Manning's Judge, a smallish, ten-months old dog of good color and markings, but lacking head. He got first. Prizes were withheld in the St. Bernard bitch puppy class.

Newfoundland dogs, two entries, were big but lacked character, Mr. F. A. Schule's Prince getting a second. No award was made to the only bitch entered as a Newfoundland.

The Great Dane exhibit was good, six appearing. First went to A. Hoeppner's Cæsar, a dog of pretty good size, good in front but straight behind; a good dog. Mrs. Von Ploennies' Modoc, second, is wide in front, needs more bone and is slack in loin. A. Hoeppner's bitch Dora took third. She needs character in head, but is a nice upstanding bitch. Lea, belonging to the same owner, got V. H. C., although rather weedy. The two unmentioned entries, Mrs. Von Ploennies' Diena and Mrs. Crocker's Marco were small, without quality.

Two deerhound bitches appeared, both owned by C. H. Jonett. First going to Schnla II, tha larger and generally better, the other, Phyllis, getting second.

The greyhound dogs, eleven entries, were very fine in the average. Old Monarch, a prize winner on many a field for his owner, J. F. Carroll, took first after a close competition with P. Lyman's Saturday Night, winner of second, and A. P. Mordaunts' Sir William II, which took third. Monarch shows age, but is all over a greyhound. Saturday Night, smaller and fine drawn, is a good dog. Sir William II we fancied very much. He is a fine upstanding dog, well ribbed and sprung, with good loin, good quarters and shoulders, clean neck and head, and looking the workmen. V. H. C., reserved, was given to Capt. Bingham's Tullamora, well shown. Mr. Carroll's Dictator, also shown well, got V. H. C., H. C. being awarded to J. O'Shea's Ben Ali, a rather common dog. Thos. Brady's Menlo Chief, shown in rather ragged condition, should have had V. H. C. instead of the C., which he received.

Greyhound bitches, twelve entries, were also superior. J. F. Carroll's Jennie June won out of hand in a hot class. Second went to a litter sister not so good. A. P. Mordaunt's Lizzie, third, we would have placed second, being a bitch of more substance. V. H. C., reserved, wee not shown at her best, while D. W. Atwater's Juanita, V. H. C., was quite out of form. Old Lady Emma, mother of winners, showing age, was given H. C., and P. A. McDonald's Camelia, showing hard field work, got C.

Greyhound Dog Puppies had but a single entry, Mr. Carrol's Benelon II, which got a first, In greyhound bitch puppies two entries, Mr. J. Keating's Gyp, a pretty, well-shown ten months old bitch took first, and E. J. Mahoney's Lady Catherine, smellish, got second.

Two dogs were shown as English fox-hounds, both being imported from England and of the accepted type. The winner of first, D. M. Murphy's Ringwood, is a heavy dog of much character, not well shown. D. M. Murphy's Landlord, smeller, and lacking in bone took second.

Native Foxhound Dogs of the black-and-tan sort are common, six entries were fairly good. A. H. Rickett's Josh, an able-looking dog won first easily, second going to Fritch and Staniels Joe, rather scraggy. S. E. Fischer's Don took third, being little inferior to the winner of second. J. Homar Fritch's Jack, son of the same owner's good old Juliet got V. H. C., and Mr. Rickett's Carlo, badly shown was awarded an H. C.

Native Foxhound Bitches, two entries and not good. C. Roos Kete, receiving a first, although on a litter. Bessie owned by C. H. Smith, got a third, why we could not understand as she is nondescript looking.

Native Foxhound Dog Puppies were very common, H. W. Heeth's Hero of no especial merit getting a first, and John Zammett's Music, small and too fine, received a second.

The class for pointer dogs over 55 pounds was a good one, very good in fact, having seven entries, some of them excellent dogs. Mr. Barney's Tom Pinch, shown in superb condition had almost a walk-over for first. For second, we thought either Mr. L. J. Rose Jr.'s Rush or Mr. A. B. Truman's Rush T, better than the winner of second, Mr. Clarence A. Haight's Dick. Dick is a large dog of no marked type, had in head, long in loin, and not showing good quality. Mr. Roae's Rush, although not in good coat, and faded in color, is yet a pointer all over, while Mr. Truman's Rush T. a bit slack in loin, and having lost a joint or two of tail, is of much quality and well proportioned. The third went to Rush T. the dog being shown clean and in good condition. Rush got V. H. C. res. Mr. L. J. Rose Jr.'s Point was the V. H. C. dog. Point is another dog like Dick H., very common in appearance, too large, slack all over. Mr. Gardiner's Bruce II, not well shown, is a well balanced dog. Mr. Chapman's Prince, placed C, is a likely young dog of rather ordinary quality.

Pointer bitches over 50 pounds were especially good, there being five entries. The winner of first, finely shown, was Mr. H. R. Brown's Donna Sensation, a very handsome and good bitch. She won hands down. G. W. Bassford's Blossom, a bitch of high quality and excellent form took second. P. D. Linville's Roberte, plain in head, but roomy and good back of the head got third. V. H. C. res. went to P. J. Power's Beauty, a curiously colored and marked bitch, but a good one. A. B. Elford's Jessie Ranger, took V. H. C., a rather ordinary animal.

In light pointer dogs E. W. Briggs' Climax, soft and rather dirty had an easy win; second went to H. A. Duggan's Shot, a very likely little dog. Third was awarded to J. E. Watson's Old Black Joe, well shown and a dog of much quality, rather light behind. Dr. Bowhill's Jack, a black dog of undeterminate breed but showing more pointer than anything else, got V. H. C. res., while Jas. F. Bonnell's Sportsman, a dog with cleft nose and lacking character, took H. C.

The light pointer bitches brought three good ones to the front, first going to A. B. Truman's Patti Croxteth T, nicely shown and a bitch of high quality. G. W. Bassford's Don's Girl, second, was thought inferior in head, coupling and quality to W. Kittle's and T. L. Potter's Drab D, winner of third.

The pointer dog puppies were good, Mr. H. Kahn's Wade Hampton took first, a good puppy well shown. Second was given to P. J. Powers' Pat P, also well shown and a nice youngster. W. Schraiber won third with Leddie, a big puppy, shown lacking muscle end preparation. A brother of Laddie, Mrs. H. S. Wort's Fennimora got V. H. C. res., a very good one but shown out of condition. V. H. C. was taken by R. M. Wyman's Tolenas, very plain all over.

The pointer bitch puppies, two entries, were fairly good, Mr. Geo. W. Bassford's Lottie B, receiving first, a very cleanly built bitch. Mr. W. D. Howe's Belle H, second, was about equal to the first all around.

The class for English setter dogs, fifteen entries, was a most creditable one both in number and quality. All of the dogs showed form and breeding, and wendy specimens were rare. Mr. J. B. Berher's Pilot, first, is a fifty pound dog, with clean-cut head, good coat, good ribbing, good legs, cat feet, and looks a workman. Second went to E. Leavesley's Ben, a white and orange dog of medium size, having the best setter head in the show, a bit pinched in the ribs but well balanced and with particularly good underpinning, shown badly; with good preparation o hard one to beat. Mr. T. J. Watson's Hamlet took third, a dog too heavy in the head, but good otherwise. V. H. C. res. went to Geo. Muller's Carlo, well shown. Carlo is a little heavy about the head and carries a cocked tail, but is good in the middle. E. Leavesley's Rock, V. H. C., badly shown, is heefy all over and is quite slack; age is telling on him. Thos. Higgs' Rover H, H. C., was quite plain but not marked badly anywhere. T. J. Watson's Belmont W, C., showed slack, as though needing work; a good dog, worth V. H. C. in the class. Albert Peri's Jasper B, just from Mr. Llewellin's kennel, has a Clumber spaniel head and a bad tail, but is roomy and very good in the middle and shows proper substance, a worker and likely looking dog. D. E. Goodman's Ben Boldt, showing great quality, is too big, inclined to have a wavy coat and is thick about the skull. G. T. Allender's John G, a littler brother to the winner of first, is a much plainer dog and not of high form. J. B. Martin's Deshing Money, heavy in head, good in forequarters, is scant behind and was misplaced. Henry May's Ajax, just from England, is a big, rawboned, red and white dog of not much quality but looking the "brniser."

English setter bitches were also excellent. Ten were shown. Chas. Keeding's Fannie K., small, but roomy for her size, exquisitely finished, well shown, and quite the perfect setter except that she needs a little more character in head, took first. Second was given to H. M. Gorham's Mollie Belton, a fine, big bitch, good all over, but a little inferior in quality to tha winner of the first. C. C. Wastenhaver's Queen got third, by roominess and quality. T. J. Watson's Miss Alice, V. H. C. res., of high quality, is a bit pinched all over, light in head and scant behind. C. J. Haas' Countess, V. H. C., might have had third without injustice; rather puppyish, she is yet good all around. Frank LaCosta's Nellie, a very finished bitch but a bit light, took H. C., while W. E. Lester's Dottie Dimple, C., was thought good enough for V. H. C. Albert Peri showed Pearl Lavsrack, tha only pure Laverack in the State; she was gross. In English setter dog puppies Ches. Keeding's Buddie K. took first, a dog of much character and very good throughout. Second was won by Ches. Keeding's Shot, a litter brother to tha precading, but plainer. E. Leovesley's Prince Albert, not well shown, got third, a very likely, largish puppy; V. H. C. res., went to R. E. Culbreth's Rock, a very classily built and well-sized dog. Mr. Keeding took V. H. C. with Hunt, litter brother to first and second but much worse in head and flat in ribs.

The three English setter bitch puppies were particularly good. Miss Bates got first with Donne, small, but very finished. Second was awarded to Albert Peri's Pride, better sized, and the making of a rare good one. D. E. Goodman's Countess Lion, a little slack, but handsome, got third.

Five Irish setter dogs were shown. A. B. Truman taking first with Mike T., a little stocky, but perfectly shown. T. R. Hart's Hero received second, a dog needing character and color. Third went to J. J. Ryan's Pat, too slight and not in good show condition. A. B. Truman's Dick R., C., was too slight, lacked substance, but was well shown.

Tha Irish setter bitches, three entries, brought two clinkers to the front; tha winner of first, A. B. Truman's Lady Elcho T. being about perfect under the standard, and also winning tha special for the best setter of any breed in tha show; she was beautifully conditioned. L. L. Campbell's Bell C. second, a young bitch, is of great quality, but is not at her best, shown thin; in color, coat and form she is not far from champion form. One Irish setter dog puppy, Harry A. Roasler's Major, was shown and received a second. Only one Irish setter bitch puppy appeared, Mr. A. B. Truman's Kate T., which got a first.

Tha black and tan setters, five entries, were only ordinary. F. A. Taft's Dorr, bad in head, short in ear, and lacking character, got first. E. C. Koenig's Bob, well colored, but lacking substance, took second. Frank McManus' Jack, a handsome dog, but also too light all over, received third.

Black and tan setter bitches, three entries, were better. E. H. Wakeman won first with Hazel Kirke, a pretty good bitch, but not in condition, having a litter with her. Second went to Wm. E. Detel's Nellie, a decent bitch of much character. One black and tan setter bitch puppy appeared, W. R. Spalding's Lena S., a bitch without distinctive character in form, but well colored, coated and marked.

Irish water spaniels, five entries, were good. T. J. Pinder's Nora P., well shown, got first, a hit thin and light in coat, and rather large, but a good bitch. Second went to A. B. Elford's Irish Girl, better sized, but also badly coated. W. S. Kittle's Brian Born, not in good condition, got third; a well-balanced, able dog.

J. Struven took a first in field spaniels, one entry, with his Nellie the best spaniel in the show, good head, ears and coat; a bit leggy for a field spaniel.

Cocker spaniels, six entries, were fairly good. Mrs. E. Leavesley taking first with Julia, well coated, eared and short on the legs but with weak face. W. S. Kittle's Gift, too fat, got second; has pretty head, but hard, setter coat. Thos. Jennings' Rip, nicely shown got third; a pretty cocker. V. H. C. was awarded to Louis Loupe's Sport, rather common and leggy, and H. C. to Fred Meyer's Tyney, lacking character, has a top-knot suggesting Irish water spaniel blood and is cankered.

One Clumber spaniel was entered and received a first. Wm. V. Helfrich's Maud, a pretty good specimen, chunky in head and bad in shoulders, shown dirty, should be a little lower on the legs.

Dan Gilroy received a first for his Jet as a cocker puppy, why did not appear as the dog was black, without character.

Collie dogs, four entries, were common. But one award, an H. C. was made, and that to Chas. Cox's Jack, tha nearest approach to a collie in tha show; tha dog had a trifle of collia character but was short in coat, and poor in face. O. J. Albae's Lad, nicely shown, was coarse and without character, heavy in ear, short in head, deficient in coat. Chas. McLaren's Ring was flat in coat, thick in head and heavy in ear. Henry Schwartz's Prince was short and thick in head, had setter ears and bad coat.

Collie bitches, two entries were had and only a third prize was given to Mrs. Patton's Fanny, short and thick in head, heavy in ears and had in coat. The other entry, F. W. Miller's Ruby, was small, light colored with setter coat, suggestive of Gordon setter.

Eight Dachshunds were benched, all owned by E. Duplessis Beylard. First went to Tha Mikado, a good specimen, a little deficient in crook of fore legs and rather too much of tha terrior type. Turbulence won second, open to the same criticism.

Beagle dogs, two entries, one H. W. M. Sandboch's Wessel was disqualified under Rule 8. The other, G. W. Bassford's Bannerman, was given a first. A nice dog, a bit short in ear, thin and needing bone.

Beagle bitches two entries, were fair in body and legs, but had not good heads, and the ears were thick. G. W. Bessford took first with Dolly and H. W. M. Sandboch second with Nellie.

One beagle puppy was shown and given a first, a likely puppy, a bit coarse, belonging to G. W. Bassford and named Doisy II.

Retriever dogs, four entries, brought out a fair dog in Jas. E. Watson's Roy, which got a first. Coarse in head, ears short, and coat should closer curl. The winner of second, Thos. Burke's Cæsar, was too small and bad in coat. Third went to J. H. Hall's Dan, too thin in coat.

Three retriever bitches fairly good appeared, Fritch and Kroos taking first with Kate II, well shown but lacking character. Clans Kroos got second with Nellie, a nice bitch, needing more coat and closer curl. John Klein's Juno, third, lacked character.

But one Dalmotian was benched, Mrs. N. L. Havey's Bessie, a very good puppy and well shown. Her spots incline to run together.

Five-bull terrier dogs were exhibited, only a second prize being awarded in the class, viz., Ramon E. Wilson's Jack, a dog without character or points except that he was white, a fact which probably found him favor with the judge. The other four entries were all made by Mr. J. P. Dalton, whose generosity was appreciated by the club.

Bull-terrier bitches were better, five entries. First going to Stuart Taylor's Kittie, too full in the eye, wide in front, long in the mouth, but a good terrier. It is not easy to find a bull-terrier of her weight that amounts to anything. Kittie is pretty good but old and gone. John Sparrows' Olivette won second, light in bone, weak in face and full in the eye. Third went to J. P. Dalton's Snow, bad in head and not straight in front. Two-bull terrier puppies were shown, but one award being given, and that an H. C., to J. Martenet's Kit, high on leg, with brindle patch on face and having a longer head than any bull-terrier shown.

Fox-terrier dogs, seven entries, were much better than expected, although not first rate by any means. The first prize winner, Mr. Martin's Sly Mixture, is a nice dog, but fine in face, and a little light in loin, quite "bitchy." The second, Mr. Cresswell's Fingal, is of good size; a pretty good specimen, but not of so much quality as the winner. Third was withheld, but an H. C. given to Mr. Watson's Jack, a leggy dog, coarse in head. Mr. J. Keating's Jack C., is thick in head, but has good ears, legs and feet.

In fox-terrier bitches J. H. Auld's Daisy took first, although showing age and being bad in front of the eyes. Second went to J. B. Martin's Clover Fidget, a bitch with nice head, ears a little high, too wide in front, but of good size. J. E. Watson's Gyp was given H. C. for size and quality, and H. C. was also awarded to M. Platt's Topsy, a thick-headed bitch, but a good terrier back of the head. Mr. Cresswell's Sunbeam C. was well shown, but was too full in eye, carried her ears badly, and was too fat.

The fox-terrier pups were ordinery, except Mr. J. E. Watson's Gyp, also shown in the bitch class. Gyp took first among the puppies, although short and weak in face, light in bone and with heavy ears. No other awards were made in tha class.

Mrs. Clay's Nettle and Mr. Hancock's Buffalo Bill were prick-eared and weedy. J. N. Knowles' Rover was thick and short in head and coarse. The same remark might be written of Jumbo and Jip, also owned by Mr. Knowles.

But one wire-haired fox-terrier was shown. Mr. John Green's Jack given a first. Jack is a pretty, nice little terrier, but wants length of head.

Only one black and tan was shown. Mrs. Sparrow's Beauty, a nice toy-terrier of good color and coat. She was given a first.

Three of the dogs shown as skye-terriers were nondescripts. One of the others was transferred to the Yorkshire class, and the other, Mr. Fagen's Babe, too high on leg and short in coat, was given C.

Two Scotch terrier entries were meda. Doctor Bazard's Sam, a rather nondescript animal getting first, and Mr. C. S. Anderson's Punch second.

F. W. Sierp's Yorkshire terrier dog Mash got a first. The length of his coat was good. His color was faded, the blue having changed to silver and the tan to white. Mrs. Mahony's Flora and Mr. H. Boyd's Crazy, judged as Yorkshire terriers, were without merit and no awards were made.

In toy terriers, a Chehushua terrier puppy purchased on his journey from Philadelphia by Judge Watson was exhibited in a cage with a fat Bakersfield dog entered by Mr. E. C. Lechner, to compete for a special as tha quietest dog in the show. Mr. Lechner's entry won everything in his class, and not until too late to protest was it discovered that the animal was not what it seemed, being formed of buckskin and horse-hair.

As a Japanese spaniel, J. P. Parker's Jeppy, a good specimen, received a first.

Tha fivalry among pug owners was rather keen, although none of the entries were very good. In dogs, Mrs. J. F. B. McCleery's Budge took a first. He is too large, has heavy ears, and his color is not clear. In bitches, three entries, Mrs. L. Quint's Queen, of nice, proper size, good color and good ears took first. Her eyes should be larger, and her toenails are white instead of black. Second went to Mrs. J. F. B. McCleery's Beauty, a leggy bitch, too large, poor in color, and with badly carried ears. Mamma Shoots, also belonging to Mrs. McCleery, got H. C., although open to the same criticisms as Beauty. But one pug pup was shown by Professor J. F. B. McCleery, Bus, a nice puppy, but of bad color.

Black poodle dogs, two entries, were good, first going to Dr. M. W. Fish's Zulu, with coat not quite right in curl and length. Thos. William's Bijou took second, a well shown, nice dog. In black poodle bitches, one entry. Dr. M. W. Fish's Dione, a nice bitch, well shown, got a first.

The miscellaneous class, over 25 pounds, seven entries, was a good one. Mrs. Zammett's Esquimaux Wolf getting a first, although short and thin in coat. Second was given to Mrs. J. R Shafter's black Pomeranian Bruno S., not foxy enough about head and bad in coat.

One entry as miscellaneous, under 28 pounds, was made and got a second. First prize Mr. J. J. Jamison's white Pomeranian Dick, a nice dog but out of coat.

Says the *Stock Keeper*: "It is curious reading for an English exhibitor to page through the schedule of a big American show. The 'Premium List,' as our cousins call it, of the approaching Boston 'Bench Show,' to be held next April, has reached us. Miss Whitney judges St. Bernards, Mr. Chas. Mason, probably the best judge of a dog in all the United States, takes several breeds, and a gentleman is down to judge 'Round-headed bull and terriers,' whatever they may be. A class is provided for 'Great Dane or Ulmer Dogs'—they have evidently not yet discovered in America that these are not one and the same breed. Basset-hounds, called in this schedule Bassetts, have a class, though we believe it is seldom that more than one entry turns up. There are numerous specials of an advertising turn."

TRAP.

Messrs. Ed. Dunshee and J. S. Fanning announce a trap tournament for April 28th and 29th at San Bruno. Both of the young gentlemen are popular, and have had much experience in conducting like affairs, so that good arrangements and first-rate sport are assured. One hundred dozen of live birds have been engaged and several thousand Blue Rocks, so that there will be no lack of something to shoot at. Prominent shots from Vacaville, Fairfield, Stockton and San Jose have signified their intention to participate.

Mr. Knight of San Bernardino, must have been thoughtless when he challenged some other expert to shoot a match at quails; such a match would be a prostitution of sportsmanship and cannot be justified. With the various artificial targets and pigeons at hand, it would be indefensible to destroy game in such a contest. Mr. Knight is known to be a crack shot, and can add nothing to his reputation by such a match as he proposes. He should modify his challenge.

Freddy Smith, a 12-year-old boy of this place, has long enjoyed the reputation of being the most successful rabbit hunter in the country. He never carried a gun, had no traps in the woods, and the rabbits he brought in showed for themselves that they had not been caught in the "switch-up" snares that every boy knows how to set. How he managed to capture so many rabbits was a mystery, until, in a burst of confidence he "gave the snap away" to another boy, who couldn't keep the secret.

Freddy Smith's plan of hunting rabbits is as original as it is novel. He has an enormous pet Norway rat. Unknown to any one, that rat has been his companion on all of his hunting excursions for a year or more. Freddy knows where rabbits abound and the holes they hide in. He goes to a burrow, sends his rat in to explore the interior, and places a little bag over the exit. If there is a rabbit inside the Norway rat routs it out, and it flies for the opening, only to dash wildly into Freddy's bag on the outside. Then the ingenious hunter breaks the rabbit's neck with a smart blow of his hand, and is ready for another one.

When he first began to hunt with this rat he found that a great deal of time was lost by the rat being in no hurry to come out of a burrow. So he hit upon the plan of fastening a string to him, by which he pulls the rat out when his duty has been done inside. On several occasions the rat has had a young rabbit in his mouth on being drawn out of a burrow. Last season this boy is said to have captured over 200 rabbits by means of his rat and bag. There is a law in Pennsylvania prohibiting the hunting of rabbits with ferrets. If the success of the Cochranton boy with his Norway rat should develop Freddy Smiths in other parts of the State there will have to be a novel addition to the game laws.—*Ex.*

The Alameda County Sportsman's Club meets this afternoon at Birds' Point.

The Forester Gun Club of Sacramento met last Monday and elected officers as follows: President, Wm. B. Hamilton; vice-President, Dr. F. F. Tebbets; Treasurer, H. Eckhardt; Secretary, H. J. Kilgariff; Captain, Henry Gerber. A shoot for the club medal will take place on Sunday, April 15th. The Forester Gun Club is in its ninth year, and is one of the most prosperous sporting organizations in the State.

Humboldt Game Notes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Although months have passed since I have been able to send you anything of interest, you must not think that the cheery BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been forgotten. I cannot say that I am any longer a habitue of the tules, nor yet a San Franciscan, since I have taken up my abode among the residents, wild game and little fishes of Humboldt County. From what I have seen and heard I believe this section presents many attractions to the enthusiastic sportsman. Fine trout streams, elegant deer ranges, and many elk. Many of the cervidae are killed out of season, and right here I may say that the game law is disregarded in a manner that is disgraceful. I have seen in the city of Eureka live quail that were trapped and bought by restaurant keepers and killed to order, and the practice continued the entire season. Not the slightest notice was taken of it, and it seemed strange and very unjust to me. Being a stranger in a strange land, however, I did not feel disposed to express my opinion publicly, as the indications plainly showed that popular sentiment had not been awakened to the good influence of game protection. This unfortunate condition of things may be accounted for by the fact that Humboldt County has no regularly organized club of sportsmen for the enforcement of the law, although all of the principal towns contain many sportsmen who do mind the law. There is at present a movement on foot in the city of Eureka to organize a club for the promotion of out-door sports, such as fishing, shooting and the like, and one of its main objects will be to arouse public feeling about the game and fish laws. I presume you have split many miles of tule, during the past season, with your pole and double-ender. The latter articles are not in fashion here. The flat-bottomed sculling boats like those used on the Suisun marshes are in vogue. The fowl-shooting here is quite different to that in the tules, being mostly sculling. There is some pass-shooting but it is nearly all done on the bay, and, as in all salt-water shooting, there is some inconvience attached to it. The ducks here are principally teal, widgeon and sprig. A very few mallards are to be found and generally a little bunch of canvas-backs, say from 500 to 1,000, with a few gad-wall and some bluebills. However we have the black brant or sea brant in numbers, although they are the shyest water-fowl I ever saw. Well back from the Coast the hills are full of quail, some grouse, rabbits and hares, and in certain localities old bruin can be found. Eureka is easily reached, and visitors can easily get reliable "pointers" to the nearest and best ground for game of any sort. I wish some suggestions about forming a club, and hope a good one will be organized.

WM. RYAN.

EUREKA, April 4, 1888.

It is a pleasure to learn that the sportsmen of much-abused Humboldt are awaking, and we hope for a successful outcome.—ED.

Blue Rock Club.

The first regular trap meeting of the club was held at Bird's Point on Saturday last, twenty-one members being present. The scores follow:

At twenty single Blue Rocks, eighteen yards rise for ten bores, sixteen yards for twelve. For club prize.

Kellogg	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—10
Golcher	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—12
Laing	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—14
Wattles	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0— 7
Maynard	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—14
Harris	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 5
Mayhew	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—11
Schwerin	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—13
Melly	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 3
G. Leviston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 2
Tubbs	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1— 7
Dewing	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 4
Adams	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0— 8
Hawkes	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0— 7
Fox	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0— 9
Noyes	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0
Melvin	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 3
Gould	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—10
Abbott	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0— 7
Putzman	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—10
Jackson	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1— 9

At eight pairs Blue Rocks, $1.50 entrance. Divided by Laing, Tubbs and Kellogg.

Laing	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9	Cate	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—6
Tubbs	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9	McMurchy	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—8
Fox	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—6	Jackson	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—3
Golcher	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—7	Duffy	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—5
Kellogg	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9	Walker	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—6
Pixley	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—6		

At seven live birds, $5 a side. Won by Pixley.

Wattles	0 1 0 1 1 0 1—4	Pixley	1 2 2 2 1 0 1—5

At six live birds, Hurlingham. Won by McMurchy.

Kellogg	0 2 2 1 0 2—4	Pixley	1 2 1 0 1 2—5
McMurchy	1 2 2 1 1 1—6	Campbell	1 2 1 2 2 0—6
Wattles	1 0 2 0 *	Maynard	2 2 0 2 1 0—4
Tubbs	2 1 0 0 0 2—3		

Pacific Sportsman's Club.

The Pacific Sportsman's Club had a trap contest at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on April 6th. The day was fine, the attendance large and the birds a strong lot. Below are given the scores:

Damm	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—10
C. Flohr	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1— 9
Morrison	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0— 8
Millel	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0— 8
Chapman	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
Wittenbrock	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0— 8
Nicolaus	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Boase	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 9
George	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 9
Pedter	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—10
Reeber	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1— 5
Bergman	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0— 5
Philipps	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0— 5
Gotobed	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0— 5
Kunz	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1— 7
Judge	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1— 5
King	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Graves	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0— 5
Fass	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1— 5
Hall	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1— 8
R. Flohr	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1— 6
Vaughn	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9

Nicolaus and King shot off their ties at four birds. King won the medal, killing three to Nicolaus' two.

The following scores were made by members of other clubs:

Ruhstaller	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—4
Hamilton	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—
J. Gerber	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 8
G. Watson	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0—7

During the day there were several pool matches.

At San Diego.

A large number visited the San Diego Gun Club grounds on April 1st, to see the pigeon shooting match between W. A. Hamilton and William Francis, both local shots. The match was for $25 a side, 100 Blue Rocks. The men were troubled some by the stiff wind that blew in off the bay, but in spite of that fact some splendid work was done, Hamilton breaking 94 out of 100 targets, and breaking the first 32 Blue Rocks out of the trap. Francis made two runs of 13 each. Hamilton's run of 32 was followed up by one of 22. W. C. Hinman and M. Chick acted as judges, and J. K. Hamilton was referee. The score was as follows:

W. A. Hamilton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—94
William Francis	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—81

Antioch Gun Club.

The first meeting of the Antioch Gun Club was held on Sunday last. The club has been reorganized and will join the State Sportsman's Association. The Macomber tin target was used.

At fifteen Macomber targets, eighteen yards rise.

G. Holliday	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—10
N. A. Tyler	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0— 4
T. Rielly	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1— 7
E. Krebs	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0
N. Tyler Jr	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1
F. Taylor	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0— 8
J. Ross	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 4
J. Taylor	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0— 3
Wm. Remfree	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Wm. Remfree Jr.	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 4

Mr. G. Knight, of San Bernardino, recently challenged Mr. W. A. Hamilton, of San Diego, for a field match at quails, and the latter replies as follows to the San Diego *Union*:

SAN DIEGO, March 31, 1888.

Editor Union:—In your issue of March 29th I noticed a challenge from George Knight Jr, of San Bernardino, to shoot a match on quail. As the season is now over and the quail are nesting, I cannot accept the challenge to shoot this season, but I will shoot a match at 100 Blue Rocks (Blue Rock rules) for the amount he has posted at Ecker's gun store in this city at any time between this date and the 13th of April.

W. A. HAMILTON.

TURF AND TRACK.

Racing Dates for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Spring	April 10 to 14	Oakland Fair	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
P. O. B. H. A., S. F.	April 21 to 28	Marysville Fair	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
Eureka Jockey Club, Eu.	July 4 to 7	Sacramento State Fair	Sept 3 to 15
Los Angeles Fair	Aug. 6 to 11	Stockton Fair	Sept. 18 to 22
Ione Fair	Aug. 7 to 10	San Jose Fair	Sept. 24 to 29
Santa Rosa Fair	Aug. 13 to 18	Quincy (District No. 11)	Sept. 24 to 29
Petaluma Fair	Aug. 20 to 25	Salinas Fair	Oct. 1 to 6
Eldorado Fair	Aug. 20 to 25	National Trotting Stallion Stake	Oct 20th.
Chico Fair	Aug. 20 to 25		

NEVADA.

Reno State Fair .....Sept. 17 to 22.

NORTHWESTERN.

Salt Lake, Utah	June 2 to 7	Spokane, W. T.	Sept. 4 to 8
Helena, Mont., Spring	July 4 to 7	Eugene City, Oregon	Sept 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont	July 18 to 22	Colfax, W. T.	Sept. 10 to 15
Butte City, Mont	Aug. 6 to 11	Hillsboro, Oregon	Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair	Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or., State Fair	Sept. 17 to 22
Missoula, Mont.	Aug. 28 to Sept 1	Walla Walla, W. T.	Oct. 1 to 5

EASTERN.

New Orleans, La	April 2 to 7	Jerome Park	May 29 to June 12
Memphis, Tenn	April 14 to 21	Cedarhurst	May 30
Washington, D. C.	Apr. 26 to May 5	Kansas City, Mo	June 12 to 21
Nashville, Tenn.	Apr. 28 to May 5	Sheepshead Bay	June 14 to July 4
Lexington, Ky	May 7 to 12	Chicago, Ill	June 23 to July 14
Baltimore, Md	May 8 to 12	Monmouth Park	July 4 to Aug. 30
Louisville, Ky	May 14 to 24	Chicago, Ill	Sept 1 to 3
Brooklyn L. I	May 15 to 30	Jerome Park	Oct. 2 to 19
Latonia, Ky	May 26 to June 9	Kansas City, Mo	Oct. 27 to Nov. 8
St. Louis, Mo	May 26 to June 9		

Forestalling the Market.

This is one of the evils of the turf for which it is almost impossible to suggest a remedy. When books are opened on events some time before the races come off, there are many foolish wiseacres who, tempted by the long odds that are offered, back their selection at random, unmindful of the fact that no movement had been made at the time as to the intentions of the stable, from which very likely there are half a dozen horses to chose of for that very same event. To add to the existing evil there are bookmakers who seemingly possess sufficient influence to have their racing quotations forwarded all over the country by means of the Associated Press, and among them are given some transactions that are often of a visionary character, but that nevertheless have an effect on the speculative enthusiasts who frequent the pool-rooms with the idea of picking out "a soft thing" on future events.

In connection with this subject it is curious to note that these betting items are now considered of much more importance than the desired information as to the doings of the various horses that are engaged in the coming principal events. As a cynic remarked recently: "We are paralyzed with the statement that Kaloolah and Terra Cotta have been backed in the Suburban for $100 each, and that consequently the odds about these two have receded from 50 to 20 to 1; then that Blue Wing has been nibbled at at 30 to 1, and finally that such a decided demonstration has been made in Miss Ford's favor (probably by the investment of a hundred dollars or so), that a number of books are declared to be full against the mare. Yet, strange to relate, instead of these reported heavy investments lending to more favorable quotations against the remaining horses, the prices are shortened all along the line. A man may make a scratch in getting some long odds, now and then, against the winner, but I would sooner wait until the stable's money is on, and get 10 to 1 against the "Simon Pure" of the string than invest at long odds, at haphazard, or on the mere performance of the nags in the past season."

There is a good deal of sound reasoning in these remarks, as last year, about this time, we were favored through the Associated Press with the very valuable information from these same 'cute racing touts, that the Kentucky Derby was "a moral certainty" for Goliah in the Santa Anita stable, as he had been tried with Volante and had not been found to be wanting. The racing quidnuncs immediately swallowed the tempting bait, and money flowed into the bookmakers' coffers all over the country that might just as well have been thrown into the sea. The fact was that Goliah was then far from being in good form and could not out-speed a bronco, so that Pendennis had to represent the stable in the Derby, which he did in such a manner as to make Murphy declare that "he couldn't go fast enough to strain a tendon." Now it is clear that under such circumstances, with the odds against Goliah reduced to unreasonable points, Mr. Baldwin could not have backed his horse to advantage even if he had been in the best fettle, while those who had forestalled the market were sadly cinched. Yet these same clever simpletons are the loudest in their strictures and invectives when the owners, under such circumstances, decide on scratching their horses.

A prominent racing man, during a conversation, thus alluded recently to this important subject: "What with my breeding farm and racing stable, I consider I have some $300,000 invested that ought to return $24,000 in the way of interest. Add to this the money required for entries and forfeits that run up to enormous sums, owing to the many large and tempting stakes now offered by the associations. Then make a note of the heavy traveling expenses to all points, and at great risks, the large outlay required for stabling, jockeys, trainers and their assistants, and my yearly expenditure far exceeds $100,000. Now it requires an immense amount of luck and good judgment in placing my horses to the best advantage before I can balance this expenditure. The fact is that there is scarcely a man of prominence on the turf who can get out even with his winnings from the associations, so he has to resort to betting to increase the returns. You can then imagine his feelings, when, at a great sacrifice, he has pointed a certain horse for a certain event, to find that some outsiders, who do not contribute a cent towards his expenditures, have rushed in and secured the long odds, thus forestalling the market against the stable, and then these unscrupulous fools are loud in their bitter complaints that they do not get 'a run for their money.'"

There are many plausible arguments to be adduced in this matter so important to the racing world, but no words are sufficiently severe to brand the owner of a race-horse who has thus been forestalled in his betting who shows his resentment by confiding to a trusty bookmaker the fact that the horse in question will not figure among the starters, and that consequently any odds can be laid up with impunity against "the dead 'un" in the market.

A jockey who has been creating a genuine sensation at New Orleans during the winter meeting there is Freeman, a white youngster, who weighs but seventy pounds, and who has a carrotty head of hair. Unless he gets a case of the "big head" because of the praise lavished upon him, he promises to surpass all the light-weight jockeys, for he is a wonderful judge of pace, has a steady hand, a good eye, and a capacity for such tearing finishes as have made Garrison famous.

Two-Year-Old Racing.

The English sporting journals are again indulging in a controversey in connection with the early racing of two-year-olds, which is regarded by some experts as extremely injurious to their future thoroughbred stock. Some years since it was proposed in the English Jockey club that two-year-old racing should not be allowed before the month of May, but there was such a strenuous opposition made by the prominent racing associations that hold their meetings in the early spring, that the resolution had to be abandoned. The fact is that some owners look upon their horses as mere racing machines, and if they can only pull off one of the rich spring stakes with long odds against their youngsters, they little care whether in the future this course will or will not lend to the breeding of weedy, flashy thoroughbreds. The season has been very backward this year in England, the weather, at the latest date, comparing unfavorably even with the stormiest of our winter months, but the young colts and fillies are hurried through in their preparations at all costs and hazzard, so as to afford speculation for enthusiasts of the turf, who have so long been deprived of the excitement connected with their favorite pastime. A facetious writer has suggested, in view of this early training and of the short races that are now in vogue, that Macaulay's Australian, who is to view the ruins of St. Paul's from the shattered arches of London Bridge, shall bring with him a specimen of the stout and enduring thoroughbred from Australia as the English racer will then have been extinct for ages past. In this country some turfmen claim that we are gradually drifting into the same lines, but there are, as yet, but very few of our prominent owners who make entries for the winter and early spring racing at the South, where it is possible to carry out a programme that will enlist public support.

There are, however, some journals who are already sounding the alarm in this quarter, and the *Spirit of the Times* remarks: "Probably the least we Americans say on the subject the better. Racing has assumed such stupendous proportions here, and the demand for race-horses is so great that we are breeding from everything. High roarers, spavined, ring-boned, curby-hocked brutes are pressed into service to grind out racing material. The result is our horses, while marvels of speed, are not as a class as sound as they were a few years ago. We doubt if there ever was so large a proportion of worthless horses on the turf as there is at present, and we expect with the enervating influence of excessive racing the next generation will be worse. Breeders see that the most salable kind are those which mature early and have speed at two years old. It does not matter if a stallion be afflicted with all the infirmities known to veterinary lore, so long as he can transmit speed he is the one sought after."

Splan's Horses.

According to the opinion of Frank Herdic, the well-known poolseller, John Splan will make a great showing in the Circuit during the coming season, mainly by the aid of the horses owned by Mr. W. J. Gordon, of Cleveland, the most notable being Nobby, Mambrino Sparks, Clingstone and probably Guy. "John Splan is doubtless a great expert," Mr. Herdic recently remarked to a correspondent, "and offers to match Clingstone against Prince Wilkes for any amount of money. I know that Clingstone is a great horse, but I am of the opinion that Prince Wilkes will beat anything on earth this year in a trotting race. My money goes with my opinion every time. Prince Wilkes is a great horse. I may say, also, that Splan is negotiating with Coates Bros. for their interest in Argyle. He is eager to match Argyle against Johnston for $5,000 or $10,000 a side, the latter to pace to wagon. I am prepared to be on old John's side if that match is made. Let me add that Mr. Gordon has given Splan a *carte-blanche* to buy any horse in the country that he thinks is worth buying. Price has not to be an object where quality is concerned."

The *Breeders' Gazette* states, John Splan has succeeded in buying this same pacer Argyle that brought grief to so many of his backers in 1886 when he was driven by Bob Anderson, and that last year performed so creditably at times after he had become the property of the Coates Bros. In the matter of speed there are few pacers that can give Argyle points, but he is so utterly unreliable in a race that when to back him and when to keep off has been a continual puzzle to the men who have driven him. His first start last year was at Detroit, and Anderson, who was in the sulky, thought so little of his chances that not a dollar of his money went on the gray fellow. But after a heat had been paced Orrin Hickok, who had watched him, thought that Argyle could beet the others. He hastily confided his views to John Turner and John De Mass, the result of the conference being that these three made up a pool and gave Anderson $500 for his interest in the race, after which Hickok got into the sulky. Argyle won, and the "pacer trust," as Turner afterward called it, made a neat sum by backing him, but the final heat was so close, and Argyle wanted to break so badly, that the boys held their breath while he was coming down the home stretch. It was this race that made the Coates Bros. buy him, and they soon discovered that they had a very uncertain piece of goods. When they wanted Argyle to win he would be distanced, and when they thought he was of no account he would win easily. After the season was over they announced that the gray pacer was for sale at a fair price, and one of Splan's friends bought him. In sending a notice of the purchase John says: "Please tell my friends that when they go away from home to back Argyle it would be well to have a return ticket."

Stock That Dumped George Gould.

Master though Jay Gould may be of Kansas Pacific, there are dickers in which he is not always able to run things as he pleases. A *World* reporter who penetrated into Westchester County the other day to look up the remains of a dynamite explosion, passed, in company with a native of the locality, the Gould residence at Irvington, and the millionaire became at once the topic of talk.

"The farmers up here," said the guide, "can all tell you of a losing bargain that old Jay made. I guess it was a couple of summers ago up in Canada, on some race-track or other. He saw a black stallion win two or three races and wanted to buy it. When the the jockeys and sellers found out they were dealin' with Jay Gould they said, well, we will make it merry for him. When Jay asked 'em for a figure they hit 'im for $5,000. He declined the nomination and started to leave. They came up to the hotel and had more talk. Jay said he wanted to get a boss for his son George to ride, and that he was rather pleased with this animal an' would pay a reasonable price, but as for $5,000, it was away out o' reckonin'.

"They come down to $3,000. Gould paid it, and the animal was brought here. I see him myself. He was a dandy, not a big boss, but full o' mettle and handsome as a picture. Well the' was all the flummery an' fixin's, new saddle, bridle rug, and one fine day George went out to try the new saddle hoss papa had bought him. Folks that was there said that George probably was never on any stock that dumped him so slick and so quick as that live stock. They put George in the house and the boss in the barn. That black stallion never showed his nose out doors for mouths, hein' shut up all the time, and hein' fed high, he got as ugly as a caged tiger. They said he played regular football with the stable boys, up and down the barn, until no one dar'st go near him. He was the biggest man on the place, not exceptin' old Jay. And that would never do, so Gould, always ripe and ready for trade in anything, got to a bargain with Landlord Paten, of the Ledger House, up near Robert Bonner's place at Elmsford.

"Paten, who had imported a good deal of stock, had some fair Jerseys and Alderneys, and Gould was glad to get less than $500 worth of 'em in exchange for his $3,000 saddle horse. The animal is in Paten's stables yet, and for all he has seen lots of hard work is worth a good round chunk of anybody's money. He has got a pedigree as long as the moral law. I've been told he was imported, an' the other day Paten told me George Gould had promised him a copy of the pedigree, an' he was goin' to get it. But I guess it's a bad time to tackle the Goulds for podigree just now."—*The World.*

Arabian Horses.

For the past two centuries there have been published varied and interesting treatises on the subject of the Arabian horse, and on the advisability of crossing the strains of that sturdy flyer of the desert with the thoroughbred in order to increase their value. The Britishers who have made a study of the Arabian on his own ground, maintain that his powers are strangely overrated, and the open challenge made at Cairo, to run a thoroughbred against any Arabian horse any distance from one mile to fifty for £1,000 a side, showed that the English had unbounded confidence both in the speed and endurance of their racers. Several experiments, however, have been made both in this country and in England in the way of purchasing and breeding Arabians for home purposes, but they have almost invariably ended in failures.

Thus, early last winter Senator Palmer, of Washington, sent an agent to Arabia to purchase for the Senator's farm on the outskirts of Detroit, five full-blooded Arabian mares, which he desired to cross with Percheron horses and produce, if possible, a breed of horses that would be superior to, or at least different from anything in America. The agent has telegraphed his inability to secure the horses. Upon his arrival at Damascus a few weeks ago he learned that a firman had been issued by the Sultan prohibiting the further exportation of horses. This did not daunt Senator Palmer's agent, neither did the historical believe that no Arabian horses are ever disposed of except as gifts to royal personages and for purposes of war. He pushed on, and had little trouble in persuading the Sultan to revoke his firman in the interest of the United States Senator. He was elated by his success, however. He failed from a different cause, it being none other than the fact that every horse shown him was spavined, ringboned, windbroken, blind, or afflicted with some other disease to which horses, even the pink-eyed, soft-skinned Arabian species, are subject to. Only one horse did the Senatorial agent see that apparently was worthy of being transported to America, and that one on close inspection proved also to be unsound. The enterprise was given up in despair, and the Senator has received a cable that the search has been abandoned.

Among the enthusiasts of the Arabian stock is Mr. Wilfred Blunt, a well-known English sportsman who some ten years since began the novel experiment of breeding pure Arabs. Hitherto an Arab horse had been mated with English mares, or *vice versa*. Mr. Blunt, however, after a most adventurous journey into the heart of Arabia, and making friends with the Arab tribes, succeeded in securing some mares and colts of the very choicest strains, and began an Arab stud in England. Of course there have been many ups and downs, but many very beautiful colts and fillies have been produced, and he has proved how, by careful breeding and feeding well the young stock, great increase in size can be obtained. A correspondent of the *Live-Stock Journal* possesses a four-year-old mare bred by Mr. Blunt, fifteen hands two inches in height, and measuring eight inches below the knee. Both her parents were under fifteen hands. It is difficult to pick a fault in her, and she is the dam of a filly that promises to exceed her in size and be still handsomer.

In England there is a great prejudice against the Arab, and it is claimed that, as a rule, he is straight-shouldered, weedy and slow; that he is a mere pony; that he cannot jump; that he is always stumbling, and that he is nothing but arched-neck, mane and tail. But this correspondent is much happier in his experience. He states:

"I have hunted on one of my Arabs three times in one week, and driven him good distances two other days, and he is always cheerful, bright, willing, and never the worse for the longest or hardest day. On one occasion, at the close of a fair day's hunting, I heard the meet next day was a very good one, but some distance off. I sent him on, and rode him through what proved to be the run of the season. The ground was fearfully deep, and the banks and fences stiff, and he had had a good day's work the day before. After the run was over, I rode back with a friend whose horse, a weight-carrier, was thoroughly exhausted, whereas my little horse insisted on trotting on as cheerfully as if he were fresh from the stable. Being myself very tired, I left him at my friend's house and drove home twelve miles. Next day, when he was sent over, a visitor wished to see his paces, and he was lunged and galloped, after trotting home twelve miles subsequently to two severe days' hunting, as fresh as possible! I believe I could have given him another day's hunting, and that he would have carried me as gaily as he did the first. There is an impression that Arabs suffer from our cold climate. Last winter one of my best mares spent the coldest months in a straw-yard. It is well known in the east that they bear the extreme cold of mountainous countries better than the English or Australian horses I have been told that in the Crimea the Arab horses belonging to a hussar regiment resisted that awful winter better than any other horses in the army. The same is said of the Afghan campaigns. They grow coats like donkeys in the winter. Lady Anne Blunt told me that in the highlands of Nedj they have even feathered legs. In my experience the Arab is quite fast enough for practical purposes, but of course he cannot compare in speed with the pure racer who is bred to cover a short distance in the shortest time." It is a curious fact connected with the Arabian horses that they always command the greatest interest and attention at the various horse shows, and that Mr. Morden, a Sussex breeder, receives the highest fancy prices for Ladies' Park hackneys sired by Arabian horses from well-bred English mares.

The bay mare Aloho, sister to the phenomenal pacer Arrow, 2:14, foaled a bay colt by Eagle Bird, 2:21, last week. She is owned by A. J. McRea, of Cleveland, O.

A New Remedy.

One of the most surprising curative articles that has made its appearance of late years is that known as Mitchell's Magic Lotion, invented by a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and an old resident of this city. It was at first supposed to be but a simple remedy for muscular soreness and sprains, but experience has gradually shown that the whole range of discomforts and ailments arising from congestion, irritation or inflammation are immediately subdued and removed by its action. The reader well knows that these comprise about "all the natural ills that flesh is heir to." Within a short time it has been tested on the horse and other animals, and found equally as effective as in man. Our own experience with it has been most satisfactory, and is concisely stated in the following certificate given to the proprietor of the lotion:

"This is to certify that I have used Mitchell's Magic Lotion for several months, and with favorable results. In the case of myself it was of vast benefit in the treatment of a sprain of my ankle, relieving the pain and promoting recovery. The foot and leg was discolored from toe to knee, and, after the lotion was steadily used the black and blue skin soon came to its natural color.

"I have used it on the horses with more than satisfactory results. Strains of the tendons have been relieved and swelling of the joints reduced. The girth had chafed a two-year-old so that there was a great deal of swelling back of the elbows, and a few applications of the lotion worked *a complete cure in a few days.*" JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

These gentlemen have also received from Messrs. Payne Shafter, of Olema, Marin County, and R. W. Apperson, of Lawrence Station, Santa Clara County, both extensively and favorably known, the following endorsements of its action on the horse:

"I have a very fine Rustic colt which had a severe injury to the ball of the eye, arising from its striking the eye-lid on a nail in throwing its head up. I thought the crystalline lens was destroyed. Inflammation ensued, completely closing the eye-lid, while offensive matter ran from the eye down the face to the nose. I tried water with carbolic acid infused to no perceptible purpose. Knowing that Mitchell's Magic Lotion was in man excellent in like cases, I next tried it on the colt by pouring a teaspoonful on a sponge first saturated with clean water, and with it bathing the injured part. At the end of a week suppuration had ceased, inflammation had disappeared, and the ball of the eye appeared intact. A fungus white growth appeared in the center of the pupil—the seat of the injury. The effect was like the work of magic." PAYNE J. SHAFTER.

OLEMA, Marin Co.

"Permit me to say a word in favor of your Mitchell's Magic Lotion. In the year 1882 I had some men baling hay, when, by a careless act, one of the mules had its hind leg caught under the hay press and was very badly crippled. But I had the mule taken to the watering place for the purpose of bathing and letting the leg stand in cold water. This being done and the leg rubbed dry, a bottle of your Magic Lotion was then applied freely and in less than twenty-four hours the mule was, to my astonishment, able to go to work again and work right along through the haying season. I desire to say that Mitchell's Magic Lotion is the best remedy in the world for fresh cuts, bruises, sore throat, in fact, all injuries, congestions and inflammations. I am perfectly convinced of its efficacy, and shall never be without it. My wife says she cannot keep house without the Lotion." R. W. APPERSON.

LAWRENCE STATION, Santa Clara Co.

In all cases of sores, both fresh and old, strains of muscles, corda or sinews, weak legs, and inflammation in horses, we believe Mitchell's Magic Lotion will cure at least as quickly and effectively as any known remedy. One of the surprising features of this article is in its being equally harmless yet effective in allaying inflammation in the human eye as it is in the leg of a horse. It can be had at any drug store.

English Bookmaking.

The season commences in England with the Lincoln meeting, the chief event of which is the Lincolnshire handicap for three-year-olds and upwards, £20 each, half-forfeit, and £5 if declared, with £1,000 added. This rich handicap leads to very heavy betting, the more so as the pencillers offer long odds against the many outsiders that do not secure a large amount of popular support. "It is in this respect that the English bookmakers are so much more liberal in their transactions than are our own pencillers," was the remark of a gentleman of this city, who recently made an extended tour throughout the old country, "consequently the betting there is on a far more extended scale, as is the case also in Australia." The Lincolnshire Handicap was a very open betting race, and resulted in one of the greatest upsets known for years past, the victory being achieved by W. Y. Legh's bay colt Veracity, by Wisdom from Varnish, a four-year-old carrying 94 pounds, with the odds of 50 to 1 against him while 33 and 25 to 1 were laid respectively against the second and third horses.

In this instance there were twenty-four horses who appeared at the post, and to show how judiciously the weights had been adjusted, the two leading favorities were each held at 7 to 1. In the opinion of English turfmen who visit this country the odds offered by our bookmakers in the leading races where there are a large number of runners are not sufficiently liberal, especially in the case of the early summer races where the true form of the horses is as yet unknown, except through private trials. This fact may be traced to an apparent understanding among our pencillers to regulate the odds at their own discretion, a system that could not be carried out so successfully, it is claimed by the Britishers, if there was an establishment in New York and other leading racing stables similar to Tattersalls and the turf clubs in London where an open market and opposing forces lead to more liberal quotations. On the other hand the English bookmakers have no such extraordinary expenses to meet as is the case on this side of the Ocean.

Mr. J. C. Sibley of the Prospect Hill Farm, Pa., is evidently a great admirer of Palo Alto and Sunny Slope stock, as he recently purchased from Dr. F. C. Fowler, of Moodus, Conn., the following colts sired by Sultan: Sulewood 6913, bay colt, foaled 1885, bred by L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., dam by Nutwood; 2d dam by Whipple's Hambletonian; price $4,000. Geraldine, brown filly, foaled 1885, dam by The Moor; price $500. Beulah, gray filly, foaled 1885, dam by The Moor; 2d dam by Idol; price $1,500. Juno, bay filly, foaled 1885, dam by Shenandoah; price $1,500. These are an exceptionally fine lot.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intendad for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, or *beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.

Complimentary Samplee.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, April 14, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Marluer (imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, L. Do Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Oanville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Little Black Jug, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton
Manbrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Stelnway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

The Spring Race Meeting.

Although at the date of writing some time will elapse before the bell rings to summon the horses for the first race of the spring meeting, a few days are all that intervene. At this time the weather could not be finer. Tuesday and Wednesday of this week were just the perfection of glorious spring days, and from the outlook there is a grand prospect for a continuation. Tuesday and Wednesday are cited as that is as far as the week has advanced when this much was penned, though from all the signs and omens that we are capable of solving, the whole of April is destined to be fully up to the California standard. That is enough to insure success, grand success, so far as this important part of racing goes, and from what we hear of the horses and colts engaged, good weather is the only thing necessary to ensure the best racing sport ever enjoyed on this Coast. That, too, is sufficient, for there have been many enjoyable turf gatherings in the past few years, and a higher notch will not be far from the top round.

As will be learned from the communication of our correspondent, there are race-horses enough in training on the Sacramento course to fill up four days of truly royal sport, though even that large number is only a moiety of those which are getting ready. The long list of entries published a few weeks since tells the story graphically; and when to that array of names are added the nominations in stakes which closed anterior to the last, the most inveterate pessimist will be compelled to acknowledge that the outlook for large fields of starters could scarcely be better. Weather and horses all that can be desired, how about the other accessories? This can be answered that all other things will be in keeping. With good weather the odds are so long in favor of there being a good track, that the "short end" would have to be demonstrated by fractions. The Bay District course is easily put and kept in shape; water plentiful, strong teams, all the implements required, skill and experience to direct and handle, that there is an absolute certainty of the course being in the best shape. From the first meeting held under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association to the last little fault can be found with the management. The race-going public feel the utmost confidence that there will be "square racing," this being fully guaranteed, doubly endorsed, in fact the guarantee being that the Association will not tolerate crookedness; the endorsement that California racing men, with few exceptions, are above lending their countenances to fraud of any kind.

The opening day presents an attractive bill, though it is difficult to select a day when attractions will be wanting. The programme will prove this, and to repeat the information would require more room than duplication necessitates. Neither have we any desire to individualize to an extent that would award preferences. As has oftentimes been stated in these columns, we are not emulous to acquire distinction as a "turf prophet," or to predict from form, breeding and hearsay, the probable winners. We might be so fortunate as to name a winner or two, while at the same time the confession must be made that luck had as much to do with foretelling the result as anything else. But it does not come within the domain of prophecy to state that there will be grand contests; that never before has there been such a collection of debutants on a California race-course as this spring will bring out, and that the older division will uphold their former reputation and some of them add to their fame. It does not require a vates of superhuman penetration to lift the vail of futurity far enough to give a peep into a gallery of pleasing pictures, and therefore we can heartily advise everyone who has the least penchant for turf sports to be on hand on the opening day. That visit, we feel confident, will result in a determination not to miss another race if "business will permit."

Wrong Information.

"A gentleman who has just returned from the Pacific Coast, where he went with the purpose of bringing home with him an Electioneer colt out of a well-bred producing dam, seems to have been disappointed in his trip, at least so far as an Electioneer is concerned. In looking through the stock he found a number of colts that were all right in form and out of mares with strong and undoubted trotting inheritance, but when he wanted the prices on these colts he was told they were reserved, and he was directed to others that were out of running-bred and mixed-bred mares. Our friend may have been disappointed, but we don't think he has any just cause of complaint. Certainly the establishment has a perfect right to do as it pleases with its own, and it has discovered long ago that buyers are looking for colts with strong and undivided trotting inheritance on both sides. Nobody wants a half-and-half bred colt for breeding purposes, and hence that kind are being pushed off as rapidly as possible. It is universally acknowledged that Electioneer is phenomenally strong in getting trotters out of mares with no trotting inheritance, but nobody wants a colt bred in that way to put at the head of a breeding farm."

Without being in a position to state authoritatively, we are reasonably certain that the information given in the above quotation from *Wallace's Monthly* is not correct. *We know* that it is erroneous in more than one respect, and presume that it is all through.

Without seeking for information at headquarters we are reasonably certain that there are several "half-and-half" bred colts that are reserved, that one from a half-and-half mare is not for sale, and we do not know of a single instance where a "strictly" trotting-bred colt has been marked beyond price, though in all probability the Beautiful Bells suckling may be so classed.

Norval, by Electioneer, from Norma, the dam of Lucy Cuyler, has been priced to more than one at $15,000, and if the man who furnished the information was looking for an Electioneer out of a trotting-bred mare he could not find fault at that price for the sire of by far the fastest yearling that has yet appeared, and in addition thereto, a horse of fine size and the very highest form. How will this do for a "strong and undoubted trotting inheritance."

Clifton Bell 5338 bay stallion, sixteen hands one inch high, few white hairs in forehead, off fore-foot white, near hind-foot and ankle white, foaled March 5, 1883, four-year-old record 2:24. By Electioneer.
First dam Clarabel by Abdallah Star.
Second dam Fairy by Ryadyk's Hambletonian.
Third dam Emma Mills by Seely's American Star.
Fourth dam by Rediker's Alexander W., son of Alexander W., by Cole's Messenger.

His price, which has been fixed for some time, is $10,000, and a man from Montana offered $9,000 for him, so that the price cannot be said to be far out of the way, especially when a mare from Clarabel is the dam of Rexford, with a three-year-old record of 2:24. Either of the above-named horses should "fill the bill" of a man who was in search of an Electioneer with a trotting inheritance, and when the price is compared with that of others reported, it is remarkably low. We would certainly prefer to place Norval at the head of a stud, or use for breeding purposes, than horses which "common report" says were rated so high that offers of more than three times the price put on Norval were refused.

Mr. Wallace is prone to castigate people who have misled him with false information, and should he become satisfied that this "friend" has been guilty, we shall look for him to roast him with hot coals.

The "Sun" on Tips.

We recorded recently a statement by a writer in the *Spirit of the Times* to the effect that the very fast California stallion Antevolo had lost his speed, owing to the habit of wearing tips instead of full shoes, and had thus furnished a very strong argument against the theory of shoeing horses in that way. In reply to our remarks we have received the following very interesting letter:

"*To the Editor of The Sun*—SIR: If the Associated Press telegram published in the San Francisco papers is correct, you have been grossly misinformed regarding Antevolo. In place of having "shortened his stride," as you say, "lost his speed," or is "no longer the formidable racer he was," he has increased his speed, retains fully as long a stride, and is held as much in dread that the owner of Guy Wilkes after making the proposal, and I had the forfeit posted, agnarely backed out. The race was for $5,000 a side, $1,000 forfeit; two mile heats. The date when Mr. Corbitt offered the match was Jan. 7, 1888.

"Owing to a slight sprain of the left hind ankle, and a season of eighty-three mares, extending from Feb. 1st into August, Antevolo was not trained in 1887, though occasionally driven quarters. The fastest quarter he ever trotted prior to the race with Harry Wilkes, and in which he was separately timed in 2:16½, was 32¾ seconds. Last year he made on several occasions quarters in 32 seconds without being urged to his best pace, and a furlong in 15 seconds.

"It may be that your informant has "mixed up" Anteeo with Antevolo. When I sold the former he had never worn a shoe on his front feet, and when four years old trotted a mile in 2:20½, going at least fifteen feet from the pole, owing to the track having been harrowed for a running race. Since I disposed of him he has worn full shoes, part of the time of the bar pattern, and he has shortened his stride materially, I should say at least fifteen inches. I am well satisfied that the principle of leaving the posterior part of the foot untrammelled is not only "attractive," but correct, and just the thing for fast trotters. This belief is strengthened by the experience of twelve years. JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Owner and breeder of Antevolo."

"OAKLAND, CAL., March 23, 1888."

Mr. Simpson's testimony must be accepted as conclusive that Antevolo, the interesting example of the feasibility of abandoning shoes, has not suffered from being so treated. However, until this practice comes into more general use upon the trotting tracks, this horse must be considered rather a lucky freak than as a proof of his owner's theory upon shoeing. Shoes are so troublesome and expensive, and, it cannot be denied, often so injurious to the feet, that any method of escape from them which would be generally practicable could hardly fail of adoption. We fear, though, that there will have to be more horses with feet like Antevolo's, rather than more horsemen like Mr Simpson before we can luxuriate and economize with shoeless horses.

After reading the telegram alluded to we wrote the above letter which the *Sun* kindly gave a prominent place. In the concluding remarks of the editor, he treats the question of tips vs. shoes candidly. Recognizing the importance of a better system of shoeing than now prevails, he expresses his doubts of there being an improvement in the plan we follow, and justly remarks that until more examples are furnished than those which our limited practice presents, the efficacy of tips as a remedy for existing evils cannot be granted. This is sound argument, and in all of our advocacy, extending over a period of twelve years, that phase of the question has not been denied. Without further proof it cannot be authoritatively stated that Anteeo and Antevolo are not "lucky freaks," or that the treatment which has proved proper with them will answer in others. It is fair to infer, however, that success was not entirely owing to the animals practiced upon being exceptionally endowed with characteristics so different from others, and when the system is given a fair trial it will be found advantageous in a majority of fast trotters. The great obstacle is prejudgment. If even an owner is impressed with the advantages of his horses being shod with tips, he has the smith and trainer to contend with, and if the animal goes wrong tips are anathematized.

We have known several instances where owners were badgered out of their convictions. Again, as Mr. E. D. Wiggin wrote, "Wilkes (Charley) was moving nicely in a four-ounce tip, but I had not the courage to go into his race with the tips," there is the dread of ridicule, a far more potent weapon than arguments when there are startling innovations on old practices to be attacked. Ridicule is a handy resort for those who cannot sustain their position by sensible arguments, and a sneer does not depend upon study or correct information to give it effect.

There are few "horsemen" who can give tips the practical test that we did. Not merely by owning the horses experimented upon, as that would have been powerless to offset the hue and cry which was raised at the start,

and though the tones became weaker after several years of trial and earnest advocacy until there is barely an echo of the loud reverberations, there is still enough to destroy the courage of convictions. For a time we were our own shoeing smith, and by making patterns of wood were enabled to get tips cast, so that preparing the foot and nailing them on were all that was necessary to complete the job. Driving our own horses, that essential part of the treatment was also under control, and though other duties interfered materially with training pursuits, the success was such as to draw attention to the "new departure."

In the letter to the *Sun* there is an allusion to Anteeo. We firmly believe that had he been permitted to wear tips from the time we sold him until now, the result would have been different.

That his gait has been shortened is palpable to those who knew him when he was trotting public trials in from 2:20¼ to 2:23 as a four-year-old, and who have seen him trot in his races since. Had he retained the length of stride which he possessed when wearing tips, and acquired the rapidity of action now shown, as was stated before, the "two-minute trotter" would have been already discovered.

The question has little bearing on the standing of Antevolo. He only figures in it as the most prominent subject on which tips have been tried, from the fact that he has never been cumbered with a full shoe.

The question of the proper treatment of the feet of horses, however, is of paramount importance to horse owners, and as fast trotters are among the most valuable of the equine family, the effects on them is worthy of consideration.

Detroit Trotting Meeting.

There are good reasons for "heading" the ad. of the Detroit Driving Club the "Blue Ribbon Meeting." It is entitled to the distinction on several accounts. In the first place $30,000 are hung up for a meeting of five days, there being three races each day. The entrance fee is adjusted so that there is only a risk of 2½ per cent. on the whole amount of the purse first taken, and only five per cent. in all necessary to make good the engagement up to 8 P. M. of the day previous to the race. Fifty dollars to secure a chance in a $2,000 purse, and that divided so that the purse which is fourth in the race will receive the full entrance fee back. The classification is capital, and the first instance we can recall when pacers were given a chance to parade on days of a five-day meeting. The trotting runs—three minute, 2:22, 2:35, 2:18, 2:27; open to all, 2:40, 2:24, 2:20, 2:30 and double teams. The pacing is gauged at 2:25, open to all, with Johnston barred, 2:30 and 2:18.

There is a feature in the "free-for-all" which is novel and extremely liberal. Should five horses with records of 2:17 or better start in the race an additional $2,500 will be given, making a purse of $5,000 with an entrance fee of $2,500. There should be almost a certainty of that stipulation being fulfilled. There are two California horses which would stand a good show in a free-for-all, and which have records within the prescribed limit. These are Manzani a and Arab, and if there has been a doubt in Hickok's mind about making an eastern trip, this will probably turn the scale in favor of a campaign on the far side of the big rivers. The "trotting-team" race will be an attraction, and the conditions, as will be learned from the ad., are on the same liberal scale. But there is so much liberality shown all through that it is difficult to select which shall have the preference. Two thousand dollars for each of the classes, excepting the big free-for all, $8,000 for the pacers, and with so little risk in comparison with the amounts to be won that we look for a long list of entries. The date of closing is May 1st, the meeting to be held from July 24th to July 28th. This will give an opportunity for California horses to trot in Detroit and return in time to take part in the main meetings of the home circuit, and should the open race be placed to the credit of our side, there will be general jubilation. If the California trotters which are eligible to the 2:20 class are so situated as to take a chance for the Detroit prize, we should feel a good deal of confidence in gaining a victory. Palo Alto or Ansel, Woodnut, Dawn, Jane L., Kate Ewing, Lillie Stanley, Mt. Vernon or Menlo would be troublesome in any company which retained eligibility in that class, though the stallions named which are making a season could not be got in readiness.

There is another salient feature to be taken into consideration. "First money" is so large that those who gauge their honesty by dollars gained, will not be tempted to look to the pools for remuneration.

Dixon Trotting Meeting.

The purses which are offered by the Dixon Driving Park Association close to-day, Saturday, April 14th. There are two for race-horses, heats of five-eighths and three-quarters of a mile, and trotters eligible for 2:30 and 2:50 classes. The dates of the meeting are May 1st and 2d.

Antsso's Colts.

We learn from a visitor to Santa Rosa, that there is general rejoicing that the sale of Anteeo was not consummated. Everyone of his colts which have been worked on the Santa Rosa track has shown well, some of them are of exceeding high promise. Mart Rollins does not hesitate to say that Redwood is the peer of any three-year-old in any country, and H. Peck has a two-year-old from a mare by Speculation which is regarded by experts as likely to be very troublesome to colts of his age. Captain Gross has a three-year-old which is 16½ hands, weighs 1,210 pounds, and with all that size can show a right merry clip, and others are exhibiting a decided tendency to acquire the fast-trotting step.

Valus of the Blood Horse Stakes.

There is nothing that shows more conclusively the immense impetus given to the breeding of thoroughbreds in this State than the large number of entries that are made by California owners in all the principal two and three-year-old stakes at the great race meetings at the East, and yet there are sufficient left to make a grand showing in our own events. In order to present an estimate of the increase of our races, we append a statement of the approximate number of starters, and the value of the stakes for two and three-year-olds at the approaching meeting of the Blood Horse Association.

The California Stakes, half a mile, for two-year-olds:

20 probable starters at $50 each	$1,000
23 forfeits at $25	575
11 declarations	110
Added money	500
Total	$2,185
Deduct second and third money	150
Value to winner	$2,035

The Gano Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds.

20 probable starters at $50	$1,000
21 forfeits at $25	525
11 declarations	110
Added money	500
Total	$2,135
Deduct second and third money	150
Value to winner	$1,985

The Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds, a mile and a quarter.

12 starters at $100	$1,200
19 forfeits at $50	900
10 declarations	200
Added money	600
Total	$2,900
Deduct second and third money	300
Value to winner	$2,600

Pacific Derby, for three-year-olds, a mile and a half.

12 probable starters at $100	$1,200
19 forfeits at $50	950
10 declarations	220
Added money	750
Total	$3,120
Deduct second and third money	300
Value to winner	$2,820

This is an excellent showing, and the number of entries as well as the value of the stakes will show a far more than proportionate increase with every meeting of the Blood Horse Association.

The Napa County Fair

A meeting was held at Napa City on Saturday last to take the necessary steps towards organizing a County Fair Association. Messrs. Zollner and Even stated that they owned a sixty-acre tract of land three-quarters of a mile north of town, which they would rent to the Association for five years at $1,000 per year, with the privilege of buying for $350 per acre. This would give abundant room for a mile race track and the necessary buildings.

The *Napa Register* states that the plan adopted is to incorporate with a capital stock of about $30,000, and the business men of Napa County will be invited to take stock. Among those present $2,650 was subscribed in less than ten minutes, Coomba Bros. and Zollner and Even, leading the list with $500 each. A committee was appointed for organization, and the meeting was adjourned until to-day. There is no doubt but that under good management the affair will be a success.

The Fresno District Races.

The management of the Fresno Fair Grounds Association announces in this issue a programme for three days' racing, open to all horses in the district composed of Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare and Kern Counties. In calling attention to this programme we hope to announce a full list of entries that close with the Secretary, Mr. N. I. Baldwin, on Friday next, April 20th.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

J. H. O., San Luis Obispo.

Would a colt sired by Altoona, from a mare of Ethan Allen's, be standard-bred and eligible to registration?

Answer—If the mare was by Vick's Ethan Allen, yes.

A correspondent of the *Rural World* says: "The secret of the superiority of California horses is in the food. Barley was ages ago discovered to be a great natural horse food. Sonini, of the Emperor Napoleon's staff during the Egyptian expedition, confirmed it. It would be but little trouble or expense for some of our breeders to try the food suggested in an experimental way, and perhaps through its agency be enabled to produce a two-minute trotter.

TRACK AND STABLE.

Among the visitors at the Bay District Track on the occasion of the final day of the races was Mr. Porter Ashe, who appeared to take a very lively interest in the mile and repeat event, in which figured Sid, Hermes and Adeline. In reply to a question as to how the horses of the Maltese Villa Stable were progressing, that gentleman stated that Trihonlet was in fine form, but that Geraldine had not quite recovered from the effects of her illness, while the two-year-olds were only so so in regard to their training. Among the string will be the noted Elwood, who is in fine fettle and seemingly eager to wrestle for the mastership with any of our daring gentlemen riders who intend to don silk at the coming meeting.

There is a rule enforced by the English Jockey Club that might find favor with our racing associations. It is that on making any complaint as to unfair riding in a race the jockey must deposit a sum of five pounds that is forfeited to the race fund if the charge is proved to be ill-founded. In the Lincolnshire Handicap, Booty, the rider of Tyrone, the second horse, on returning to scale, lodged an objection to the winner on the ground of boring. This was quickly gone into by the stewards, who speedily overruled the objection, and rightly ordered the £5 deposited to be forfeited, as they considered the objection frivolous.

There is a talk at Chicago of matching Johnston against Arrow during the coming season, and the event would no doubt cause a great deal of interest among the many admirers of fast pacing stock. Orrin A. Hickok, being questioned as to the relative merits of the two horses, expressed his doubts as to whether such a contest could now be arranged on even terms. "But wait for a season or two," added that experienced turfman, "and with his fine form and superior breeding, Arrow, when fully matured, ought to be very near the top-notch of pacers whose record is to be counted as made in actual race."

Orrin A. Hickok was among the interested spectators last Saturday at the Bay District Track, and informed our representative that Arab and Elector had been turned out to grass at Laurel Creek, just below San Mateo, and that he would probably send two or three more to the ranch to stay during the Blood Horse race. As to his movements this season Mr. Hickok is as yet undecided whether he will or will not visit the East this season, as a great deal depends on whether the programmes of the circuit there will afford a fair opening for nominations from his stable.

To show the increasing importance of California nominations in the eastern stakes it is stated that Mr. J. B. Haggin leads the list at Monmouth Park races this season with 368 entries, while Mr. E. J. Baldwin has 119 and Senator Hearst 73 nominations. The eastern contingents from the large stables are not nearly so numerous—the Dwyer Brothers lagging with 261; Mr. August Belmont 217; J. D. Morrissey 131; D. W. Withers 113; A. J. Cassath 90; The Prentices stable 88; Appleby & Johnson 84. The comparison is very favorable for our State.

The State Board of Agriculture have purchased for $9,000 the east half of the block between G and H, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, adjoining the Agricultural Park on the east. This space will be utilized next fair for the sheep and swine exhibitions, and thus make room for about one hundred stalls, for horses, that were greatly needed, as the management had to go outside for stabling accommodations.

Charles Morton, the English light-weight jockey who was engaged to Mr. Baldwin, has severed his connection from that stable by mutual agreement, and is open to engagements at the meeting of the Blood Horse Association. Morton rode for Lord William Beresford in England, and it is well know that no better judges of horses or riders than the Beresfords are to be found in the old country.

The Executive Officers of the Capital Turf Club are arranging a programme for the spring meeting that is to be held at Sacramento at a later date than usual this year, in order to secure more nominations for the trotting events. Heretofore these events have not filled as well as was expected, owing to the short time that could be spared for the preparation of the horses.

In regard to a statement recently circulated concerning the Palo Alto stables, Senator Stanford remarked to a correspondent that, in his opinion, better trotting horses are now raised in this country than ever before. He said that out of twenty picked horses at the Palo Alto Ranch, eighteen have demonstrated their ability to trot in 2:20 or more.

From Sacramento the statement comes that the departure of the Hearst stable for the East will be delayed so as to enable some of the horses to fill their engagements in the stakes in which they are entered at the Blood Horse Meeting. Their appearance will add greatly to the attractions of the proceedings.

Captain Hutchinson will send East next week his fine three-year-old colt General Gordon, by Hock Hocking, dam Vixen by imported Saxon. The horse will join Snedeker's stable at New York, and in the opinion of his owner will make a good showing in the fall campaign.

Mr. L. U. Shippee has purchased the imported thoroughbred Partisan by Tomahawk, dam Lady Overtown by Sugarplum. Tomahawk is a son of Mincemeat, so he has good stout breeding in his favor and ought to be a valuable addition to the racing stock of Stockton and its vicinity.

We regret to hear that Colonel Thornton's fleet mare Narcola has been thrown out of training and will not appear at the Blood Horse Meeting. Narcola is lame in the near hind pastern, and Matt Storn attributes the fact to her hurting herself while playing in her stable.

Mr. Theodore Winters paid a flying visit to Sacramento last week, to take a thorough look at his string of two-year-olds, of which he has eight in training. From the way the youngsters moved Mr. Winters must have been highly pleased with the result.

The secretary of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Association forwards an additional entry to the Vendome Stakes, for two-year-olds, at the fall fair, namely Fortuna bay Florida, dam by George Wilkes; owned by Z. E. Simmons, Lexington, Ky.

The Mongolian pheasants are getting to he well acclimated in Oregon. The *Portland News* states that in Linn and Lane Counties the birds are usually in paire, although sometimes a half dozen are seen at a time, and in some localities they are reported to be quite tame. During the cold weather, when snow was on the gronnd, these pheasanta were not at all backward in taking a place in the barnyards along with domestic fowl, and even contesting with them for supremacy.

From a Lane County farmer comes the atory that a cock pheasant persisted in remaining among the chickens on the place after the snow was gone, but in this was atubbornly opposed by the recognized gallinaceon leader, and a number of hitter fights took place between the two hirds. The difficulty was ended one morning by the pheasant striking his antagonist dead, and now the stranger rulea the yard.

Sir Thomas Gratton Esmonde, the young Iriah baronet, a member of the English House of Commons, and Joe Jefferaon, the well-known actor, were recently in attendance at the New Orleans races. So much pleased was the baronet with the fine riding of the light-weight Freemau that the little midget was taken over to the stand and introduced to the distinguished foreigner, who complimented him highly on his skill in the saddle.

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sirs of Lily Stanley. 2:20¾; Homestake (pacer), 2:16¾; Flora B., 2:33¼; Rachel, 2:35; all from mares of nnkuown breeding. There are a nnmber of otbers, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a ow mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle aud flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all hay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A nnmber of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18¾; Nerea, 2:23¼; Bickford, 2:29¼; Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 18 3 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morsehead proprietor, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Terms $50 for the Season, with the usual return privileges. Good pasture $3.00 per month.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular to

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,
10mr **Or H FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma**

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

Spring Meeting 1888.

April 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards; maidens, if three years old, allowed 7 pounds, if four years old or upwards allowed 12 pounds. ONE MILE.

2.—CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. HALF A MILE Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

3.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second, for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three-year-olds allowed 5 pounds; if four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

4.—THE TIDAL STAKES for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

SECOND DAY.

5.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 pounds; of four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. MILE HEATS.

6.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds and upwards. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; 2 pounds allowed for each $100 less down to $1,000; then 1 pound for each $100 less down to $300. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

7.—THE VERNAL STAKES, for two-year-olds, $10 each, p p, with $300 added, second to receive $50. Winner of the California Stake on the first day to carry 3 pounds extra; horses starting in that race and not placed allowed 3 pounds. FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

8.—THE PACIFIC DERBY, for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A HALF. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

THIRD DAY.

9.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. Conditions as in No. 6. ONE MILE.

10.—THE GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

11.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winners of any race at this meeting, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 pounds extra. THREE-QUARTER MILE HEATS.

12.—PURSE $500, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winner of the Tidal Stakes at the meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of the Pacific Derby 7 pounds extra; of both 10 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

FOURTH DAY.

13.—PURSE $100, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-old fillies. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of two, 8 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND A SIXTEENTH.

14.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to third; a handicap for two-year-olds. Declaration $5, to go to the racing fund. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M. Declarations due at 6 P. M. the same day. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

15.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second. Owners' handicap for horses that have started and not won at this meeting. Entries close with the Secretary, or through the entry box at the track at 6 P. M. the day before the race. Weights to be carried must be given with the entry. Winners of Nos. 14 and 15, if entered in this race, may be withdrawn without penalty. ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

16.—PURSE $750 for all ages; entrance, $25 each from starters. Starting money divided 70 per cent to the second, and 30 per cent. to the third horse. Declarations $15, to go to the racing fund. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds 108 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards 111 pounds. Sex allowances. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Entries close Thursday, March 15, 1888.

D. McCLURE, President.
E. S. CULVER, Secretary, 313 Bush Street, San Francisco. 25fe

HERD AND SWINE.

Fine Cattle.

The *Record Union* states that two carloads of Short horns recently arrived at Sacramento, from Bill & Burnham, of Manhattan, Kansas. They are among the finest that have come to this coast, and will probably he exhibited at the approaching State Fair by whoever owns them at that time. Eleven head of the consignment were purchased by Joseph Jones, of Lovelock, Nevada, and a hull by A. Heilhron, of this city, the twelve averaging about $285 per head. The remainder of the herd have heen taken to San Jose. One two-year-old heifer purchased hy Jones weighed 1,440 pounda, and a two-year old hull weighed 1,500 pounds.

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13¼, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, ean beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

We think the service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pasture unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is alive. In case the stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent.
11fe **Pleasanton.**

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. **Standard, No. 7868.**

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

2fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,130 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form he was handled for a short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Young Molly by Budd Doble. Second dam Molly Trussell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, seven years old, and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, hone and substance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle (record 2:31¼ in fourth heat), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms.

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,
Or MERRITT LOVE,
10mr **Sargent's Station, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 51 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a beat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For farther particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 3, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Straders' Cassius M Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23¾; Durango, 2:23¾; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha Happy Thought, 2:22¼; Mambrino Boy, 2:26¼; J. B. Richardson, 2:26¼; Lottie K., 2:26¾; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19¼; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.
4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.
5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.
6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.
7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $50 season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 15¾ hands, weight about 1 250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO
Whipple's Hambletonian. Sire of 14 in 2:30 list. — Guy Miller 861 (Hambletonian 10. Sharpless' Abdallah.); Martha Washington (Burr's Washington. dam by Abdallah.)
Emblem — Tattler 300 (Pilot Jr, 12. Telltale.); Young Portia (Mambrino Chief 11. Portia.)

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc; second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5578.
Almont. Sire of 33 in 2:30 list — Alexander's Abdallah (Hambletonian 10. Katy Darling.); dam by (Mambrino Chief 11. By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.)
Hortense — Messenger Duroc Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31¼ as a yearling.; Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.

Jester D. has never been regularly trained but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accommodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address. **WM. O'NEIL, Agent.**
18fe **Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.**

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 420 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 15, 1880, 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1045 lbs. He is a very highly formed horse, good bone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days-track work, trotted his mile in 2:30, proving that he has the speed as well as the beauty of his sire.

Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam bay mare Gillispie, by Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Young Columbus; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:19¼; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr., 2:19¼, and he has also a large number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for the short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. Conde, the only one of Abbotsford's get that was ever systematically trained, made a record last season of 2:20 and 2:18¼ to pole. That this is not the limit of his speed is well known to all horsemen.

The dam of Abbotsford Jr. was a beautiful bay mare, 15¾ hands high, sired by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. are combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fo12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Clans, 2:17½, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15 2½ hands bigh, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among tba fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:15. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter 35½. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31¾.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth beat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all tba yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57½, trial 2:45

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which bave been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling bronght $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc., is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth beat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31de Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21¼.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

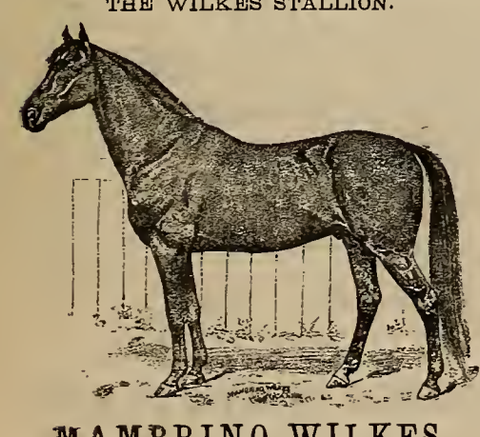
Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed, Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja26 2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.

THE WILKES STALLION.



MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alphens, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26¼, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:33 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and consider ably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,200 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATEBMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Clans, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Sky-light-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24¼, and the dam of Favorita 2:26½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bonrbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Hersid.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Breeder's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)

This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Clans 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:20½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16½; Piedmont, 2:17½; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼.

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1888, recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pastnrage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE,

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high, weight 1 160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood, Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayra's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pastnre for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

21de26 B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec 1886.

By Candidate 61; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326 g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A, C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 183; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 15 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from [illegible] & CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. [illegible] Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track City.

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

By the great Almont (sire of Westmont 2:13¾, Puritan 2:16, Fanny Witherspoon 2:16¼ and 31 others with records better than 2:30, and grandsire of Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾) by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14) he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Alcona, dam by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼) the founder of the Mambrino Chief family. Alcona is a bright chestnut, 16¾ hands high, and weighs 1,300 lbs. His colts possess speed, style, finish and beauty, and if they don't trot fast, they command the highest price for carriage and general purpose horses. The following is a list of Alcona's colts sold untrained:

Alcona Jr., two-year-old.....	$1,200	Clay Duke, two-year-old....	$500
Splitrock, two-year-old......	500	Alcona Chief, two-year-old..	350
—— weanling, 10 months old	260	Alcona Clay, four-year-old...	1,0 0
Jordan Beauty, four-year-old	1,000	—— filly, two-year-old.......	400
Oregon Boy, three-year-old..	1,000	—— colt, two-year-old... ...	600

A total of $6,810 for ten colts, an average of $681 per head. It always pays to raise the best.

I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied that all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they all show speed and gameness of a high order. Alcona Jr. has shown trials in 2:27 with very little work, and quarters in 35 seconds. Clay Duke, by Alcona, trotted a public trial at Sacramento last fall, driven by his owner, in 2:32½ and he has never had regular training. Flora Bell, by Alcona, with a few months' training last summer, trotted a mile in 2:33. These colts will all trot down in the twenties next fall, barring accidents.

Terms: $35 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned next season free. Pasture $4 00 per mouth. Mares left at City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Alcona will make the season of 1888 at Napa, two days each week, balance of the time at Vineland Stables, one mile south of St. Helena. For extended pedigree and further information, send for circular.

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER, St. Helena.**

WILKES PASHA.

STANDARD, 2618.

Dark bay with white hind feet, 16½ hands high, bred by R. P. Pepper, of South Elk Horn Farm, Frankfort, Kentucky. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25¼, trial 2:1.. He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20. First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Rauchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24¾, Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30; second dam by Wilson's Snow Storm, sire of Jim Irving, 2:23; third dam by Paddie Burns, thoroughbred.

Onward's dam was Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Thorndale, 2:22½,) by Mambrino Chief. Dolly was one of the greatest speed producing brood-mares in the records. George Wilkes stands at the head of the list of sires of fast trotters with 61 performers with records of 2:30 or better, and the combination of these two great producers will breed on with absolute certainty.

WILKES PASHA will make the season of 1888 at the stables of the undersigned, at the Trancas Bridge, two miles north of Napa, on the Soda Spring Road.

Terms for the season ending July 1, 1888, $36 in U. S. gold coin.
Alfalfa pasturage $4 per month; natural grass $2:50 per month.
Every attention and care will be given to mares, but no liabilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

mr31 **P. O. Address, CHAS. SCOTT, Napa City, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

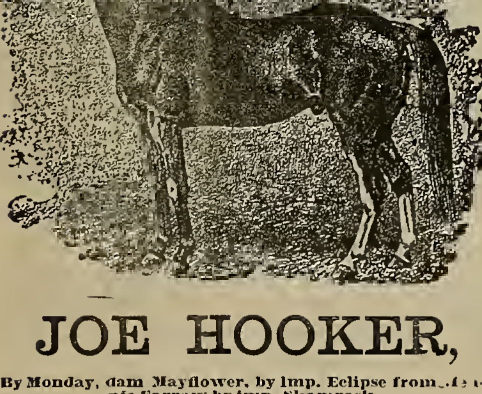
Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
7ja **Pleasanton, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse from ..e nie Farrow by Imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 16th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1 87 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luelia winning the fourth from him by l ss than a length in 2:21½. Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 960 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree,

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage. $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.
11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848,

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16¼ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 66 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¼ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S, Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at **$5** per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfillerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson,** BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being studed to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian: Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2 20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31½); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33½; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:31¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19½) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31½) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20½ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per mouth.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20½ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:21½, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger) second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21½.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents. For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½.
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pastura $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

"Score up for the BLUE RIBBON MEETING."

DETROIT DRIVING CLUB.

Great Summer Trotting Meeting of 1888,

JULY 24th TO 28th.

FIVE DAYS. **$33,000.** **FIFTEEN RACES.**

Nominations to Close Tuesday, May 1, 1888.

The Detroit Driving Club makes the Following Announcement for its Summer Trotting Meeting of '88

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, JULY 24th.

No. 1—Three-minute Class..... ....Purse $2,000
No. 2—2:22 Class .....Purse 2,000
No. 3—2:25 Pacing Class .....Purse 2,000

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, JULY 25th.

No. 4—2:35 Class.....Purse $2,000
No. 5—2:18 Class ....Purse 2,000
No. 6—Open to all Pacers (except Johnston) .....Purse 2,000

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, JULY 26th.

No. 7—2:27 Class.....Purse $2,000

No. 8—Open to all Trotters.....Purse $,500 and stipulated by the club that if five or more horses with records (on day of race) of 2:17 or better shall enter and start, the club will add $2,500 without requiring additional entrance, making the purse

A GRAND PRIZE OF $5,000.

No. 9—2:30 Pacing Class. ..... Purse $2,000

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, JULY 27th.

No. 10—2:40 Class.....Purse $2,000
No. 11—2:24 Class ....Purse 2,000
No. 12—2:20.....Purse 2,000

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY JULY 28th.

No. 13—2:30 Class.....Purse $,2000
No. 14—For Trotting Teams ....Purse 2,000

Nomination of subscribers to be made on the same day as other entries close, May 1, 1888, and on the same terms, 2½ per cent. entrance to accompany the nomination; 2½ per cent. on June 1, and 2½ per cent. on July 1, when the horses composing the teams must be named. The remaining 2½ per cent. the night before the race. Mile heats two in three.

No .15—2:18 Pacing Class .....Purse $2,000

CONDITIONS.

All the above purses (except Nos. 3, 6, 9 and 15, pacing) are for trotting and are all divided, 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second horse, 15 per cent. to the third horse, and 10 per cent. to fourth horse Mile heats best three in five, in harness, and to the rules of the American Trotting Association, except as hereafter specified. Entries in all purses close on **Tuesday, May 1st, 1888.** Entrance fee 10 per cent of purse, as follows: 2½ per cent. cash, which must positively accompany the entry; 2½ per cent. on Friday, June 1st; and the remaining 5 per cent., from those who start, at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the race, at the Secretary's office, Campau Building, Detroit. No entry will be considered or accepted unless the 2½ per cent cash accompanies the same, nor will any entry be allowed to compete unless the second payment of 2½ per cent. is made or mailed on or before 11 o'clock P. M. of Friday, June 1st, 1888, and any entry on which the last payment of 5 per cent. is not paid at 8 o'clock P. M of the evening previous to the day set for the race shall be considered drawn, and will not be permitted to start, but no entry shall be held, or liable for any amount beyond the first payment of 2½ per cent., but failure to make either of the other payments when due shall be considered a withdrawal, and will disqualify the entry for competing in the race. Horses are eligible to these races according to their records on May 1st, 1888, regardless of any record they may obtain after that date. No deviation from these rules or conditions will be allowed in any case or in any particular.

Especial attention is called to Purse No. 8, free-for-all class: and to purse No. 14, for trotting teams, the conditions of each being so arranged as to offer the largest inducements for the best horses in their respective classes. For further information, blanks, and in making entries, address

DANIEL J. CAMPAU, President.
Detroit Driving Club, Detroit, Mich.

For Sale.

Lady Del Sur.

Standard and Registered.

I offer the above mare and her horse foal, dropped February 10th, by Antevolo, for sale. **Price for the two $1,500.**

LADY DEL SOR, chestnut mare, bred by L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., by Del Sur, foaled 1881.

First dam Cecilia Clark by Clark Chief; second dam by Captain Beard; third dam by imported Envoy; fourth dam by imported Tranby; fifth dam Lucilla by Trumpetor; sixth dam Lucy by Orphan, etc.

Her foal is bay, of good size and high form.

For further information address me, or **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, 2111 Adeline Street, Oakland.

B. C. WRIGHT,
10mr **Hopland, Mendocino Co., Cal.**

LELA S.,

THE PACER,

FOR SALE.

Record 2:31¾ as a trotter. Can pace in 2:20 easy. Has no record as a pacer.

For particulars address

W. O. HATCH, 141 S Hill Street,
10mr **Los Angeles, Cal.**

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction end privete sele.

Will Sell In All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

HON. C. GREEN, Sacramento. HON. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
J. P. SARGENT, Esq., Sargents. HON. JOHN BOGGE Cotusa.
HON. L. J. ROSE, Los Angeles. HON. A. WALBATH, Nevada.
J. B. HAGGIN, Esq., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Ren, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

and **KILLIP & CO.**, 22 Montgomery Street.

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49 YEARLINGS

—AT—

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBRED YEARLINGS

Thursday, May 3d, 1888.

—The offering includes a—

SISTER TO FOXHALL,
BROTHER TO JENNIE T,
BROTHER TO FORDHAM.

Sisters to **Lizzie Dwyer, Vera, Favor,** and **Joe Cotton.**

—The get of—

KING ALFONSO, FALSETTO, LISBON, PAT MALLOY, and POWHATTAN.

For catalogue address **L. Brodhead, Agt., Spring Station, Woodford Co., Ky.**
24mr6 **A. J. ALEXANDER.**

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,
At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES

(By permission).

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R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,
and others.

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HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast
P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.
☞ Send for Circular, oct d

DIXON Driving Park

ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING COLT STAKES,
FREE FOR ALL!
TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,
—IN THE—

LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, 1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Association has opened the following Colt Stakes for trotters and pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 more to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $10 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $40, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be pain by 6 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $15 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olds and under. Entrance $60, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to be paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock M. on the day of the race. $20 added for each starer. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacere. Conditione same as for three-year-old trotters.

In all stakes failure to make payments as they becoms due forfeite entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake to be divided as follows: 60 per cent. to winning colt, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If but two start they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to second. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entries close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McFADDEN, President.
J. R. ROBBFORD, Secretary. 1e25

Runnymede & Coldstream

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

COMPRISING 42 HEAD,

Will be held at RACELAND, two miles from Paris, Ky., on Georgetown Turnpike.

SATURDAY, May 5, 1888, at 12 o'clock M.

These yearlings are sired by such stallions as Hindoo, Billet, Longfellow, Spendthrift, King Alonso, Falsetto, Onondaga, Duke of Montrose and Powhattan.

Paris is accessible by railroad from all important points. A special train will leave Lexington at a convenient hour the morning of the sale, returning in the afternoon. Conveyances will be in attendance at Paris Depot to carry parties to and from the sale.

Terms of sale CASH.

The Lexington Spring races commence the following Monday, May 7th.

For catalogues apply at this office, or address

CLAY & WOODFORD, Paris, Ky
7ap4 Or **JNO. S. CLARK, Lexington, Ky**

Trotting Colt STAKES,

Two and Three-Year-Old Stallions.

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it has been decided to open two stakes for trotting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $100 each, in payments as follows: $25 **which must accompany** nomination on Saturday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to be heats of a mile, best three in five in harness, to be trotted on the day previous to the "National Stallion Stake," and on the track selected for the National to be decided upon. Should the day named be unfavorable, or the track not in good order on that day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set the day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving due notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of this race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile, best two in three in harness, and with these exceptions to be the same in every respect as the one before named. The added money shall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and this added money shall be divided, if both result in contests, in the following proportion, viz., three-fifths to three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should one only be a contest and the other a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the stake that is trotted. Should both prove to be walk-overs, the expenses shall be born in proportion to the amounts in the hands of the Treasurer. Should there be differences of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall be final.

Address nominations to N. T. SMITH, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

mr31tf **N. T. SMITH,**
Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

FOR SALE

ORION.

Chestnut stallion, full brother to Overmen, 2:19¼, by Elmo, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.

ORION is 7 years old, 16½ hands high, very handsome and stylish, sound, well broken and gentle. He has never been trained. Apply to

DR. E. L. MILLER.
fe18tf **355 Eleventh Street, S. F**

Right Here in California.

What Your Friends and Neighbors Say on a Matter of Vital Importance.

Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., daily receive. The subjoined unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness, and who would scorn to be a party to any deception. What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay, suicidal, to longer suffer when the means of recovery lie at your very door:

OAKLAND, Cal., (Attorney-at-Law, 957 Broadway), Dec. 20, 1887.—I have long used "Warner's Safe Cure" with good results, and am now using the same.

H. L. Adams

YOLO, Cal., Dec. 13, 1887.—My wife is using "Warner's Safe Cure" and says that it is doing her good.

Charles T. Brower.

ALVISO, Cal., Jan. 5, 1888.—I use "Warner's Safe Cure" to keep well. I think it is a good medicine.

M. P. Caswell

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (723 Market Street.) Dec. 10, 1887.—We consider "Warner's Safe Remedies," valuable and would not be without them.

Harry B. Hambly

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (621 Montgomery Street.) Dec. 10, 1887.—I find "Warner's Safe Remedies" all that we could desire.

William R. Nelson.

BALL'S FERRY, Cal., Jan. 4, 1888.—I am using "Warner's Safe Cure" for disease of the Kidneys and is doing me good.

Edwin J. Larry.

DANVILLE, Cal., (Real Estate and Business Agent) Dec. 8, 1887.—I have used some of "Warner's Safe Cure" and believe it to be a good remedy when faithfully used.

J. A. Shirey

CALPELLA, Cal., Jan. 15, 1888.—I am happy to state that I have used "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills" with the best results possible for deranged Kidneys and Liver. I continue to use "Warner's Safe Cure" although I feel well.

Edwin. E. Webster

JACKSON, Cal., Sept. 28, 1887.—Last December one of my boys, aged 5½ years, was troubled with what seemed to be a bad cold. He grew worse and I called a doctor who called it Dropsy and began to treat my child for it. He continued to grow worse, and I got another doctor who analized his urine and pronounced it Bright's Disease in a bad form. All the doctors said my boy would die, and he looked as if he surely would. I began to give my boy "Warner's Safe Cure" without saying anything to the doctors. In three days his urine showed a change, and an analysis made three weeks later indicated a perfect condition of his urine. Every doctor who heard of his case said that he would die sure, but he took "Warner's Safe Cure" and is alive, if not well, which is more than could have been said if the doctors had been left to stuff him.

W. H. Vela

WEST BUTTE, Cal., Dec. 28, 1887.—My daughter has taken "Warner's Safe Cure" and received great benefit therefrom. I am never without it in my house.

Kate Ward

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Race Goods.

Largest and Best Stock on the Coast

J. O'KANE,

767 Market St., S. F.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

AGENTS FOR

FENNELL'S CYNTHIANA HORSE BOOTS,
J. H. FENTON'S CHICAGO SPECIALTIES,
DR. DIXON'S CONDITION POWDERS,
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

se24

Bay District

ASSOCIATION,

Spring Meeting.

Saturday, May 12. Three min. Class...Purse $350.
Wednesday, May 16, 2:50 Class......Purse $300.
Saturday, May 19.. 2:45 Class......Purse $250.
Wednesday, May 23, 2:35 Class......Purse $400.
Saturday, May 26, ...2:20 Class......Purse $500.

All trotting and pacing contests to be best three in five; five or more to enter, three or more to start. But the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. The Association also reserves the right to change the date set for any class during the meeting by giving timely notice of the same to persons interested.

Entrance fee ten per cent., to accompany the entry. Purses divided into 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., to first, second, third and fourth horse respectively.

Entries to close with the Secretary, Tuesday, May 1st, 1888.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Sec'y.
17mr **1435 California Street, S. F.**

Spring Meeting

OF THE

DIXON DRIVING PARK Association,

—AT—

DIXON, May 1st and 2d, 1888.

TWO = Days' Racing = TWO

for which

$700 in purses will be offered.

First Day—Tuesday, May 1st.

No. 1—RUNNING—Purse $100; free for all; five-eighths of a mile and repeat; first horse $75, second horse $25.

No. 2—TROTTING—Purse $300; 2:30 Class.

Second Day—Wednesday, May 2d.

No. 3—RUNNING—Purse $150; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; free for all; first horse $100, second horse $50.

No 4—TROTTING—Purse $150; 2:50 Class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five—five to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent., to accompany nomination. Trotting purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will govern running races; the National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting.

A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ per cent. to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

Racing colors are to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to close with the Secretary on April 14, 1888.

Privileges at the Park will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, April 14th, at 4 P. M., in front of the Postoffice.

J. W. McFADYEN, President.
J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. 17mr4

THE

Belle Meade

—SALE OF—

Yearlings

Will take place at Belle Meade Farm, near Nashville, Tenn.,

Friday, April 27, 1888,

Under the management of **Messrs. Bruce & Kidd**
P. C. KIDD, Auc'r,

The lot consists of 54 head, the get of Enquirer, Great Tom, Bramble, Luke Blackburn, Plenipo, Vanderbilt and imp. Pizarro.

Sale will begin promptly at 11 A. M.
Terms of Sale Cash.

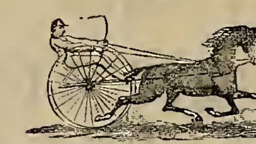
The animals offered are the produce of the thoroughbred mares of 1887. They are well grown and will be sold to the highest **Responsible Bidder, Without Reservation,** if in condition. No by bidding.

Belle Meade is six miles from Nashville, Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, and on the Richland turnpike. A special train will leave the Chattanooga depot on day of sale promptly at 9:30 A. M. and return to Nashville after the sale. For Catalogues address

BRUCE & KIDD,
24mr **Lexington, Ky.**

PETALUMA

Colt Stakes, 1888.



To be trotted at the Fall Meeting of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association,

DISTRICT NO. 4.

OPEN TO ALL.

Yearling Stake—Free for all foals of 1887 Mile dash. Entrance $50, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 be paid on June 1st; $10 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. The winner takes all the stakes, less one entrance, which goes to the second colt.

Two-Year-Old Stake—Free for all foals of 1885 Mile and repeat. $60 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $20 be paid on June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. $250 added.

Three-Year-Old Stakes or Under—Free for all, mile and repeat. $60 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $20 be paid on June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. $250 added.

Four-Year-Old Stake or Under—Free for all, mile heats, best three in five. $50 entrance, of which $10 must accompany the nomination; $20 be paid on June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. $250 added.

Stakes and added money in two, three and four-year-old stakes to be divided: 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third. If only two start they must contest for the stakes paid in and one-half of the added money, to be divided 66⅔ per cent to the first horse, and 33⅓ per cent. to the second. No added money paid for walk-over.

The following district colt stakes for colts owned in the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano since April 1, 1888:

Yearling Stake—For foals of 1887. Mile dash. $30 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 be paid on June 1st, and $10 on July 15th. The winner takes all stakes, less one entrance, which goes to the second horse.

Two-Year-Olds—Mile and repeat. Purse of $200.

Three-Year Olds—Mile and repeat. Purse $250. Entrance fee 7½ per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations. Purses to be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

In all of the above stakes and purses five to enter and three to start. But the board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number. For a walk-over in any race, unless otherwise specified, a horse is only entitled to its own entrance and one-half of the paid up entrances of other horses.

A horse winning a race or stake is entitled to first money only except when distancing the field. Then to first and third moneys.

If in the opinion of the Judges any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the Judges.

Entries to close May 1, 1888, with the Secretary
mr 24 **J. H. WHITE, President.**
W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. Box 289, Petaluma.

Spring Meeting

OAKLAND Trotting Park

Trotting and Racing.

—COMMENCING—

Wednesday, May 2d, and continuing four days.

First Day—Wednesday, May 2d.

Trotting—2:40 class. Purse $100.
Running—Five-eighths mile and repeat. Purse $100.

Thursday, May 3d.

Trotting—2:35 class. Purse $100.
Running—Three-quarters of a mile dash. Purse $100.

Friday, May 4th.

Trotting—2:30 class. Purse $150.
Running—One-half mile and repeat. Purse $100.

Saturday, May 5th.

Trotting—2:24 class. Purse $200.
Running—One and one-half mile dash. Purse $150.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five in harness; five or more to enter, and three to start. All running races three or more to enter, two to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse to accompany nominations.

American Association rules to govern.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
Entries close April 25th. Address
mr.1 **J. D. MORRIS,**
Secretary Oakland Trotting Park, Oakland, Cal.

DR. A. E. BUZARD,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London.

Late Veterinary Surgeon United States Army.

Is established for the practice of his profession at

No. 11 Seventh Street,

Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, San Francisco.
mr31tf

EUREKA

Jockey Club.

Inauguration of New Mile Track

—AT—

South Park, Eureka, Cal.

FOUR DAYS' RACING,

July 3d to 7th Inclusive.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 18th, 1888.

First Day—July 3, 1888.

1—RUNNING, Purse $300—Novelty Race—Free for all dash of one mile. First quarter $50, half $65, three-quarters $75, mile $110. All paid-up entries over four to be added and equally divided between each winner.

2—TROTTING—Purse $250. Three-minute class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $150; second to receive $75, and third to save entrance.

Second Day—July 4, 1888.

3—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $50 entrance, half forfeit, $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Mile and a quarter.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $25 entrance, half forfeit, $250 added; second to receive $75, third to save stakes. One-half mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING—Purse $500. Free for all. First horse $350, second $100, third $50.

Third Day—July 6, 1888.

6 RUNNING—Purse $150. Free for all. First horse $125, second $25. Six hundred yards.

7—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-olds bred in Humboldt County. $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake. Best two in three.

8—TROTTING—Purse $300. 2:40 class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $200, second $70, third $30.

Fourth Day—July 7, 1888.

9—RUNNING—Purse $250. Free for all. First horse to receive $200, second $50. Three-quarters of a mile.

10—RUNNING—Purse $350. Free for all. First horse to receive $300, second $50. One mile.

11—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three year-olds. For horses bred in Humboldt County. First horse to receive $125; second $50, third $25. Best two in three.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS

All trotting races are best three in five unless otherwise specified; four to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

In all races four or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in entries.

Entries in all races to close with the Secretary, Monday, June 18, 1888.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DANIEL MURPHY, President.
H. COHN, Secretary. 14ap

Amador and Calaveras FAIR,

IONE CITY,

AUGUST 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

No. 1.—RUNNING STAKE—For District saddle horses; $10 for starters; $50 added. Six hundred yards and repeat.

No. 2.—RUNNING STAKE—For District horses; $20 entrance, half forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile dash.

No. 3.—Free for all trotters and pacers without a record up to date entries close. Purse $400.

No. 4.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 5.—TROTTING PURSE, $400—2:27 Class.

No. 6.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile and repeat.

No. 7.—TROTTING PURSE, $500—Free for all.

No. 8.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $20 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Three-quarter mile and repeat.

No. 9.—RUNNING STAKE—For District horses; $15 entrance; half forfeit; $150 added, of which $50 to second horse, third to save stake. Six hundred yards dash.

No. 10.—PACING PURSE, $300—Free for all.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Extra races will be given each day; conditions to be announced the day previous, when entries will close.

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on July 15, 1888.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five—five to enter and three to start, but the Board reserve the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

District races open to El Dorado County.

No horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in Amador, Calaveras, or El Dorado Counties six months prior to the day of the race.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Races commence each day at 1 P. M., sharp.

The Ione track is one of the best and fastest on the Coast. ap7

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From April 1, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	" "	6:15 P M
9:00 A M	Colfax	5:45 P M
10:30 A M	Haywards and Niles	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	" "	*3:45 P M
5:30 P M	" "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	Knight's Landing	9:45 A M
*1:30 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*3:45 A M
7:30 P M	Los Angeles, Deming, El... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:15 P M
*4:00 P M	Milton	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	Ogden and East	10:45 A M
4:30 P M	" Ogden and East	12:45 P M
9:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	Redding via Willows	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	Sacramento, via Benicia	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	" via Benicia	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	" via Livermore	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	" via Benicia	12:45 P M
6:30 P M	" via Benicia	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	"	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	"	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	Santa Barbara	12:15 P M
7:00 P M	"	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:45 P M
4:00 P M	" via Martinez	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	Siskiyou & Portland	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:30 P. M., inclueiv, also at 8:00—9:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*12:00—7:00—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30 — 7:00 — *7:30 — 8:00 — *8:30 — 9:00 — 9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00 — †11:30—12:00 — †12:30—1:00 — †1:30—2:00 †2:30—3:00 — 3:30—4:00 — 4:30—5:00 — 5:30—6:00 — 6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:53.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:21—6:51—7:21—7:51—*8:25—*8:35

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11 0 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00 9:38—10:38

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00 *8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00 —†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00.

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—†1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdaye excepted; ‡Sundays only

Standard Time furnished by LICK OBSERVATORY.

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CHILD'S CARBOLCRYSTAL SHEEP DIP.

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SHEEP DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is absolutely non-poisonous.

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.

Price, $1.25 per gallon.

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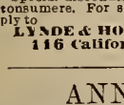
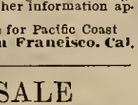
 OF 

Driving, Work, Draft and Saddle Horses.

—AND—

SHETLAND PONIES,

Being a draft from the Breeding Farms of

J. B. Haggin, Esq.,

—WILL TAKE PLACE ON—

Wednesday, May 2, '88,

At 10 A. M. at

RAILROAD STABLES,

Cor. Stetner and Turk Sts, San Francisco.

Horses may be seen on and after Saturday, April 28th.

Catalogues are being prepared.

KILLIP & CO.,

mr31 AUCTIONEERS.

'88 —FAIRLAWN— '88

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED,** and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters,** or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving,** can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

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Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

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Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

Aberdeen (27).

Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:13½; Jim Jewell, 2:19½; Modoc, 2:19½, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Alcoto (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Barb Mare Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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Prize winners at all the fairs in California and the entire list of sweepstakes premiums at State Fair Sacramento, 1886.

Importations made direct from England every year from the most noted Breeders, selected from the best blood and most fashionable families of Dish faced Berkshires, regardless of cost, and all recorded in English and American Berkshire records.

Young pigs from these importations, male and female, from entirely different families for sale at reasonable prices, and every pig guaranteed. Address,

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The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, rod trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address.

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FOR SALE,

TROTTING BRED HORSES.

Harold Cossack 4402,

Sired by Don Cossack, first dam by Harold, second dam by Belmont, third dam by Mambrino Chief.

Harold Cossack is 3 years old, as handsome as a picture. Mahogony bay, heavy mane and tail, and a trotter. Also a yearling stud colt by Don Cossack, first dam Madam Bloodstone by Bacchus, sire of Jennie Holton, 2:22½; second dam by Green Mountain Morgan. The fellows is bay in color, large and rangey, and a very fine colt. His dam, Madame Bloodstone, is the dam of Polly Bloodstone, record of 2:29½, made last fall after weaning a colt and with six weeks' handling.

NELLIE BLOODSTONE,

Bay mare, 7 years old, sired by Little Mc, be by old Ethan Allen. First dam Madame Bloodstone, as above. Nellie has a colt by her side sired by Mt. Vernon (record 2:21) by Nutwood, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

KATE BLOODSTONE,

Black mare, 4 years old, sired by Stocking Chief, be by Clark Chief, be by Mambrino Chief, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack. First dam Madame Bloodstone. Will also sell Madame Bloodstone. She is sixteen years old and will drop a foal in May by Harold Cossack. She is a cure breeder, having missed but one season since she was four years old.

FILLET,

Bay mare, 10 years old, sired by Visconnt, a son of Alexander's Abdallah. First dam Thoroughbred, registered. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED WING,

Bay mare, 5 years old, sired by Red Line. First dam Fillet, as above. Red Line by William Welch, by Ryedyk's Hambletonian. First dam Jennie Clay by American Clay, a son of Strader's C. M. Clay. Red Line is standard bred and registered. Page 541, Third Vol., Wallace's Stnd Book. Red Wing is stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED SILK,

Bay mare, 3 years old, by Red Line First dam Silky by Chieftain, be by Iowa Tuckaboe, etc. Red Silk has colt by her side by Harold Cossack. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED QUEEN,

Two years old, by Red Line. First dam old Fannie, a thoroughbred. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

BROWN BESS,

Six years old, sired by Chieftain, as above. First dam Pongbkeepsie Girl by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Brown Bess has colt by her side by Mt. Vernon, 2:21, by Nutwood. Stinted to Harold Cossack. Old Fannie (breeding unknown) a thoroughbred and a fine broodmare.

I will sell the above stock very cheap, as I have recently sold my ranch and want to close out my horses. Stock can be seen at Sacramento. Address

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NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect April 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	Cemetery and San Mateo	2:30 P
*7:00 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park	6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		†3:30 P
*5:10 P		4:36 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
11:59 P		†7:50 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose, and Principal Way Stations	9:03 A
*10:30 A		*10:02 A
*4:30 P		4:26 P
4:30 P		8:40 P
10:30 A	Almaden and Way Stations	4:26 P
8:30 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		8:40 P
8:30 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*4:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Capitola) and Santa Cruz	*10:02 A
*4:30 P		6:40 A
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations	8:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M. Train.

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EXCURSION TICKETS.

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For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only. good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates.

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon Tkt
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	.....
Millbrae	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	$1 00
Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	.....	1 10	Pajaro	.....	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	.....	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 10
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Monnt'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	.....	5 00
Lawrence	1 50	2 25	Monterey	.....	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

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Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

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Horse Clothing.

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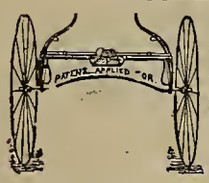

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AT PHIL DALY'S HANDICAP PIGEON SHOOT, at Long Branch, Feb. 14 and 15, 1888, The Parker won first and third prizes, taking $1,200 ont of the $1,500 cash prizes, beating such shooters as C. W Budd, W. C. Graham (England), Frank Kleintz, Fred Erb Jr., and many others. "Hurrah for the United States, because the first and third prizes were won over foreign makes by The Parker Gnn."—N. Y. WORLD.

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PIT GAME FOWLS.

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We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven differeot makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

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Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII. No. 15
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1888.

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FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

Let ne have a short talk on driving fast trotters. It is a self-evident proposition that were fast driving tabooed there would be little use for fast trotters, few dollers given in place of a thonsand or more double eagles for a good specimen of the highly prized pride of so large a proportion of the American people. A brief conversation will hardly do, however, to present the topic fnlly, and therefore at this time it will be confined to a sketch of training and driving in races. It may be still better to curtail the subject to driving when the "money is hung up," as when training is once brouched there will be half a hnndred side issue to distract the attention. Were road-driving the theme there would be no telling when a halt would be celled, as the temptation to amplify would be too strong to resist. And the most important at that, for if fast trotters were confined to the sports of the track there would be little comparative interest taken in their doings. The accessories, too, are also strongly in favor of the road, and the contract between a horse hitched to a snlky and a pair of trotters properly eqnipped and attached to the right kind of a road wagon, is so great that even the most nnestheticel must award the praise to the "team." For all that there is great pleasnre in driving in races. The excitement ie more intense, and though a brnsh on the road will set the blood bounding through the nrteries and qnicken the pley of the lnngs, there is actual transport in the shifting scenes of a race. Lookere on cannot properly appreciate the delight. Spectators may be carried away by a close finish. When several horses are struggling for the foremost place, and that so closely that there is little between them in their flight home, it is not surprising that there are cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, hats thrown in the air, and a general tumult of good feeling. Not at all anrprising that to a majority of those who shont and hurrah and go into many qneer bodily contortione a wager is not necessary to enjoy the situation, as man or woman must he stolid indeed who does not give way to the excitement of the moment.

The difference between spectator and participant is wide. Tame, in fact, when compared to actnal sharing in the combat, is the position of looker on. No matter if it ie a favorite colt bred by yourself, reared nnder your eye, trials watched in a fervor of anticipation when nnder the pilotage of some one else. In that case it might be likened to an owner of a yacht taking passage in the accompanying steamer, whereas if the owner ie driving, the helm is in his hands, and sails are hoisted at his command. Not long ago a yachtsman was recounting some of his experiences, and I thought what a grand driver of trotters were his avoirdupois reduced some four or five English stones. A race from San Francisco to Santa Cruz was too long a strain on his nerves, and the balance had to be restored by absolnte qniet for a day or two. There was almost a delirinm of pleasure when the wind blew fresh and the spray driving from bow to stern in a stream, the lee gunwale lying below the wall of the waters foaming and hissing as the craft rnshed through. What pleasnre would there be for that man to own a yacht and watch the contest from deck of steamer, or stationed on a headland where the race could be seen. While it is beyond the reach of the majority of owners of trotters to drive them in person, a few there are who can do the job. Nothing like so difficult as many imagine. A natural bent that may and practice enough to ensnre a proper degree of confidence, the enthusiasm of the yacht owner allnded to, accompanied by a fair share of judgment, a moderately cool head, not so much lead in the brain as to be lethargic, but enough good metal for a helence wheel to keep enthnsiasm within proper honnds. Head and hands. The cranium is given precedence over the digits, although there must be a nnion of forces. The best head in the world would be of little use without hands which can execute the orders, and taken all together it is not going too far to say that the mechanical is fully as important as the mental. The lack of either will loss races which would be easily won by conjunction of forces.

English writers on jockey-craft eulogize hands. While admitting the importance of headwork, a greater stress is laid on hands, seat and nerve. The latter quality might be designated as belonging to the head, that being the seat of nerve power, although it will be better to make another division and write head, hands and nerves. Head to plan, hands to execute, and nerve to carry out the orders when there may be danger in execution. Hands when used in relation to riding or driving is an expressive term to those who are familiar with the phrases pertaining to turf sports. Still it is somewhat troublesome to define so that the uninitiated will understand it fully. Good hands are of the greatest importance in racing, still more so in trotting. To be good there must be lightness of touch, as gentle as that of a woman, and yet with a reserve of strength which is fully capable of exerting control, and that in an instant. Chifney's advice to ride as though the bridle reins were silken threads is applicable in one sense, though it might be improved so as to read, handle the reins with a full knowledge that they are attached to a bit which touches one of the most sensitive parts of the animal. That a dead pull kept up for any length of time will deaden the sensation and render the horse partially ungovernable; that a sudden jerk will cause acute pain and fear defeat the object in view. The race-horse must be kept in check in order to husband the powers for a supreme effort. A tension on the reins as unyielding as though they were attached to a windlass may accomplish the purpose, though there is no relief. The constraint is something like that of the old-time military stocks, which kept the soldier's neck in one rigid position, and was an effectual method of nullifying the muscular power. But a lighter pull, accompanied with a motion of the bit, not a cruel jerk or quick tug, just enough to send a thrill through the nerves of the animal, is fully as effective to restrain, without risk of tiring more by the act than would follow accelerated pace. In this way some light jockeys will effect more than men of double their strength, and women are especially gifted with the knack of handling horses as though the bridle reins were silken threads.

Trotters are amenable to the same influences as govern race-horses, with the difference, however, that there is a wider field to show the advantages which follow good hands. There is the same necessity for restraint in a free-going trotter as there is an excitable race-horse, the same effective encouragement to greater speed by the right use of the bit, the necessity for bringing them to a stop when a false start is made, and, in addition thereto, to "keep them on their feet" and recover them from a break with as little loss as may be. While this may be termed the mechanical part of the art of driving, it is not positively mechanical. There must be an inheritence to begin with, just as it is necessary that there should be a natural bent to build the really good artizan upon. Some men can handle tools all their lives without going beyond apprenticeship; there are a few master workmen who were dullards at the outset, but when rare excellence is exhibited in any walk of life there was inborn genius for the foundation. Fortunately the quality essential to acquire skill in driving is not so rare as many imagine, and among those who have a real fondness for horses the major portion will be found endowed with the necessary characteristics. The greatest trouble in the way is that practice is supposed to be all that is required to bring perfection, whereas there should be a clear outline, a sketch made of the course intended to be followed. Many men flatter themselves on their perfection in reinmenship when they can guide one or more horses without making serious mistakes. They are good so far as guiding, restraining or handling the reins in a way to ensure safety implies merit, but it may never enter their minds that there is something more to be learned in order to obtain a diploma. They must study as well as practice, and endeavor to handle the mouth of a horse as a skillful musician does the keys of his instrument. There are occasions when strength must be used, frequently, however, when one-fourth of the strength usually applied will prove more effective. This is one of the places where the head will be called upon to aid the hands, or rather, direct what the hands shall do. But "head," as applied to race-riding, is used to designate the quality which comes into play in the varying features of a race.

Instantaneous perception which seizes upon an advantage at the moment of presentation, snatching victory from inspiration, a sort of intuition which grasps at once what a duller brain would fail to discover. After reinsmanship this is the most valuable acquisition to the driver of trotters. It is evident that no matter how active the mind and correct the judgment may be, that without the skill to avail himself of the opening he is just as badly off as though it had not been presented. Therefore the first place is given to the faculty of manipulating the reins so as to bring out the full powers of the animal, though with this in perfection and lacking the head work there would, in many cases, be failure. This apparent paradox can be reconciled by referring to men who are well-known as successful trainers, who can drive a trial as fast or faster than another, and yet fall far below their "private form" when called upon to pilot the same horse in a race which was driven so admirably in a trial. Still more paradoxical it may seem to grant that there may be both skill and judgment and yet not gifted with all the attributes of a really successful driver. Even nerve may be added and yet a lack. There have been horses which showed speed and endurance in private which would not, or could not, display either when the colors were worn, and it is well known that "stage fright" has incapacitated actors so that they were unable to go through their part. "Rattled" is not an elegant word to use as descriptive of this failing, though it may be termed expressive, and when a man cannot overcome the perturbation caused by being under the eyes of a crowd, his other acquirements are of little benefit. It is true that this may be overcome, and the ice once broken there is no dread of the future plunges, and the recruit who trembled at the rattle of musketry be as stannch as a veteran of forty pitched battles when the the thunders of the canons are heard. He is no longer rattled, and thus a few races may change the trembling neophyte into a driver who is never disconcerted.

"Good, Common, Every Day, Horse Sense."

Speaking of that very popular book "Horse Breeding," by J. H. Sanders, editor of *The Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago, H. D. McKinney ("Mambrino") says: "I consider it invaluable, and could I not procure another copy I would not take twenty times the price of it for the copy I have now." The late C. A. Degraff says: "It is by long odds the most thoroughly practical book upon the breeding and management of horses generally, and especially upon the care and management of stallions and brood-mares ever written." Judge Jones, of Ohio, says: "I have never seen a larger amount of needful and valuable matter condensed into the same space." Hon. John Landrigan, President of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best book on the subject I have ever read." Boston *Traveller* says: "There is hardly a topic connected with the selection, management and handling of breeding-stock, but is duly, tersely, and skillfully treated." *Live-Stock Indicator* says: "It has more good, common, every-day horse sense in it than any work on the subject heretofore published." Sent by mail on receipt of price, $2. Address J. H. Sanders, Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. B. C. Holly has sold to B. Hirosawa, of Japan, the bay colt John Muckey by Alaska, dam Placer Bell by Primus; the bay filly, two years old, by Ironclad, dam Nellie Shannon, and the three-year-old filly by Milner, dam by Intruder

Australian and American Horses.

A letter from a enbscriber in Hawaii containe paragraphs which we teke the liberty of copying, thongh not intended for pablication. It mnst be conceded that the race-horees of Anstralia are of a very higb class, and it conld scarcely be otborwise wben the bistory of breeding tbere has been duly considered. The very best stock obtaiaable in England wae purcbased and tbe very best care givea. Nothing was lacking in tbe way of money, and everything relating thereto intelligently condacted. Men of experience were employed, so tbat it was assared tbat tbere wonld be no deterioration in the offspring nnless tbe retrogression was dne to circnmetances beyond the control of man. Climate and soil were the only tbings which could not be controlled, and tbat the climatic conditions of the antipodee were more favorable to perfection of animal growth than that which rnled in Great Britaia was evident to those who had an acquaintance with botb. From what we learn from visitors and residents of that conatry it more neerly approacbee California than any other horse-breeding region, in temperatnre aad with a good deal of similarity io tbe prodnctions of tbe soil. It doee not reqnire long argumeuts to prove that snch weather as prevails here is snperior to eitber tbe moistnre of Britain or tbe cold of tbe eastern and middle states of the Union, and with that advaatage joined to tbe others mentioned it is reasonable to expect greater excelleace.

The "time test" caanot he applied where conditione vary so mnch as ie the case ia countries where racing floariehes. The only reliable trial will be to bring tbe horsee together, aad even that might not determine snperiority with absolnte certainty. Equalizing the weights would be something gained, aud a horee which carried the same weigbt and run the same dietance, and in better time than anotber, would as far as that went be eotitled to the preference. But even on our American race-coursee tbe time test is illusory, and when it is applied to tbose which radically differ, little dependence can be placed upon it. Turf and dirt, nearly level, undalating, or it may he with a hill to climb at etart or finish, present obstacles to comparison which are difficult to overcome.

Handicapping is a troubleeome theme. A rigid rnle to govern apportionment of weigbts will not answer ia all casee. The objective poiat is to "bring horses together," and wben this can be done without exceeding the schednle it will certainly be the bettter practice.

We shall look for the appearance of the get of Australian sires with a great deal of interest. Oae of them hae shown capacity to get race-horses in his native land, aad it will be a sore disappointment should he fail here. Being of the opinion tbat a mingliag of our best straine with those which have heen proved by the crucial test to bo of the best on tbe other side, will reault in animals which will be likely to rank as hetter then either line, the interest is unaccompanied by fear.

Your paper is very fair and most liberal in all sporting matters, aad maay of the principles in the breeding of horses which you advocate are similar to viewa I hold myself. Beiag a New Zealander by birth and education, I am naturally in favor of the horees bred tbere (rnuning atook) and in Australia. I thiak your etock—tbat ia, American etock—are more epeedy for any distance np to one mile—or one and one quarter—but I think for longer journeye and carrying weight the Australian stock wonld prove beet. I will admit that yonr records for *all distances* are faster than those of the Anstraliaa colonies, bat to make up for that you must consider ligbter weights and rnnning etarte, versus heevier weights aad standiag starts. I feel certain tbat yon, yourself, are fair enougb miaded to take these thinge into consideration. I think it is a great pity that the States, Europe Englaad, Iadia and the Coloniee, do not adopt uniform weights and a nniform mode of starting. I would not give any handicapped horse a record unless he was carrying his weight-for-age weight. Ia handicappiag I would never handicap a horse above his weight for age. If his opponente are not good enough to have a show, reduce their weight below weight for age, but don't go end crnab or murder a good horee simply because he ie good. I am takiag your time up and diverging from the subject which induced me to write, and hoping you will excuse me for eaying more than was at first intended, I remain, my dear sir,

Youre truly, JAS. GAY.

Alpheue 2:30.

At the Stockton Fair last fall tbe bay etallion Alpheus, by Mambrino Wilkee, wee beaten by an eye lash in 2:26, and won tho fourth heat in a jog in 2:30. The official record was made up 2:30½, bnt Mr. Ayrea after coaaiderable trouble hae aucceeded in getting the matter straightened, as will be seen by tbe appended extract from *Wallace's Monthly* for the current month:

"At Stockton, Cal., September 27th, tbe horee Alpheue, hy Mambrino Wilkee, won the foartb heat of a five-heat race in 2:30½, according to the official report, publiebed in tbe *Monthly* for December, 1887. Tbis heet was trotted late in the evening and tbe race went over to the next day. Before the race wae finiehed tbe official timere, Mr. J. H. Kelly and Mr. L. B. Liudsey, reputable end competent men, became eatisfied tbey had made an error in giving the time of the fourth heat as 2:30½, when it ehould have been even 2:30. They made a written etatement to thie effect, ae tbey aver, aad preeented that statement to the secretary or clerk of the course and asked that tbe time be corrected accordingly. Thie writtea etatement of the official timers aeeme to have heen mislaid or lost, and the correction wae not made in the report sent to Hartford. We bave now before ua tbe written statement of these gentlemen aetting forth these facte and circumstancee, aupported by a number of prominent gentlemen who held tbeir watcbes on this heat, and there eeeme to be no reasonable doubt tbat tbe heat wae trotted in 2:30. With a full knowledge of tbe meane sometimee employed to get stallione inside of the 2:30 list, thie evidence, coming from the official timera themaelvee, the crucial aouroe from which rected statement of tbe timere ebould not be accepted. Alpbeus will therefore take hie place in the class of 2:30 performere."

The Blood of Blue Bull.

While it would he exceedingly gratifying to breedera of trotters to bave tbe blood of this noted eire definitely eettled, it is altogether improbable tbat snch a coneummation, however devoutly wisbed, will be tbe result. And St. Claire caa be listed in the aeme way. But there are pointe which bave been placed beyond quibble or doubt, those being thet tbe form of each denoted high-breeding, and a large proportion of tbeir progeny aleo carried tbese characteristics. Form and speed is of far more importance than all the gilt-edged pedigreee in tbe world if the royally bred lack in these eseentiel qualitiee.

We are iadebted to tbe owner of Wileon's Blue Bull at tbe time of tbe horee's death for the following description of that renowned trotting sire:

"*Editor of the American Cultivator:*—Blue Bull hae been written up by almost every man in the country. All know his pedigree, hut all have it different. I do not believe any one knowa hie breeding. Col. R. S. Strader, of Lexington, Ky., told ue ebortly after we got him tbat hie dam wae by Black Nuse, by Medoc, etc. Yon will aee tbat some have him aired by a atripped-becked and striped-legged Blne Bull from Pennsylvania. Such folly! Some of his produce would have been that color if tbat had been tbe case, bnt they were all bays or chestnuts. There was a etripped-back and atripped-legged set of horsee, Blue Bulls, ia thia country before Wileon's Blue Bull wae ever heard of, and if one of the mares from theae atalliona were bred to a jackasa the colt would be strippod; they would breed after themselvee for generationa.

"That is oae reason wby I do not tbink Wilson'a Blue Bull ie of that kind of stock. Moreover, the descendants of these etripped Blue Balle were all big, coarse, heavy animale, while Wilson's Blne Bull was jast the picture of tbe thoroughbred ruaner. He never had any hair on hia legs or fetlocke at any time of the year, bnt wae always as olean there ae though ehaven with a razor. Cbarles Kohlhier of North Vernon, Ind., eaye, Blue Bull wae by Old Wegner, the four-mile racer, dam by Pilot Jr. Write him and he will give you hia reasons. I thiak he is eulightened more thau any one else on the sabject.

"Blne Bull wae foaled in Kentucky about 1859, for he oame to oar place in 1865 and was called a five-year-old then, but I am allowing bim to be six, though he was not over that. He mnst have been bred something similar to Kohlhier's representativee to get eo many trotters from aach cold-blooded stock, for none of the prodnce of tbese mares by other airee were ever distinguished for epeed. Wileon's Blue Ball got trottere from draught mares and Texae poniee.

"Raehville, Iod. "SAMP. WILSON."

According to the trotting registers. Blue Bull was foaled in Indiana in 1858, but was taken to Kentncky and made the aeason of 1863 in Boone Connty, that State. The man who will unearth the breeding of Wilson'e Blne Ball and the pacer St. Clair will confer one of the greatest favors upon the breeders of trotting stock in thie conatry that they can receive. Mr. Kohlhier, above mentioued, atates that he knows Wilson'a Blue Bull was got by Old Wagner, out of pacing Kate, hy Pilot Jr. Kate was the eecond dam of Almont. Kate, he says, prodaced four foale, one of which, a cbeatnut filly by Wagaer, was taken to Indiana when young and there lost sight of. We have written Mr. K. for tbe proofe to aubstantiate this statement.

California's Great Race.

The Californians will play aecond fiddle to none in breeding trottera, or in raoing them. They have institnted a National Trotting Stallion Stake, carryiag big money with it, and it will be trotted next autumn. The entriee are of the higheet clasa, and such a field of stalliona ie promised as never before faced a starter. Here are the entriee:

L. J. Rose's Stamboul, by Sultan, 2:24, dam Fleetwing by Hambletonian, 10 ....2:17½
Pato Alto Farm's Palo Alto, by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie by Planet 2:20¼
Palo Alto Farm'e Rexford, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca by Gen. Benton 2:24
F. A. Jones' Jim Mulvenna, by Nutwood, 2:18¾, dam Jane McLane, by Budd Doble 2:27¾
B. C. Bolly'e Woodnut, by Nutwood, 2:18¾, dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief 2:19½
Willtam Corbttt's Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, 2:22, dam Lady Bunker by Mambrino Patchen 58 ....2:15¼
N. Saltsbury'e Director, by Dictator, dam Dolly by Mambrino Chief 11 ....2:17
J. C. Simpson's Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond 2:19½
Mr. Whttney's Dawn, by Nutwood, dam Countese by Whipple'e Hambletonian 2:19½

Possibly witb two or three exceptions we think every horee in thie field ie capable of considerably beating 2:20, and it ie pretty safe to aay that the winner will have to be able to repeat two or three timee better than 2:17 to have a comfortable race. Antevolo ahowed in hie race againet Guy Wilkee that he wae then capable of trotting in the vicinity of 2:16, ao that he ie a quautity to be reckoned upon. The great horse Stamboul, if he comea to the wire rigbt, will be an exceedingly dangerous contestant; and, of couree, preeuming thet Guy Wilkea ie himaelf when the bell rings, he hae a liceuee to make it warm for any horse living. Should Director develop his old form all calculatione may be upset. And wbo knows what aome of those now with alower marke may be that day? Oa tbe wbole it should be a delightfully uncertain tbing np to tbe word. We hope tbey may all come to the wire, aod wbo wouldn't like to be in the graad etand when theee turf Titiana acore np for the word?

It ie matter for regret that no eaatern etallion owner could make it convenient to send an entry. Mr. Emery'e Patron, 2:14, wonld look well in the liet. The Phallas of old would add a nice element to tbe race, and there are some other horeee that migbt uphold the honor of "the effete Eaet" againet tbe champione in "the land of the eetting sun." But the Calitorniane can justly make one hoaet—no other etate in the Union could bring out auch a field of great trotting etallione.

To our enthuastic friend, Mr. Simpeon, of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, ie due the chief oredit for bringing the great Stallion Stake into existence, and he expressee hia gratifioation at the promieiug outlook for a grand race.—*Wallace's Monthly*.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Contra Costa Agricaltural Aesociation laet Saturday, the following officers were elected: Preeident, R. C. Terry; vice-Preeident, Wm.

Jockeye' Licensee.

By general conseut tbe English Jockey Club meinteine a juriediction over the recing associatioas of the United Kingdom, and a borse or a men thet is ruled off Newmarket Heath ie rigidly baniehed from all tbe tracks in the country. Among the racing innovations adopted by tbe clnb ie a rule for licensing jockeye; thns if any rider, after due inveetigation, is convicted by tbe stewarda of foul riding or any other grave offenee egainst tbe racing rulee, the jockey'e license may be revoked, and he is thereby debarred from riding on any race-course where tbe Jockey Club regnlationa are upheld.

The following ie extracted from tbe Englieh *Racing Calendar*, aud it will be noted that no licenee will hereafter be issned to a jockey who is tbe owner or part owner of a race-horee, except the applicant be also a trainer:—Jockeya wiehing to have their licenses to ride nnder the Ralea of Racing renewed for 1888, are reqaested to apply (giving their Christian namee and full addressee) to Messrs. Weatberby at once, and, at the same time, to retnrn their licensee for the past year. The stewards of the Jookey Club give notice that, for the future, licensee will only be granted to jockeye on condition that they are not owners, or part owners, of any race-boree. Leave may be given, under exceptional circumstances, on special application, to jockeye to own one or more horses, but this permission will oaly be granted when the jockey ia also a trainer and the horse is to be trained in hie own stable. It having been represented to the atewarde of tbe Jockey Club that many jockeys are in tbe habit of betting on horse-racing, and aleo of receiving presents in connection with racee from pereons other tban tbe owner of the horse they ride in ench racee, the stewarde hereby give notice that snch practices will not he tolerated in fntnre, and that any jockey who may be proved to tbeir satisfaction, to have any interest ia any race-horse, or to have been engeged in any betting treneaction, or otherwise to have disregarded tbis notice, will have hie license at once withdrawn. Any person knowingly aoting in the capacity of part owner or trainer of any horee in whicb a jockey poseesses any interest, or making any bet with, or on behalf of any jockey, or otherwise aiding or abetting in any breach of the orders of the atewarde, will be warned off Newmarket Heeth.

The jockey clnb has discussed many propositiona ae to the meane to he employed to prevent unfair riding or fraud, or collusion with the bookmakers or the owners of horsee. Among these proposals was one to the effect tbat when there was a snspicion that a jockey was about to "throw" a race and aufficient evidence had been prodnced to that effect, tbe atewarde of the meeting should have the power to give the horse in charge to another rider. There were many cogent reaeons addnced against snch a rule, the principal one heing the disgrace that would fall on the jockey and tbe stable in which he waa engaged; and then, supposing tbat after a full and aeerching investigation it should he proved that the charge was nnfounded, what compensation could be afforded to the jockey whose whole career might have been blighted through petty malice, or a grave misunderstanding.

The questiou has been discussed frequently among the membere of our own racing associationa and the regret is often expreesed that there ia not a Central Tribunal in thie couatry poseessiag auch powers and juriadiction over onr racing as are now granted to the Englisb Jockey Clnb. In the meantime there are many turfmen who advocate tbe giving of euch powera to the jndgee at all race meetinge, and among them ie a correspondent of the *New York Sportsman* who thue writes from New Orleana on tbe aubject:

"It has always been my theory that one of the beet waye to circumvent a contemplated 'job' ie for the officials at the last moment to cbange the jockey on the auspected horee. Warning jockeye only availe where the pig-skin bumper ie young and iaexperienced. Take eome of the older heads, part of them on very young ehouldere, too, that I could name, and they wonld enap their fingers (metaphorically speaking) at a 'warning.' If tbe horee on whom the jockey wee changed was an honeet contestent after all, no harm would be done.

"I have eeen several flegrant jobe duriag the last few yeare npset in thie simple manner, aod the moral effect of one such race is incalcnlable. Suppose it was, ae happena almost every race day at every race-track in the country, a horse tbat had been laid heavily against by a certain hookmaker or bookmakere, or 'plngged' as the fancy term of auch cases; the horee wins through the change of jockeye, tbe job ie npeet and the bookmaker or bookmakers laying against the eupposed 'dead 'un' are hadly einged.

"Do they forget the leseon? Not in weeks and months, and wben Mr. So aud So comes to them egain and says, 'Yon can safely lay against my horse to-day,' they reply with a cunning grin, perbaps: 'That ie all very well aa far ae you are concerned, but how do I know that as aoon ae aome pecnliar bettiag may indicate a loose screw the judges will not change the jock? No, thank you Mr. ——, one dose of that sort of medicine lasts me a long time.'

"The two spote nowadays where jockeya mostly get in their fine work are at the start and on the lest turn. The starter ie supposed to keep hia eye on boye wbo 'don't seem to want to get away,' but tbe necessity of the hour, with the increase in racing, ie competent patrol judgea on the last turn of our race-tracka. Such an official, however, to be sncceesful, must be as oompetent and experienced ae the jndgee themeelves. No 'green' band will anewer for thia reeponsible poeition, but snoh a patrol is such an ahsolute necessity. For tbe laet two yeare in my comments on the details of racing, I have advocated thie addition to the working staff of oar race-conrses, a conrse which would avert many a serioue scandal, unknown to the rank and file of the pnblio, perhaps, but existing jnst the same, although it mey not have aucceeded in working ite way to the aurface."

American Trotting Association.

Secretary Steiner has ieeued a oircular letter, nnder date of the 2d inet., in these terme:

'The following order of the Board of Directors of The American Trotting Aseociation, promulgated for the information of memhers and others, viz.:

Ordered: That the annual fee for membership in The American Trotting Aseociation for the year 1888 remain the aame ae fixed for the year 1887 by tbe Congrese held in Detroit, Michigan, March 2d, 1887, viz.:

1et Clase—For the firet $1,000 or under..	$10.00
2d Clasa—Over $1,000 to $2,000	15.00
3d Clase—Over $2,000 to $3,000	25.00
4tb Class—Over $3,000 to $5,000	50.00
5th Clase—Over $5,000 to $10,000	75.00
6th Class—Over $10,000	100.00

Level Your Tips—A Simple and Important Improvement by J. B. McDonald.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Being well aware of the wide-spread interest takeu, throogh the columns of your paper, in the use of tips on trotters, and having recently been shown a valueble and very convenient iuvention for leveling the aame, suggests au item which, doubtless, will prove of some interest to those who advocate their uee, and more especially to those who oppose them with a prsference for the full shoe, while to the mechanic who handles the forgs in menufacturing all appliances for the feet of quadrupeds, it will prove of the grestsst convenience and accuracy, if not quite iuöispensable.

The device to which I refer is the product of the gsnius of Mr. Jamse B. McDoneld, the well-known horseman and owner of the famoua trotting stallion Brigedier of Merysvills, where he now hea his invention, and where it is in almost daily nse hy himself in the adjustment of tips for the forward and shoss for ths hind fset of the many youngsters which he has at present in traiuing.

Mr. McDonald hes proven his preferencs for tips hy the fact of his edopting them almost univsrselly after many long years of experience in training both runnsrs aud trottere, and in his great desire for a well-fitting tip (being a natural mechenic) has at length discovered the necessity for a proof plete, npon which to test positively the levelness of his tipa hefore uaitiug them to the hoofs for which they were designed. The plate, or disk, as it may more properly be called, consists of a piece of csst-iron, shaped much after the fashion of a soup-plate, with a perfectly level surface of about ten inches iu diameter, which ia attached by meane of a slot in the hottom to the edge and at the end of a beem arranged for the purpose; the beam heing made to work similar to tbe old-time sweep used when drawing water from s well. It is eo balanced us to remain entirely out of the wey wheu not in use, and when reqnire l for determining if the tips are level, the workmau haa only to touch a spring near at hand, and thus bring the disk on a parallel with his eye and between him and the light in front of him, then placing the tip or shoe, aa the case may he, npon ite surface, he can readily determine to a certainty if it (the tip) bs perfectly true.

While the cost of this invention is bnt nominal, ita merit end velne must attain the highest consideration emong all prectical shoers, and ell well-organized associations for the prevention of crnslty to animals will ever give a vote of thanka to the inventor.

Like yourself, Mr. McDonald has arranged a shoeing shop for home convenience, and in a very workmen-like manner does most, if not all, his own shoeing, the work beiug executed without regard to time.

Besidea this hrench of industry, he avails himself of the advantage of forge and anvil in making many instruments for his own use in dentistry and other applisncss which he finda to he highly eseentiel in the complete outfit requisite for any well-regnlated etock ranch.

Another nssfnl contrivance, eccessory in the subjngation of wild or nervous horses, and of which Mr. McDouald ia also the author, is that of the megic compress or so-called twitch, commonly ussd ou the noees of horses; this is so constructed that it may bs left hanging, like a pair of tongs, over the erm or wrist of the hand with which the nose is to bs grappled, then by a slight elevation of the elbow it drops into place on the nose when the two enda, or levers, may be bronght together by the other hand, and thus at once the animal is under control.

Having thus briefly dsscribed aome of the handiwork and inventions for horse-culture by this gsntleman, I muet now turn my attention for a few minutes to the old-time favorits Brigadier, whose past career on the bettle-field of many a hard earned victory has rendered him full worthy the name he bears.

There are, perhaps, bnt few of the present habituea of the trotting turf who will not distinctly remember the sturdy, swift and honest three-year-old son of Happy Medium in the fatl of 1877, when he made his debut on the California tnrf at Chico against Gispy Davie hy Irwin Davis; Volunteer by Whipple's Hamiltonian; Joe Hamilton by Echo, and othera of his clasa, each of whom he defeated in a mannsr that defied the strength cf all combinatione egaiust him, and meking his then three-yeer-old record low down in the thirties. From that time on he was regarded as a formidable foe wherever his name was enrolled to participate for the honora of the turf. The result of hia career has profited his owner to the extent of fifty thousand dollsrs, and from his present colt-like appearance and seeming prime condition, it ie not nnlikely that he may make his re-sppearance among the cslebritiea of the ring during the coming fall circuit of the fairs. Iu justice to this most honest candidate for laurels of the turf, it would be proper to mention many of hia produce as worthy aspirante for a high place among the satelitea of the American turf, but aa they are ao exteneively ecattered among the different breeders of that vicinity, it would be too tedious to aum thsm np. Beside those helonging to Mr. McDonald which have heen produced through auch uotsd dams as Lexington Belle, Cordslia Planet and other fashionahly bred mares, thsre ars also aeveral from the same eire helonging to Mr. D. E. Knight, the President of the Marysville Agricultursl Association, the dame of which are by Billy McCracken and othsrs that have done honor in their day.

Last, though not leaet, ehould be msntioned some of the daughters of Brigadier which are owned by Mr. Snel Harris, a prominent brseder of that vicinity. From one of theee he has a three-year-old eon by Director (2:17) the indefatigable eon of Dictator. He is in every way a very amooth and well balanced aample of his sire, and with but little work ahows evidence of bsing a trotter at an early date, and ae he ie not over-burdeued with size, will nndouhtsdly, like hia progenitor, make a great campaigner.

From anothsr of Brigadier'a daughtera Mr. Harria also hae a filly foal by Antevolo, which in every point is beautiful to hehold, and to the eye of the most critical connoissur ahe givee a thorough indication of being every inch a trotter.

These gentlemen are not alone happy in the bright prospscts of their equiue possessions, but like all their neighbore in the counties of Yuba and Sntter, they are made to rejoice ut the preaent gratifying promisea of a moat abnndant harvest, which, together with the many other proeperoua induatriea now inaugnrated in and arouna Maryaville, it may indeed he said "there's a good time comin'." Ben E. Harris.

The bay mare Aloho, aister to the pacer Arrow, that made a record of 2:14 aa a four-year-old laat season, recently gave birth to a bay colt by Eagle Bird, 2:21.

The Santa Anita Stables.

The Beldwin string left the Rauch leet Wsdneadey for Nashville, to take pert in the spring meeting at that place. It ia said that the Association has made meny valuable improvementa to the West Side Paik which hes the advantage over any other rsce course for early racing. There are five separate and distinct tracks—the full mile course, the inside training track, the ten bark track, the macademized track eronud the stables end the loam track. Nearly a hundred end fifty horses have wintered there, and not a single cese of sicknesa has beeu reported. Following is e list of the stable, but there may yet be an addition of two or three horses to the number:

Volante, b h, 6, hy Grinsteed, dam Sister Anne.
Mollie McCarty's Lust, br m, 5, hy Rutherfurd, dam Mollie McCarty.
Estrelle, b m, 5, by Rnthsrfurd dam Sister Anne.
Solid Silver, ch g, 5, by Griostead, dam Josie C.
Goliah, b c, 4, hy Grinetead, dam Maggie Emersou.
Laredo, ch c, 4, hy Grinstead, dam Hermosa.
Mies Ford, h f. 4, by Enquirer, dam Brihery.
Grisette, b f, 4, hy Gleuslg, dam Melta.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Emperor of Norfolk, b c, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
Prince Charlie, ch c, hy Prince Cherlie, dem Salina.
Wonderland, h c, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.
Lillita, b f, by Rutherfurd, dem Maggie Emerson.
Winona, b f, hy Grinstead, dam Clara D.
Los Angelse, ch f, by Glenelg, dam La Polke.
Pusnte, ch g, by Grinsteed, dam Hsrmosa.
California, ch g, by Rutherfard, dam Josis C.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Ganymede, b c, by Griustead, dam Jeonie B.
Carrientes, b c, hy Grinetead, dam Bloeeom.
Gladiator, b c, hy Grinstead, dam Athola.
Caliente, ch c, by Rntherfnrd, dam Marie Stuart.
Zacatecas, ch c, by Rutherfnrd, dam Savanah.
Indianola, ch f, hy Grinstead, dam Hermosa.
Jeuova, h f, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
Rosebud, b f, hy Grinsteed, dem Clere D.
Aleho, h f, by Grinsteed, dam Experiment.
Viente, oh f. hy Grinstead, dam Sieter Anne.
Paolo, hr f, by Rutherfurd, dam Senta Anita.

This ia one of tbe best-equippsd all-round stables that has sver lsft this coast for the Eest. Mr. Baldwiu visited the ranch previoue to the departure of the horses, and eppeared much pleesed with the form shown by the horses throngh the able training of N. W. Thomas. The stahle has auffered a severs loss in the death of Ln-Lu, a very promieing two-year-old by Rutherfurd, dam Meggin Emerson, and thua an own eistsr to Lucky B. She died last week from congestion of the lungs. Volaute is in grand fettle and well prepared for a loug and arduous campaign. Wonderland, if his quelity can he gauged by his quantity, ought to he one of the hest three-year-olda of the esason, but hs will perheps fail to pleese the turf fraterni y, through his over-grown sizs and his somswhat laboring gait, that detraot from hie merits ea a proöahle Derhy wiuner. The Emperor of Norfolk looks stout and finely grown, and Mr. Beldwin, it is said, possesses a good second string to his three-year-old string in Prince Charlie, a chsstnut colt by imoorted Prince Charlie, dam Selina by Lexington; aecond dam Lightsome by Glencoe. Prince Cherlie, the sire was kncwn in Eogland as the Prince of the T. Y. C., othsrwiee called Acrosa the Flat on Newmerket Heath, ahout eleven-sixteenths of a mile, but he was not euccessful at a longsr distance through some defect in his wind. On thie account there wes a prejudice against him in Englend as a aire, as many breeders of good jndgment were fearfnl that the disease might he transmitted to his progeny. Mr. Baldwin's Prince Charlie is a rattliug good mover, and hie racing during the coming aeason may show the felsity of the Eogliah idsas of breeding in this respsct. Los Angelea, Mias Ford, Molly's Lest will attract attsntion from their fine appearance, and a great deal of intereet will be centered in the batch of two-year-olds that complete this numerous and valnable stable of thoroughbrsde.

The news that the train in which the horsea of the Santa Anita stahle were being conveyed to Naehville had heen derailsd near Peach Springs, Arizona, and that some of the valuable etuds had austained serioua injuriee, created quite an impreeeion among onr turfmsn, who take a lively interest in Mr. Baldwin'a stable. The report was iu a msasure corrsct as detailed in the following despatch from Alhnqnerque, dated the 16th inst. Stewart Harold, who is in charge of Mr. Baldwin's horeee, was interviewed about the recent accident on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads. He said: "At Ashford, Arizona oue car loaded with horses jumped the track. The drawhead was broken and bent at the axle, so thst it was two and a half inches out of plumb, but the car waa not overturned nor tho horses injured. The following day at Yuma the other two cars were derailed, bnt did not upset. This last accident occasioned a delay of twenty-four houra." Harold saya that none of the horses were seriously injnred or thrown out of their stalls. He admita they were badly ehaken np. He could not state whether it wonld interfere with their engagements at Naahville or not. Volante was in the last accident. The cars are being put in order here before leaving Albuqusrqus for Nashville, with a stop possibly at St. Louis.

Bay District Races.

A benefit waa tenöered to Colonel George Dickey hy the mansgement on Satnrday last when three arrangsd races were on the card. The attendance wae light, and the third event had to be postponed until the following Monday on account of darknsse.

Bay District Track—April 14, 1888.

Owner names ch h Bonanza, to cart	1	2	1	1
Owner names b g Tramp, to barness	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:32¼, 2:29¼, 2:32¾, 2:36.

Second Race.—For pacers.

Owner names ch g Little Hope	S	1	1	1
Owner names b g Prussian Boy	1	2	2	2
Owner names gr g Peacock	2	3	dr	

Time, 2:29¼, 2:31¼, 2:39, 2:32¼.

Third Race.—With named trotters.

Owner names gr m Jennie McCarthy	1	2	2	2	1	1
Owner names b m Minnie Lee	3	3	1	1	3	2
Owner names b g Willie S	2	1	3	3	2	3
Owner names b g Patch Allen	4	4	dis			

Time, 2:42½, 2:33¾, 2:34¾, 2:36, 2:34, 2:36.

Parane, 2:19¾, is to he hred to Splitwood, a son of Wedgewood, 2:19. Parana ia now fourteen yeare old and has never had a foal, although she haa heeu regularly bred for a number of years. She is by Mambrino Hambletoniau, dam Belle of Cayuga.

Los Angeles Races.

The spring msetiug of the Loa Angelss Turf Club commenced on April 10th, and was continued on the 11th, 13th end 14th. The weather was fioe, the track in excellent condition, but the attendence was light, so much so that it is not likety that the financiel exhibit will he of a favorable character. It is evident thut the differeut recing asaociations must co-operate or there will be a grave difficult in carrying out a succesaful mesting.

The first race was the Nadeao House Stakea for two-year-olds, a desh of three-quartere of u mile, in which were Fandango, Payall and Four Aces, which waa won in an easy style by the latter horse iu 1:19½.

For the second race, a mile dash for all agss, there was but one entry, Index of the Elmwood stablee, and he galloped aronnd to amuse the orowd while the third race was being arranged.

The third race was a spscial ruuning race, three-quarter mile dash, for all ages. Coneuelo won, Index second, Origin third. Time 1:17. This wes the most exciting rece of the day. Consuelo won by hnt half a length and the general sentiment was thet had not Duffy, who rode Index, been overconfident, the lattsr wonld heve finiahed first.

The next event was a special trot, three in five, for a purse of $350. The entriss were Don Tomes, Hunter and Jssie Ballard. Hnnter took the first heat in 2:29½. Jssie Ballard won the second heat in 2:25. She also captured the third heat easily in 2:26. In ths fourth heat the horses got away in a hunch but were soon stringing out at intervala of thirty yards, Jessie Ballard leuding, Don Tomas aecond and Huntsr third. The order was not changed and the msre captured the heat and the race. Time 2:26½.

On the aecond day the first racs waa a running, half-mile and repsat, for all eges. The entries were Typssetter, Origin and Glenell. In the first heat Glenell waa first and Typessetter second. Tims, 0:50. The second heat Typesetter won, Glensll second and Origiu distanced. Time, 0:48¾. In the third heat Typesetter was first and Glenell second. Time, 0:49½. Glenell was ridden by Patey Duffy.

The aecond race was the Park Haudicap, one and one-fourth miles, for ell ages. The entries were Consuelo and Ed McGinnis. The race was won by McGinnis in 2:11.

The third race was a apscial trot, Niggsr Bahy, Oliver J. and William S. being entered. The firet heat William S. won, Oliver J. second. Time, 2:41. In the second heat Nigger Baby was first and William S. second. Time. 2:38. The third heat William S. wou, Oliver J. aecond. Time, 2:35. Iu this heat, on the stretch, Nigger Baby cut a tendon in his leg and went dead lame and wes withdrawn. The fourth heat Williem S. led from the atart and won in a jog in 2:39.

On the third day the attendance was very light and thsre was no featnre of great intereet in the racing. Ths first event was a desh of five-eightha of a mile for two-year-olda which was won, hande down, by Dan Murphy from Payall, his only compstitor, in 1:05. The second race was a trot for the 2:35 claas, which wea alao reduced to a match bstween Ynez helonging to J. L. Rose Jr., and Mr. W. Maben'a Bon Bon, owners to drive. Bou Bon won in good etyle, making the fast time of 2:26 in the second heat, and taking also the third and fifth heats. The time was 2:32, 2:26, 2:27, 2:32, and 2:29. The third race was a mile and repeat trot for two-year-olds, in which figured Tono, Glendine and an unnsmed filly hy Stamhonl belouging to Mr. Rose. The race was a very one-sided effair es the Ross filly conld easily outspssd the two others, ehe winning in straight heats in 2:54 and 2:55.

On the 13th ths proceedings commenced with the South California Derby, a mile and a half, for three-year-olda. Of the original eleven subscribers only two came to the post, and the race waa won in a hollow etyle by Ed. McGiunis in 2:45½, Typesetter being a poor ssecond. The next was a race, three-quarters of a mile and repeat, which was won by Conenelo, he tekiug the first and third heats, while Glenell secnred the second, the time being 1:19¾, 1:18 and 1:18. The third race waa a purse for the 2:25 class in which were entered Geronimo, Hunter, Shamrock and Velox. Geronimo was favorite in the pools, with Shamrock choice. Shamrock took the first heat; Geronimo the eecond, after a close finish with Shamrock, the decision heing greeted with mingled hissea and applauee. Shamrock took the third and fourth heats and race, the time for all the milss heing 2:29½, 2:24½, 2:26 and 2:28½. Shamrock is a promiaing young etallion owued by Mr. Valensiu, of the Pleesanton Stock Farm.

On the final day there was a better attendance, the main attrsction being the thirty-mile race. The first event was a special puise hetwsen William S., Ynez and Hunter which was won hy the latter, he winniug the second, third and fonrth heats while Ynez secured the first. Time 2:30, 2:30½, 2:36 aod 2:34. The second race waa for Gentlemen Drivere, mile and repsat, to harness, in whicu Mr. Felton'a Roxie, Mr. Sanchez' Dick Richmond, Mr. Msson's Pond Lilly, and Mr. Gliddin's Belle G. Pond Lilly won the first heat in 2:39½; Roxie the second in 2:40; and also the third heat and racs in 2:38½. The third race was mile heats for pacers of the three-minute class, and wae won by Elwood in atraight heats, with Sunrise second, and Prince Albert dietanced in the first heat. Time 2:33 and 2:32.

The fourth event was a thirty-mile race between Ben Clark, C. M. Anderson and Henry Peppsrs. This proved an intensely exoiting contest. It was won by Peppsrs in 1 h. 7 m. The featest mile was 2 m. 1 s., mede on the tweuty-sixth mile. Each rider was allowed aix horses and had a change at tbe end of each mile. Ths winner is a colored jockey mnoh less known than his two antagoniete in the race. This brought the Spring Meeting to a conclusion.

Eureka Races.

A trotting and running programme has been arranged by the Enreka Jockey Club commencing on July 3d and contiuning until the 6th inclnsive. On the first day tbere is a Novelty race for rnnners of a mile, and a trotting purse for the three-minute class owned in Humboldt Connty. On the sscond day there is a rnnning race, free for all, a mile and a quarter, and a half mile aud repeat, for all agss, concluding with a trotting purse, frse for all. On the third day there ie a rnnning purse, a dash of six hundred yards; a trotting stake for two-year-olda hred in Humboldt County, hest 2 in 3 to harneas, finiehing with a purse for the 2:40 class, for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. On the fourth day, July 6th, there is a running race, free for all, three-quarters of a mile; a mile dash for all ages and a trotting race for three-year-olde bred in Humboldt County. A great deal of intsrest is ahown in these evente, especially in the races wherein the local horeea are engaged.

Pocahontaa, the mare that Robert Bonner paid $35,000 for many years ago, ie still alive and hearty ut the age of twenty-nine. It has never been poeaible to get her in foel, in which reepect Mr. Booner is very nnfortunate, ae a colt from her would be valuable indeed, aa ahe ia by Ethan Allen, out of the famous pacing mare Pocahontas.

Notes and Notions.

The racing season at the East may be said to commence with the Memphis season, and so a few "Notes and Notions on The Passing Show" may be of interest to our readers. The prelude to the eastern events comes off at New Orleans, where a boycott of a peculiar character was recently instituted by the members of the Western Bookmaker's Union. It appears that one of the leading pencillers of the union had had some misunderstanding with the other members, and consequently the latter repaired in a body to the executive officers and notified that they would not open any books on the day's racing unless J. J. Carroll was barred from the privilege. The jockey club naturally refused to make such a discrimination, and then the bookies offered $4,200 for the week's business with Carroll left out, but Barker Harrison, for Carroll, offered $4,000 with no one barred, which was accepted. There were three or four bookmakers who subleased their privileges from Carroll, but the members of the union showed their disapprobation of the proceedings by rigidly abstaining from all speculation. They are now seeking how to get even with Carroll and his backers.

Among the few zealous patrons of the turf some twenty-five years since, who of them could have dreamed of such an expansion of racing interests as is witnessed to-day on all the leading tracks of the country! In those days there was only one regularly organized meeting around about, or within miles of New York, the nearest noted race track to that city being Paterson, New Jersey, where some stakes were run for, among others the Paterson Derby. Mr. Theodore Winters, while negociating for the purchase of the famous Norfolk at the highest price ever paid at that time for a stallion in this country, $15,001, might have heard the genial and witty Dr. Underhill knocking down the horses at a rapid rate in the auction pools, which was then the sole means of speculation offered in the tracks, save in the way of private wagers. The pooling and bookmaker's privileges, that now furnish such an immense reserve fund to the racing associations, were then of insignificant proportions, the largest amount being paid by John Morrissey at Saratoga, and he it was who first realized the large legitimate profits that, through a mere percentage, might accrue from public speculation on racing events.

When the American Jockey Club was founded and large stakes were opened at their regular summer and fall meetings at Jerome Park, the expediency of introducing the English system of bookmaking was canvassed by the executive officers. In England the betting is mainly conducted on a system of honor instead of on a cash basis. The bookmakers must possess a noted standing among the fraternity to gain admission to either Tattersalls or the Victoria Turf Club, where a defaulter is at once expelled, and the settlement of his racing accounts on the part of the gentleman is guaranteed by his social standing, as it is acknowledged, by tacit consent, that if a clubman cannot meet his debts of honor he must renounce the privileges of his membership, thus becoming, in a measure, a social outcast. It was a difficult matter to introduce any such methods in this country; and the first one who opened books on future events was James Kelly, of the present firm of Kelly & Bliss, who, in 1871, fell upon a bad year for such a speculation, as Harry Bassett then carried off in succession the three great three-year-old events, the Belmont et Jerome Park, with the Travers and Kenner Stakes at Saratoga.

From the regular book making system to "list betting" on the tracks was an easy step, and then the French mutuel pool-boxes, with their quick and ingenious mechanical numbering, were introduced at Jerome Park by Mr. Leonard Jerome in that same year, 1871. Mr. Jerome was much pleased with the system as carried out on the Paris race tracks, and importing half a dozen machines, he, himself, superintended the sale of the first tickets so as to inspire public confidence. This new method of speculation gained an instantaneous success, so in a short time some dozen boxes were utilized at Jerome Park, and on a certain red-letter day when there was a most attractive card, no less than sixty thousand dollars were invested in the French mutuels. Then it was that the associations realized the richness of the bonanza they had found, and through the large sums they received for these betting privileges the executive officers opened a number of new stakes with such an amount of added money as to place the United States in the first rank in that respect of any country in the world. Racing imported a fillip to public speculation, and the returns from that same speculation have tended materially to increase the princely pastime since three score of years, extending from Monmouth Park on the Atlantic to the Golden Gate of the Pacific shore.

By the way the statistics of added money to the leading racing events of each country are apt to be misleading when made up in the aggregate. Thus, in the Grand Prize at Paris there is $20,000 added money, one-half of which is contributed by the municipality and the other half by the chief railroads that find their terminus in the French capital. This, added to a sweepstakes of $200 each, with forfeits, makes the richest stake known. In England there is no added money to the three classic events, the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger, it being considered a sufficient honor to have one's name heralded to posterity in the racing calendar as the winner of one of those races whose history is known in all the quarters of the globe. Last year, if we take ten of the largest winners in France, England and the United States, the balance is slightly in favor of this country. In France the record stands for the year for $218,450 with Brio, Tenebrense, Bovarde, Monarque, Mexico, Cambyse, Gourney, Krakatoo, Pythagoras and Alzer as the winners. In England $304,050 was won by Reve d'Or, Friar's Balsam, Ayrshire, Carlton, Kilwarlin, Briarwood, Merry Hampton, Satiety and Sea Breeze. In the United States the ten principal winners were Hanover (with a total of nearly $90,000), Emperor of Norfolk, Kingfish, Los Angeles, Laggard, Volante, Enrus, Kingston, Terra Cotta and C. H. Todd. With the important two-year and three-year-old stakes now being added to the programmes of the leading associations, the United States will be far in the lead in the current year.

Tom Merry gives some very sensible advice in the last issue of the Portland *Sunday Mercury* which may be of service to a few of our plunging fraternity. He writes: "The eastern book-making and betting houses have been flooding this office with quotations on the Suburban and Kentucky Derby races, both of which are nearly eight weeks away. Our own idea is that any man, not a professional sporting man, who would take these odds deserves to lose his money. A thousand things are liable to happen between now and then. A horse may get a cold and the cold may turn to lung fever and either kill him outright or render him useless for at least two years. He may strain a tendon at exercise and have to be thrown out of work till after the race is over. He may get injured on a railroad train in going from his private training ground to the place where the "gathering o' the clans" takes place; or he may be burned to death in a car by sparks from the locomotive falling through the window into his bedding, as was the case with Klarikoff, in England, or with DeCourcey in America."

The racing in England is commencing with a great sensation in the case of the City and Suburban, the principal handicap at the Epsom Spring meeting. It was won by Sir George Chetwynd's Fullerton, 5 years, by Touchet, dam Caroline, 116 pounds, while Merry Hampton, the winner of last year's Derby, with 122 pounds as a four-year-old, broke down in the race. The success of Fullerton will attract some attention to the position of Sir George Chetwynd, who, it will be remembered, is plaintiff in the suit against Lord Durham for slander—the same being based on Durham's famous speech at the Gimcrack Club dinner in December, which, while not mentioning names, virtually charged Sir George Chetwynd, his trainer R. G. Sherrard, of Newmarket, and the stable's jockey, Charlie Wood, with "pulling" horses in races. The horse more especially alluded to was Fullerton. Sir George Chetwynd subsequently published his betting account in connection with that horse, which showed that Fullerton ran in eleven races and "walked over" for the twelfth. His wins included the Crawford Plate, the Babraham Plate, both at the Newmarket Craven meeting in the spring, and the Select Handicap in the autumn, on which the books showed that he won £2,190. The races lost were the Lincoln Handicap, the Jubilee Stakes, at Kempton; the Manchester Cup, the Witton Plate, at Manchester; Steward's Cup, at Goodwood; Glen Plate, at Leicester; Trial Plate, at Newmarket, and Autumn Handicap, at Newmarket, on which the total amount lost was £3,287.10, or a total loss in bets on Fullerton during the year of £1,097.10. The case for slander now awaits trial. In the mean time Sir George Chetwynd is racing with some profit, his Plantagenet having won the Liverpool Spring Handicap. Sherrard continues to train at Newmarket, while the only sufferer is the jockey, Charlie Wood, whose license has been refused by the Jockey Club.

It is a well authenticated fact among the trainers of trick horses that the thoroughbreds have much finer natures than any other class, and if shown quietly what to do will learn to have no fear. This is the opinion of Mr. Craven, who is an expert in such training in England. But the horses, according to his precepts, must not be highly fed during their tuition, as they have high spirits, and when it comes to the question of a man fighting with them, as they have to do in some instances in training stables, it requires some one more versed in their ways than the country laborer to compete with them. The thoroughbred acknowledges his master, but asserts himself if he becomes "the better man." In the parent stock of our breed the best friend of his master is the Arabian horse. In all the circus shows in Europe the thoroughbred is the easiest taught "trick horse;" in fact, he shows the most intelligence. But in order to be taught he must not be fed upon exhilarating food. Quantities of corn and beans would make him so light-hearted that he would pay no attention to his lessons, whereas, if grass-fed only he would be tractable and acquire any habits required of him. And once he has learned these he can be fed according to the amount of work which he is called upon to do, for memory is one of his greatest faculties. All this tends to prove that thoroughbred mares are to be made useful by farmers if not overfed when in tuition, and if treated kindly. HIDALGO.

Notes on Trotting Sires.

[Sporting World.]

Wood's Hambletonian is dead. That he was a very great sire cannot be questioned, in view of the list of eighteen of his sons end daughters with records of 2:30 or better, at the head of whom stands Nancy Hackett, 2:20. No horse of real merit ever achieved greatness as a sire under more unfavorable conditions. He had the smallest imaginable proportion of good mares, his life being passed in a region where such mates for him were exceptionally rare. His owners, too, were not the men to bring him to the attention of breeders. But in spite of these drawbacks and of his unfashionable roan color, he begot many good race-horses, and his name appears as a valued cross in very many important pedigrees. He was thirty years old when he died. His sire was Alexander Abdellah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, and one of the greatest, if not the first, of the sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. His dam was unknown, except as a Morgan mare. Wood's Hambletonian transmitted his roan color to a great number of his descendants, and the shade is apt to crop out after several generations.

As a rule, the owner who starts the trotter in a race, thinks well of the animal, otherwise he would not pay entrance money, nor would he take the chance of ignominious defeat. It is also true that the owner of a trotter generally knows more about the ability of his horse than any one else does. From these facts it follows that statistics as to the number of trotters sired by different horses that start in public races during the year affords a basis for comparison of the estimation in which the sires in question are held by horsemen. From advance sheets of the supplement for 1887, of Chester's Complete Trotting and Pacing Record, which appears this week, I have obtained the following facts in this direction, viz.: that Blue Bull, judged by this test, is far ahead of all his rivals, with the extraordinary number of 54 starters in 1887. Happy Medium, with 36 starters, is a bad second, though such a number would have placed him first in most years. George Wilkes is third with 30 to his credit and with an average of speed, as shown by their record, that is unrivaled. His son Red Wilkes, and that noble horse Almont, come next with 29 each. After them appear Governor Sprague with 27 starters, and when his untimely death is considered, this list is more remarkable than any other. Electioneer, the pride of California, has 26, and with more complete reports from the tracks on the Pacific Coast, this number would perhaps be increased. Swigert shows 25, Masterlode 23 and Louis Napoleon 21. These nine stallions were represented by no less than 271 of the most formidable competitors in the trotting contests of 1887, an average of a fraction over 30.

And from this a test of Mr. Hamlin's much-mooted theory in favor of sires whose speed has not been developed by active campaigning may be had. Taking his estimate as to which of them should be considered as developed and which undeveloped, but two—George Wilkes and Governor Sprague—would come in the former class, while the other seven would be classed as undeveloped horses.

It is also to be noted that seven of these nine great stallions are of distinctly Hambletonian blood—sons or grandsons of the old horse. Of course the Hambletonian stallions outnumber those of all other families, but in no such proportion as seven to two. It seems inevitable that in all such comparisions the glory of Hambletonian should be more or less exalted.

The Palo Alto Fire.

It is difficult to depict the general sorrow that was elicited in this city at the sad news of the fire at the Palo Alto Ranch attended as it was with the loss of so many valuable horses, among whom may possibly be counted the priceless Norlaine with an unequalled record of 2:31½ as a yearling. Following is the account of the conflagration as reported by Mr. Ariel Lathrop: "The fire broke out midway in the string (Morgrave's) of trotters in the shed-stalls in the rear of the kitchen and dining-room, and was first noticed about 10:15 o'clock by the watchman, who had just passed by these stalls ten minutes before. Within ten minutes the row of stables was in a blaze. The stable boys and all employes on the farm except the watchmen were in bed, and at once, on the alarm, sprang to the rescue of the valuable animals without taking time to dress. Their efforts in several cases were, however, futile, as nearly $100,000 worth of horseflesh was burned, for Mr. Marvin stated that in twenty-five minutes the full row of stalls, twenty-two in number, was a mass of ruins.

Mr. Lathrop also gave an account of the different horses that were burnt or seriously injured.

Clifton Belle, five-year-old bay stallion, 16.1 hands, by Electioneer, dam Clerabel by Abdellah Star, for whom $9,000 was offered two weeks ago by Montana parties. He was in training and entered in the races on this coast for this season, and expected without a doubt to beat 2:20; $10,000 would not have bought him.

Rexford, five-year-old bay stallion, 15.3 hands, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca by General Benton, and valued at $7,500. He could also beat 2:20, and was in training for races this year on this coast.

Kriss Kringle, five-year-old, 15.3 hands, brown stallion, by Electioneer, dam Lady Thorne Jr. by Williams' Mambrino; valued at $7,500, although no offer has ever been made for him. Could beat 2:25.

Lowell, bay stallion, three-year-old, 14.3 hands, by Electioneer, dam Lady Lowell by Schultz's St. Clair, valued at $5,000. He could trot much better than 2:30, and was entered in this year's races.

Howard, formerly Memmon, bay gelding, seven years old, by Electioneer, dam Mamie by Hambletonian Jr. He was considered by Mr. James Marvin as one of the fastest horses ever bred at Palo Alto, and for which $5,000 was refused two years ago, and it was openly stated that no offer for him would be entertained, as it was the intention to campaign him from the three-minute class down this year and take him East and campaign him in the eastern circuit next year.

The other two who died from burning were a bay team of geldings by Electioneer, used always by Senator Stanford as his private team. During the Senator's absence in Washington they were put in training with a view to giving them a record better than 2:30 for the credit of the old horse, and then retiring them for the Senator's private use again. They could trot in 2:30 to the pole, and were valued at $6,000, although not for sale.

Norlaine (bay mare), the celebrated two-year-old, with the fastest yearling record in the world (2:31½), by Norval, dam Elaine (2:20) by Messenger Duroc, and Cedric, a bay stallion three years old, by Electioneer, dam Cecil by Gen. Benton, were so badly burned that they cannot live, and it seems a pity to prolong their suffering for the sake of saving their lives, as both have their eyes burned out and the hair and skin nearly all burned off their bodies. At a late hour on Wednesday, however, they were doing well, and it is to be hoped that both of their lives will be saved, if only for breeding purposes, as their existence is worth more to California than the record of all the others put together.

The details of the fire and the trials of the men to save the horses are of a harrowing description. Within a few minutes after the alarm was given the fire was making its way through the stables which were built just high enough to prevent the horses from looking over, and this allowed the light to illuminate the stable from one end to the other. This defect in the building of the stalls also permitted the wind to circulate freely in the interior, and occasionally with the current of wind a sheet of flame would shoot over the heads of the horses, causing them to cry out in almost human tones of anguish. It was speedily seen that Rexford was beyond all means of safety, as in front of his stall the flames were cracking and roaring with extreme fierceness. The last seen of the handsome stallion he was backing out as far as his halter would allow, and then he plunged madly into the flames.

In an almost incredible space of time Norlaine was seen to be in the greatest danger. Several men started in to sever her halter but she was wild with fear as the flames swept over her head from the adjoining stall, and as she reared and pawed around she threw two or three of the men who were striving to save her, but seemingly in vain as if fascinated by the darting and flashing flames she refused to move towards the door of the stall. Taught by experience, or the result of a happy thought, a man threw a blanket over her head, then Norlaine was backed out badly burned, and only just in time as the fire was bursting through the roof and the burning rafters were falling among the horses, adding to the horror of the situation.

"It is simply impossible to place a valuation on Norlaine," remarked Mr. Lathrop, "as she was not for sale at any price, but an approximation can be formed by remembering that Sadie D., the Kentucky yearling who trotted in 2:35¾, was sold some months ago for $15,000. It is doubtful if twice this sum would be considered a fair price for her, as she would no doubt have beaten 2:20 this year as a two-year-old, and from her exceedingly fine breeding been invaluable for a blood-mare in her old age." Mr. Lathrop's eyes filled with tears when speaking of this grand filly, and said Senator Stanford's heart would be wrung when he heard the news of her sad fate.

There is some satisfaction in stating that the first conflicting reports of a still more alarming character have in some measure been exaggerated. Thus Palo Alto, the celebrated son of Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie, only has a small place on his forehead about the size of a dollar, burned from a cinder sticking to him while making his escape, but which will in no way interfere with his training and engagements this year. Azmoor, Hinda Rose, Menzanita and Maiden were also reported burned to death, but without foundation, as neither had a hair injured, and will keep their engagements this year as entered.

Electioneer, Electricity, Sunol the coming wonder as a yearling, and others were in stables 150 feet from the burned one, and were not troubled at all.

There were twenty-two in this row of twenty-two stalls, and although the loss is irreparable, it is very small compared to what it could have been had it originated in the other stable, and, as Mr. Lathrop says, "no matter what loss would be sustained by a fire, it would, on Senator Stanford's farm, be great, for every animal is royally bred and has more or less reputation, either from their own performance or that of their sires or dams."

The origin of the fire could not be learned. No strangers

or trampa were found around or near tha farm, and it seems to ma that no human being could liva who would wantonly destroy eo many fine and nohla animals from spita. No ona has been discharged lately from the farm, and if there were I could not suspect them, as all have alwaya been treated well and left tha employ with regrets, having formed attachments for one or more horses which would deter them from injuring the others. Smoking around the atables is strictly forbidden, and the lauterns and lights used are safety-lamps, and the fire can only he said to he one of those mysterious conflagrations cunsed no ona knowa how.

Thare ara on Senator Stanford's ranch 530 horses, including 125 stallione of all ages, 160 hrood-mares, 230 galdings and fillies, and some work horses. The hnildings for the atock ara not elahorata, hnt they are all ampla and well adapted for their respectiva nses. There are only three two-story stables on the farm for the trottiog stock. The rest of the buildings for stock are shed-hirna of one story. It was a piece of luck that no wind, except that fanned by the flamee, was blowing, elsa a far more harrowing story might huve been told.

Australian Peer.

The main feutnra of the Victoria Racing Clnb meeting waa the great form shown by the thrae-year-old son of Darahin, tha Australian Peer, who carried off the Derby, tha principal thrae-year-old ovent of the colonial racing year, from eight others of high lineage. A few daya afterwards he mada a bold bid for the cnp. From the fine form shown, the Anstralian Peer waa a great favorite for tha St. Leger, another important three-year-old stake, hot unfortunately he went umiss in his training and broken hlood-veasel dnring the race. The Australian Paer has a pedigree scarcely to be surpassed in the English racing calendar. Hia aire Darehin, now one of the leading stallions of Rancho del Paso, is by the Peer, and he hy Melhonrne, while the dam of Darebin waa Lurline hy Traducer from Mermaid, ahe hy King Tom from Waterwitch by the Flying Dutchman. The dam of Anstralian Peer is Stockdove by Maccaroni, he by Sweetmeat, from Jocose by Pantaloon, and the dam of Stockdove is Anonyma by Stockwell, he hy The Baron, from Pocahontaa. A great deal of interest ia taken in Darebin, as from his performances, his form and lineage, he may hecome one of the most noted sirea of the country.

A serioua change to the rucing rnlea has been proposed to the Victorian Clnh at Melhourne. It appeara that in one of the main eventa of a meeting a horse, that had beeu a great favorite in the hetting ran away on going to the atarting post and waa so injured that he had to be withdrawn from the race. The bookmakera complained that the long odds that they had laid against the other horses had to stand, and therefore petitioned that the betting rule providing that "Whea the horaee are called npon hy the starter to take their plicea, nll hets respecting snch horses ahall he play or pay," ahonld he altered to the effect thut the weighing-in of the jockey ahould coustitue a start. The proposition waa rejected by a large majority.

The pool rooms throughout the country will receive a had set-hack for their winter enterprise, as the New Jersey legislature has done a aplendid thing in the interest of racing by passing the bill prohihiting horse racing in that State during the monthe of December, January, February, March and April. It ia now in Gov. Green's hands awaiting his signatnre, which it will undouhtedly receive. The placing of this law on the atatute hook will pnt an end to the disgracefnl acenes of the paat year at Gnttenherg and Clifton, where horaes have heeu compelled to rnn day after day in order to aupport the gamblera who run pool rooms in this city in defiance of the law.—*New York Times.*

The racea for gentlemen riders at the Blood Horse Meeting will probably come off to-day and on Satnrday next. It will ba a great addition to the programme, the more so, aa the ladiea take muoh interest in the equestrian achievementa of theae modern knights of the pigskin.

Jamea Page of Denver, Col., who paid $10,000 for the pacing atallion L. C. Lee, 2:15, at the John D. Morrissey aale laat month, offers to match the horae againat any pacing atullion in the world, mile heate, for $10,000.

Answers to Correspondents.

Qnestions answered only through these colnmns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all qnestions, not for pnblication, but as a gnarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

W. H., Oakland.

The charge yon make is not aupported by proofs. You claim a falae pedigree is given in an ad. without showing wherein it ia epnrious. You can readily see that it ahould not be puhliahed.

George Wooda, San Luis Ohispo.

1. Pleaae atate if Altoona ia standard hred? 2. What ia Weatmont'a heat time with running mate?

Anawer—1. Yee. 2. 2:01¾.

H., Salinas.

The pedigree of "Little Dan" ia not in the office. Send it and your query will be answered.

At the public aale of pure-hred Clydeadalea, conducted on March 29th hy C. C. Judy for Cunningham & Jonea, Marehalltown, Ia., ten atalliona—two colta, two yearlings, two two-year-olde, three three-year-olda, and an aged horse—aold for an average of $500, and eighteen femalea—aix filly foala, two yearlinga, two two-year-olda, and the halance aged marea—bronght an average of $200. The total twenty-eight head brought $8,730, an average of $312.

HERD AND SWINE.

Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Dr. G. M. Dixon, of thia city, owna the Lonpvale Stock Ranch in Bnffalo County, Nebraska, which ranch is well stocked with Polled Augua cattle. He has recently received from there a draft of fifty head of these cattle, all yonng and very choice animals, and they are now quartered on the Brockway ranch, one mile south of the city, on the Fraeport road.

The Polled Angus cattle are coal-hlack in color, und without horns, and are hred exclusively for heef. Although not yet numerons in thia country, they are rupidly taking a front rank as a beef-producing hreed of cattle, as indicated hy the fact that at the Chicago and Kansus City fat cuttle abowa, laat fall, they routed their competitors, currying off the chief prizea.

Dr. Dixon's herd here consiete of fifty head—thirty-four males and sixteen females—and they are doing so well in this climate he has decided to bring his entire herd of Polled Augus cattle to Sacramento thia fall and here maintain permanently a large herd, hia ohject heing pleasnra as well ae profit.

Enterprises of this kind will certainly reenlt in great advantage to this coast, and thare is a rapidly-growing feeling among hreedera of fine cattle that the State will ahow ae great advantagee over the East in hreeding cattle ae it showe in breeding horsea. Dr. Dixon says that his observation and expariance ahowa that here un animal will maintain a steady and nniform growth throughont the year—a very difficult mattar in the Eaat, where tha rigorous climata checks tha growth of tha yonng animal every eix months.—*Record-Union.*

ATHLETICS.

That constantly-improving middle-distance runner F. J. K. Crosa, the worthy President of the Oxford Universitу Athletic Clnh, has addad to the fame achieved hy him last aeason by lowering all previous amutaur records for a half mile, running the distunce, nnder fair conditions, in tha remarkahle time of 1 m. 54 2-5 e. This is exactly one second faster than America'a ax-amateur champion L. E. Myers, covared the distance, and an improvemant of two and two-fifth seconds on the previous fastest time made hy Crosa. The performance is the more noteworthy for the reason that it was accomplished before the aeason for ont-door aports had fairly opened, even in Eogland, and it warrants the expectation that the fleet-footed Oxonian will achieve yet greater thinga on the cinder path ere the close of 1888. The hrilhant feats thut have bean chronicled beyond the Atlantic ainca the beginning of 1887 indicate that the seed sown in the aoil of amateur athletica hy Myers continnes to hear good frait.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for pnblication the earnest possihle notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and hreed.

Pilot.

Slender and flexile as a young athlete,
On whom kind natnre smiled at birth;
Rounding each promised cnrve with fullness meet,
Lest of strength or skill there prove a dearth,

In movement full of free, unstudied grace,
As fawns that tread the mountain side,
Where low, green branches meet and interlace,
And scarce a path the footsters guide.

A coat of princely ermine, white and black,
Clings to the well-made limbs and chest,
Held close by clasps of bronze, which lack
Nor shape, nor richness for a king's begnest.

Eyes that a human soul might fitly choose
For speech of loving thoughts and kind,
Look gravely from a head swift Dian's muse
Has fashioncd smooth and firm defined.

"Only a dog!" Ah yes, hut in your veins
Good English blood runs swift and strong.
Through yon the gifted house of Regent reigns,
And Topsy's virtues live along.

Your life is as the measure of your light;
Were man's the same, then sin lay dead;
Then saddened earth anew were bound to right,
And duty grave with pleasnre wed.

PETRONELLA.

Whelps.

Mr. J. Martin Barney's pointer Galatea by Nick of Naao—Temptation, whelped, April 4th, 1888, aix—four hitches—to owner'a Tom Pinch hy Tom—Beulah.

Mr. Harvey McMnrchy leavea San Francisco to-morrow for Portland, Seattle, and the the northern country in the intereat of the L. C. Smith gun. Late advicea from Mr. Smith are that he is seriously ill, a fact which will be generally regretted.

Mr. W. E. Honghton, of Bakerafield, is viaiting relativs in Sau Francisco. Mr. Houghton's kindneas to the field trialers in January last made him many warm friends among sportsmen, and we regrat that his atay ia to he ao short aa to preclude entertainment which wonld gladly be offered.

Mr. S. A. Tucker, whoae name is aynonymoua with good shooting, good fellowship and the Parker gun, reached San Francisco on Wednesday last, looking the picture of health and aggreaaive business alertness. He came via the northern route, meeting great success all along the way, and finding that hia work of previous years in introducing the excellent weapona of the Meesrs. Parker Broa. had eo prepured his field that the ordera taken were even larger than formerly. The best hit of news imparted hy Mr. Tucker wae that the hammerleas Parker, for which ao many aportsmen are waiting, will he on the market before long. It will be built with the eame acrupnlous regard for excellence of material and thoroughnesa of workmanahip that haa always characterized the firm. The gun will embody several new ideas calenlated to enhance its value, and will nudonhtedly soon oe in general nae. Mr. Tucker will remain in and about San Franciaco for a week and then go east hy the southern route, visiting moat of the citiea along the way. We wish him all the success his energy and likeableneaa entitle him to.

A meeting of aportsmen was held at the office of Mr. W. W. Haakell, 242 Montgomery Street, on Weduesday evening laet, to organize a trap shooting association and aecure a suitable gronnd near San Francisco. Dr. S. E. Knowlea, Meaara. Will and Harry Golcher, Major S. I. Kellogg, Mr. A. F. Adams, Mr. Ramon Wilson, Mr. C. D. Laing, Mr. Fred Butler, Mr. Will Kittle, Mr. W. J. Fox and others were present, repreaenting the California Wing Shooting Club, the Alameda County Sportsmen'e Clnh, the Gun Clnh, the Blue Rock Clnh and the Eureka Gun Clnh. After some discusaion of the annoyancea common to the various grounds now in nae, a committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization and ascertnin on whnt terma land can he secured and fitted up for shooting. The scheme ia a good one and will he most heneficial. Mr. Richard Cunningham, at San Brnno, haa the best place we know, and as his custom haa always been to meet aportemen more than half way in any acheme for their enjoyment, there aeema reuson to think that the committee might come to aome aatisfactory arrangement with him. When the new line of railroad to San Bruno is completed, that place will be hut twenty minutea ride from town, and aa it is admittadly the heat live bird ground in the State, the clubs would prohably be better pleaeed there than elsewhere.

Eotries to the Pacific Coaat Field Trial Club'a Darhy for 1888 cloaa May 1st with the Secretury, N. P. Sheldon, 320 Sansome St. Namee of the doga with $5 forfait ahould he sent immediately. The club has good grounds at Bakerafield, and the trials of the year will he tha heet ever given under its anapicea.

The Boston dog show had 1,054 entriea, and was quite anccessful financially, although a large proportion of the hest dogs were kept out of the show hecause of the nenaeneical action of the clnh relative to the A. K. C. and Rule 2. Tha aportiog claases particnlarly indicate that much special effort was mada to induce eutriea and apparently holatar np tha show managers in opposing the gaueral aentimant among fanciere about the A. K. C. New doge and atrange appear in numbers, in fact, well-known animals of acknowladgad excellence are comparatively rare in the catalogue. The ahow was well managad and attracted crowde.

Poor Arnold Burges, whosa death last month has elicited expressions of sadnesa and sympathy from sportsmen the world over, left as parting worde these manly aentences: "I wonld like a notice of my death sent to the different sporting newspapers, with the request that their editorial notices atata that I desira them to convey my farewell to the hrotharhood of sportsman, for whosa interest I have labored long and always honestly, and to assnre all that whatever may have been my faults, or however sharply I may have written, I never intended to wrong any man, and I have been influenced solely by a desire to advance true sportamanahip, with ita generous, manly characteristics, among my fellowa."

Althongh attention is called elsewhere to the date of cloanre of entries to the next Field Trials Derby, the importance of the atake and the peculiar advantages offered to owners by the clnh thia year, justify fnrther mention. Measrs. Richard Seymour, of Snmner, and H. Lechner, of Bakersfield, visited the city dnring the dog show and among many other itema of intereat told ahout the organization of a great sportamen's clnh at Bakersfield, which ia to control the shooting on many thonsand acres of land, and which will preserve for the field trials a large tract of the best qnail ground. The land is level and the cover is good, while qnails are plenty, ao that a great succesa ia aasnred the trials clnh. There were good young dogs enough at the hench ahow to make a big Derby, and to them must be added the likely yonngsters hred laat year at the many kennels which did not aend exhihits to the show. The atake ahould have fifty entries at leaat, and the Aged Stake will also he very fine.

Collie owners, particnlarly thoae who felt ao annoyed at the remark of Judge Watson ahout the collie exhihit at the recent ahow, viz.: that the doga on exhihition were very bad, may profitably atudy the fellowing description of the pointe of the smooth collie, from which tha rough-coated aort differs only in coat:

"Tha head of the smooth sheepdog shonld be tolerahly long and wolf-life in formation, that is, of the wedge-shape, tapering gradnally from a fineish muzzle to the base of the skull, which, however, ahonld not he thick, but flat. A *strong* jaw is not necessary for any practicnl purposes in the sheepdog, but is rather a disadvantage, especially where a dog is at all given to hiting his cattle, which of course disfignres them for the market; and a strong mnzzle does not improve his appearance in any sense. All that he is required to do in thia particular is to 'nip' the cattle, and sometimes bold sheep, for a short period, by the leg. For thia purpose a 'pig-jawed' animal, which I would not object to on that account if not overdone, would have snfficient capabilitiea. Many farmers and cattle dealera file down the inciaors of their doga on this very account. The eyes of the dog shonld be small and set in obliqnely, but not sunken or sullen-looking; on the contrary they snould be bright, quick, and expressive of intelligence. The ears should be small, but set pretty well hack, and semi-erect—that is, the tipe turning down forwards, so as to admit of the sonnd of either the hleating cattle or master'a call, as the case may he. The neck should be rather long, ahouldera ohlique and set well hack, the forelege parfectly straight, and the foot atrong, well knit, the pad of which ahould he thick. The chest of the dog should he deep, body moderate in length, with well-sprung ribe, strong loin and gracefnl outline. A leggy dog is as ohjectionable aa a short-legged one, and ahort conplinga in a dog of conrae tend to diminish hia speed. The hindqnartera ahonld he ahort, hocka nicely let down, and we do not object to a alightly cronching or cat-like formation of hindquarters, which facilitates the dog making andden aprings, which he is often called upon to do, auch aa clearing the backs of a flock of sheep for the purpoae of either heading or aingling out individual sheep; in addition to hie necesaary eacapadea over walls, etc. Cow-hocka are of course a malformation. The tail ahonld not ha too ahort, nor carried in hound-like fashion, much leas curled over the back. The coat ahould he ehort, dense, or donhle-coated, and glosay in appearance, and a little feathering on thighs and tail adda to his 'character' and purity in appearance. The color of the amooth collie is qnite immaterial, as it neither asaiats nor retarda the animal in anything he has to perform. Sometimes a hright and taking color allurea the eye from defecta, which in a leas attractive color wonld aoon be noticed. The varioua ahadea of mirle, with the orthodox wall or china eyea to match, are perhaps the most conspicuous and pleasing, a black, white-and-tan looks very pretty, and then there are eahlea, blnea, and various other hnes."

Occidental Coursing Club.

Tho Occidental Coursing Clnb held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday laat, at 624 Market Street, vice-President Gregory preaiding over a full attendance. After the reading of the report of the Treasurer, S. L. Ahhot Jr., ahowing that the clnh'e financea were in a flourishing condition, the principal topic of discusaion waa with regard to the advieability of having a field meeting of the clnh at Newark Park on the 28th of thie month. Finally, however, owing to the fact that the terms on which the management of Newark Park offered their grounds to the clnh were not conaidered aatiafactory, it waa decided to let the matter of the meeting on the 28th drop for the preeent.

Pacific Kennel Club.

A meeting of the Executive Committee waa held on Monday evening laet, at 624 Market atreet. Secretary and Treasurer Watson snbmitted his atatement of the receipts and expenditnres in connection with the recant bench ahow. The halance aheet ahowed that after the payment of all prizea and hills, the club had drawn upon its guarantee fund for ahont two hundred dollars, a ehowing thut Mr. Watson conaidered a good one. Superintendent Carroll also handed in his report detailing the payments for benching, feeding, help, etc. The report ahowed that Mr. Carroll had exercised the utmost discretion in managing the show, and had

expended on emount much lese than wes expected. The speciel prize of $25 given by Mr. A .W. Manning, for the best rough-coated St. Bernard in the show, wae won by the donor's dog Judge, and Mr. Manniug generously refused to receive it. The dog wae entitled to the record, and the Committee voted the money to J. H. Auld's Bruce, winner of second. Severel letters from exhibitors at the show were read—all of them expressiug the highest satisfaction with the effair in every respect, and promising fnture enpport to the club. The reguler monthly meeting of the club will be held on Moy 2d.

Pacific Coast Coursing Club.

At the annual meeting held on Friday evening lest, at 16 Third etreet, the Treasnrer reported that a balance of $85.15 was on hand, composed of duee $73, and old balance of $12.15. Bills amounting to $14.70 were ordered paid. The balance was considered a good one, as the clah went to considerable expense in making arrangemeuts for the coarsing match at Merced; and though much money was expended in prizes, traneportation, etc., the amonnt was reasonable, as everything connected with the affair was a success.

Vice-President John Egan sent in a letter of resignation.

Thomas Brady was re elected President, M. Teirnen was elected vice-President; J. R. Dickson, Secretary and Wm. Halpin, Treasnrer.

The club decided to give an annual excursion, picnic and coursing match at Newark, Alameda County, end a committee af five, as follows, wee appointed to make arraugements for the event: William Haplia, P. Canavan, D. Roche, Thomse Brady and T. J. Cronin. They will enbmit a report to the Secretery, and notices of the trip will eppear later.

Special Prize Winners.

Leck of space last week preveuted the publication of the winners of epecial prizee at the Pacific Kennel Clnb show. The special prizes were namerous and valuable, indicating the interest taken by the general public in the enccess of the show. The winners were:

Best pointer, J. Martin Barney's Tom Pinch, $10, given hy the P. K. C.; aleo $12.50 given by the Marin County Gun Clnb; also a gold medal, value $25, for het dog in the show, given by M. J. Flavin & Co, also a year's snbscription given hy the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, also a copy of "Our Prize Dogs Illustrated," given by C. H. Mason. Best English setter, J. B. Barber's Pilot, $10, given hy the P. K. C.; also $20 for hest dog in the largest class, giveu hy the J. Wieland Brewing Co. Best Irish setter, A. B. Trumau's Lady Elcha T., $10, given hy P. K. C.; also with Mike T., Dick R. and Kate II, $10, for best kennel of Irish setters, also 25-pound keg of Dupoot Summer Shooting Powder for best setter in the ehow; also a year'a enbscription offered by the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Best black and tan setter, F. A. Taft's Dorr, $10, given by the P. K. C.; also $10 for beet trick dag, giveu by J. E. Watson. Best greyhonnd, J. F. Carroll's Jenuie Jnae, $10, given by the P. K. C., and $20 given by Wm. Schreiher, also with Monarch and Mischief $10 given hy the P. K. C. for best kennel of gr yhouuds, $20 given hy the Occidental Coursing Clnb, and a pair of nil-tanned hunting boots given hy E. T. Allen; also an Englieh Kersey dog blanket. given by J. C. Johuson & Co. Best fox-terrier, J. H. Auld's Daisy, $10, given hy the P. K. C. Best hnll terrier, Staart Taylor's Kittie, $10, given hy the P. K. C.; aleo $20 given by Baron Von Schroeder for best bull-terrier bitch. Best kennel of pointers, G. W. Bassford's Blossom, Don's Girl and Lottie B., $10, given by the P. K. C. Best keunel of English setters, Chaa. Kaeding's Fannie K., Buddie K. and Shot, $10, given by the P. K. C. Best Great Dane, A. Hoeppner's Cæsar, $10, given by Stuart Taylor. Best rough-coated St. Bernard, A. W. Manuing's Judge, $25 offered hy owner. Best Irish water spaniel, T. J. Pinder's Nora P., 25-poand keg of Dapont Summer Shooting Powder. Best pug. Mrs. L. Quint's Queen, set af alligator dag harnese given hy Will & Finck. Best deerhound, C. H. Jnett's Schula II, dog collar, value $10, given by the Golden Rule Bazaar. Best dog exhibited by a lady, Mrs. E. F. Preeton's mastiff Actress, a large box of fancy candy given by F. E. Maskey, also a silver collar, value $5, given hy O. A. Tolle, also a copy of "Our Prize Doge Illustrated," given by C. H. Mason. Best pointer bitch, H. R. Brown'a Donna Sensation, a silver medal given by owner. Best skye terrier, Robert Brace'a Fido, $20, given by S. H. Seymour. Best setter puppy Chas. Kaeding's Buddie K., a case of Standard Cartridges given by the Selby Smelting and Lead Company. Beet pointer puppy, H. Kahn'e Wade Hampton, a case of cartridges given by the Selby Smelting and Leed Company. Best black and tan setter bitch, E. H. Wekeman's Hazel Kirke, $10, given by F. A. Taft. Best English setter with a field-trial record, Chas. Kseding'a Fannie K, a years subscription given by the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Beat greyhound with a coursing record, J. F. Carroll's Monarch, a yeer's snbscription given by the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Best Yorkehire terrier, F. W. Sierp's Mssh, three dozen Phenyle dog soap, given hy Meiten, Moffitt & Co. Best Scotch terrier, Dr. A. E. Buzard's Ssm, $10, given by Clem Dixon. Best greyhound dog, J. F. Carroll's Monerch, English Kersey dog blsaket given by J. C. Johnson & Co. Best png, Mrs. Leander Qaiut's Queen, portrait af Qeeen by H. Boyd. Best pedigreed collie bitch, Mre. Patton's Fanny, a pair of Langshan fowls given by O. J. Albee.

Disastrous Coursing.

Saye the *Record-Union* of the 16tù nlt.:

Yesterday a large nnmber of the lovere of field sports left this city for Yoang Johneon'e ranch, just on the edge of Sutter Conuty, north af tbis city, to have a conreing match. When they srrived on the grounda it was mid-day, and the sun shone with nnnsual warmth for this season of the year, making it decidedly uncomfortsble for the mea, and close aud oppreseive for the doge. The hares were plentiful and good, strong runners. The doge were elipped in the following order:

John O'Brien's Queen defeated R. O. Molan's Capitol Boy; M. McElaney'e Robert Emmet defeated Silas Chance'e Lida Graut; J. Gorman's Molly Pitcher defeated P. Nash'e Lady of Limerick; Silas Chance'e Siwash Chief defeated S. Upson's Lady Scriver; C. Zeitler's Fox defeated L. Mahoney's Bell Ringer; Ed. Sheehan'a Black Jack ran a bye; L. Harrigan'e Rambling Boy defeated Haurahan'e Fanuy; L. Grogan'e Lady Cleveland defeated C. Zeitler'e Cato; S. Upeon's Charles Scriver defeated William Dolan'a Tramp; L. Mahoney's Moonlight defeated E. E Orr'e Lady Alpha; Edward Sheehan'e Lady S. defeated J. Donglass' Charlee Mitchell; Thos. O'Brien'e Dynamite defeated E. Erauw's Longfellow; E. Hooks' Gimlet defeated W. O'Brien's Grover C.; M. McElan's Rose defeated L. Mahoney'e Haverly.

The heat proved too much for the doge. Capitol Boy laid down and died immediatcly after hie race, as did also Mollie Pitcher and Rambling Boy. Gimlet wee brought home more dead than alive, and auly three dogs of the entire field were in coudition to run off the ties, viz.: Lady S., Black Jack and Dynamite. The death of so many good dogs and the dilapidated condition af the othere caused all hands to come home. The tiee will be ran off an eome future occasion.

[The editor might well have added that coursing uader the circumstencee lost its chsrecter as eport end became brutal abuse of good dogs.—Eo.]

An A. K. C. Notice.

Office of American Kennel Club Stad Book, 44 Broadway, New York, April 7, 1888.

Dear Sir:—I. You sre hereby notified that a speciel meeting of the American Keanel Clnb will he held at the cffice af the Club on Tuesday, May 8th, next, at 2 P. M., for the pnrpose of acting upon the resignation of Wm. H. Child es President of the Association.

II. The qnarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Clab, is hereby ordered on the same day, to be held at the eame piece, to follow the above-mentioued meeting of the Aesocietion.

III. Ata meeting of the Bench Show Committee of the W. K. C, held April 5tb, 1888, the Irish Setter Kenmore was disqualified for heing entered in puppy class while over age, and P. H. Foeter and Thos. J. Farley are hereby suepended under Rnle 22, for fraudalently enteriug the eaid Kenmore in violotion of Rule 2. A. WREOENBURGH, Secretery.

TRAP.

The Gnn Clnb meets thie afternoon et Birde' Point going via the 12:45 P. M. boat, narrow-gauge ferry.

The Fanuing and Danehee tonrnament at San Bruno on April 28th and 29th, is the chief eveut in a shooting way in the near future. Both Blue Rock targets and live birds will be used, and the affair is exciting considerable intereet.

The daily *Alta* of Monday last printed a statement about eome trap shootere and shooting done at Birda' Point on the previone day, that wae so malicione and scandalous as to excite remark. The Mesere. Golcher and Major Kellogg were meutioned ae having heen present in company with "ehady characters," and ae having indulged in a "spree." The facta are that the gentlemen mentioned, with other prominent members of the Gun Clab and Alameda County Club, were at Birds' Point shooting blue rock targets nntil about 12:30 when they left for home. About 2:30 the miserable whiffet wha wrote the item in company with some one else, appeared, and, atating that he wae a "reporter" demanded the namee af those who had been ehooting and the ecores. They were refnsed because of a wish expressed by the shooters, and in retaliation the reporitorial cheese-paring, through the oversight of his editor, got into print the lying item mentioned. There wae no "spree." no vulgarity, no disturbance, no impropriety, nothiug bnt a quiet practice match between gentlemen and friends. The *Alta* is nsually kept free from ench staff, and it owee ite fair reputstion an apology, beside being in honor hound to make reparstion to the gentlemen so nnjastly besmirched by ie nasty little reporter.

Lincoln Gun Club.

A red-letter day in the history of the Lincoln Club was last Sanday epent in clay pigeon shooting at Alameda Point. The warmth and pleasantness attracted a large proportion of the members of the large club to the grannds, both cleases being well represented. In the first class Mr. Wenzel scored highest, breaking twelve claye, his closest competitore being Messre. C. H. Cate, J. Fanning and H. Venker with ten each, all of the three being uaually among those who score high.

First Class.—At 15 clay pigeons. 18 yards rise, for club prizes.

Dunshee	0	0	0	1	0	0	w								
C. H. Cate	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0—10
Parks	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1— 5
Ford	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1— 8
Bruns	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	w			
Campbell	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1— 8
Wenzel	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Scovern	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0— 9
Venker	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Mellish	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0— 8
Lee	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1— 7
Foster	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	w			
Schendel	0	0	0	0	0	0	w								
Fanning	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—10
Richter	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1— 8

The shooting of the second class wse notable for the clean score of Mr. Karney, and for the fact that Meesre. Holmes and Venker got into double figures:

At 15 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, for club prizes.

Bovee	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0— 4
Holmes	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
F. Venker	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—10
Quinten	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1— 8
F. Cate	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0— 6
Moody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	w				
Horber	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1— 6
Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Cohn	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	w				
Brown	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1— 8

At 10 single clay pigeons, 50 cents entrance. First won by Mr. Parks, second by "Bob."

Dunshee	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—5	Venker, F.	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—8
Holmes	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1—6	Venker, H.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—8
Brown	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—6	Scovern	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0—6
Cate, C	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0—6	Fanning	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1—7
"Bob"	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—8	Campbell	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Shaff	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	Ford	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0—7
Cronin	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—7	Parks	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—9
Horber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	Mellish	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—8
Cate, F	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1—5	Schendel	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—4

San Diego Gun Club.

The San Diego Gnn Club held its annual meeting on April 8th, and elected the following officers for 1888: President, W. C. Hinman; vice-President, B. Barnes; Secretary, A. Beasley; Treasurer, George Bidwell; Directore, George Merrit, Frank Ecker and Will A. Hamilton; Field Captaia, Frank Ecker. W. C. Hiumsu was appointed to eelect a new gold medal for the seaeon, he having won the medal of 1887.

The regular modal shoots will be held on each alternate Thursday, commencing on the 12th at 2 P. M., on the old grounds. The Blne Rock terget was adopted, to be thrown from five traps, and each member to ehoot at twenty-five targets. The winner of tho new medal is to be determined by the member making the eight highest ecoree during the season. Several new membere were taken in. All pereons desirous of joining the clob are requeested to be present at the first medal shoot on Thursday afternoon. The initiation fee hae been placed at $3. The club will make it an object to arrest all violators of the game lawe, the coming season.

Belginm is the great home of pigeon fenciers, containing, as it does, more than a thonsend pigeon eocieties, which send away from a hundred thoasand to one hundred and fifty thoasand homing birds every summer to different perts of Europe (mostly France and Spain), there to be let go and find their way back sgoin. Reces have sometimes been flown from Rome, nine hundred milee dietent, bnt the *Athenæum* says that this long flight hee proved too destructive to valuable birde, owing to the difficulty of peeeing the Alpe.

Mrs. Ella Sterling Cammine, of San Francieco, appeere in *Outing* for April, her story being abont California quails. Many interesting fects abant the "pesky" birds are told in a pleasont way. *Outing* is to be congratuleted npon the addition to ite etaff of a contributor so bright and graphic.

Forester Gun Club.

The first meeting of the season wee held at Agricultural Park, Sscramento, an Sstnrday lset, by the Forester Clab. Although the day wae hot and cslm, the birde were a fast lot and the scores dropped proportionately. The meabere were divided into teams, the captsine heing Messre. Eckhardt and Miller.

At 12 birds, ground traps, 30 yards rise, for club medal:

ECKHARNT TEAM.

Eckhardt	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—		4
H. Gerber	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—		11
Todd	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—		11
Vermilya	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—		5
Schroth	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—		7
Starr	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—		6
Aubner	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—		8
Hotz	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—		6
Kilgariff	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—		9
Total															67

MILLER TEAM.

Miller	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—		6
J. Gerber	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—		6
Watson	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—		11
W. Gerber	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	—		7
Young	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—		9
Kane	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—		5
Tebbets	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	—		7
W. B. Miller	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—		6
Stevens	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—		8
Total															65

Meeere. H. Gerber, G. W. Watson and Todd tied on eleven, and on the ehoot-off Henry Gerber won the medal for the moath, the Eckhardt team also winning.

Los Angeles Rod and Gun Club.

The regnlar ehooting meeting of the clnb wss held on Snnday last at ite gronnde on Boyle Heights. Blue Rock targete were nsed, and the scorea averaged higher than those made eleewhere at the eame targets. Fieh Commissioner J. Downey Harvey was present, bnt did not shoot. The ecoree were:

At 20 single Blue Rocks, 18 yards rise.

Walker	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	—			13
Maxwell	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	15
Holton	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	12
Willard	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	—	13
Jordan	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	8
Unger	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—	11
Schumacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

At 5 pairs Blue Rocks, 15 yards rise.

Walker	11	00	11	01	11—7	Jordan	10	01	00	01	10—4
Maxwell	10	10	10	10	11—6	Unger	10	10	11	11	11—8
Holton	11	10	11	10	10—7	Schumacher	00	00	00	01	10—2
Willard	11	11	10	00	11—7						

At 20 single Blue Rocks, 18 yards rise.

Walker	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	16
Maxwell	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	15
Holton	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	—	14
Willard	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	—	12
Jordan	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	10
Unger	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	17
Schumacher	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	w							—	2

At 5 pairs Blue Rocks, 15 yards rise.

Walker	11	11	00	11	11— 8	Willard	11	11	01	00	11— 9
Maxwell	11	11	01	11	00— 8	Jordan	01	11	01	00	11— 6
Holton	10	11	11	11	11— 9	Unger	11	11	11	11	11—10

ROD.

A notaiule death in angling circles ie that of Mr. Harry Prichard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Msrch 25th. He wae a devoted fly-fisherman and a nnccessfnl competitor in the earlier casting tonrnaments at one time holding the championship for single-handed castiag, won hy a ceet of 91 feet with a 10 ft. 3 in. rod af eight anncee weight. He wae a rod meker and repsirer by trade.

Ae is not nncommon, the high anticipations about fly-fieh-ing on the first of April and the days eince were not fully realized. The heavy rain-storm late in Msrch brought aach floode and eo mnch diet and food that the fieh have been bottom-feeding nntil within a day or two. Hundrede went out on the first, bnt in eo far ae we can learn not one fairly good basket wae bronght back. The coast streams north of San Fraucisco were almost unfishable, except by casting from the hanks—always an unprofitable method. Those eonth of the City were in a little better condition, but yet not fit for good work. One party went out the euccess of which may gauge the average luck. Ite membere were Messers. Johu M. Adame, Ramon E. Wileon, Anstia Tuhbs, Will J. Golcher, aad Chas D. Laing. The three first named are acknowledged experts, while the two latter are hard workers and fast coming to be deft with the fly. The party went ta Bonlder Creek statiou, and on the moraing of the first divided into three equads, one fishing Boulder Ceeek, oue deer Creek audi one the Saa Lorenzo. All were perfectly equipped and fished faitbfally all day, but in the evening only a meagre showing af small trout could be made, Mr. Laing haviug the heet of the catch, which numbered only about a hundred for the whole party. Another party headed by Daniel O'Connell visited Glen Ellen and the Sonoma River, but did not get parr enongh ta cover a pan. Those wha went to the Paper Mill, by using bait got a few grilee of fair eize and a few emsll fieh. Messrs. Ed. Boequi and Will Kittle fished the Big Carson, aud basketed fifty or eixty emellish trout. Ae a whole the opening day was the moet unencceesfnl for several yeare past. It is perhape well that it wae eo, for the reasaa that many af thoee wha were disappointed will not go out again and the etock af fieh will thereby be preserved.

Lagnnitae Lake wes opened for fishing on Monday laet, and several parties have made succeesful trips to that beautiful place. We are not advieed whether a limit ie put npon the takes, bnt if not there should be. A dozen and a half or two dozene are quite enough for a day'e eport there.

It has been a eource of wonder that more anglers have not visited the head of Kern River. It is not hard to reach, and the fishing is perhaps as good as any to be had anywhere in

the State. Three distinct varieties of trout are to be had in any desired quantities, and they take the fly in July and August freely. Parties can go to Bakersfield and drive from that town over good roads to the fishing ground, a distance of fifty miles.

J. S. Taggart, captain of the Fish Commissioners' boat, was brutally assaulted at Benicia on Sunday last by five fishermen who called him ashore from his boat evidently for that purpose. There was no motive for the assault except that he seils the boat that to trying to stop illegal fishing. The assault is of general interest, as indicating the spirit which animates the thieving poachers who seem determined not to obey the law. The Fish Commission should spare no effort to bring the summary vengeance of the law upon the assaulting scoundrels, all of whom are under arrest.

THE RIFLE

Detonating Powders in Rifles.

Conjecture about the fitness of Wood powder, Schultze, "E. C." and other powders, the active principle of which is some substance likely to detonate, has been general since they have been proved so pleasant to use in shot-guns, and many experiments have been made to determine their exact value. Those who have used them in shot cartridges must have noticed an unevenness in strength, due either to the quality of the powder or to the manner of loading, and *a priori* it would seem that when such accuracy as is essential to rifle shooting is desirable the powders could not be recommended. But in so far as experiments are recalled, the powders have not injured either guns or those using them for several years. A recent article by the noted English rifleman, Mr. William Y. Lowe, however, puts quite a different aspect upon the matter, and if his results are confirmed by other careful experimenters, it will hardly be considered either safe or expedient to use in rifles powders of which the explosive fraction is tri nitro-cellulose, a substance which forms the base of all the nitro powders. Mr. Lowe says in *The Rifle:*

Gun-cotton exerts the greatest disruptive force when it is exploded by the fulminates, and at the same time is very much compressed. Now, Schultze powder may be substituted for gun-cotton in the above sentences, and they will be just as true to fact. Now, we have tried two experiments lately with Schultze powder, which were very convincing, if not satisfactory.

The rifles used were muzzle-loaders in both cases. First one, .28 calibre; twist under 7 inches, 28 inch barrel. Breech was made with a chamber considerably larger than bore. Several charges of black powder were fired without any unusual effect. Schultze powder was then tried, putting in small charges at first and increasing to the full charge. No particular difference from black powder was noticed till a full charge of the Schultze was used. The small charges did not allow the bullet to come in contact with powder.

When a full charge was used the bullet rested on the powder. Now, here is the difference, in one respect, from black. Where a bullet put down on black powder may be pushed down, say one-quarter inch after touching powder, when "Schultze" is used the bullet may be put down after touching powder, from one inch to an inch and a quarter, being the same force as used on the black powder.

To return: the bullet was put down on powder, and, of course, compressed it somewhat. There was a short column of powder in barrel; then, below that, a chamber considerably larger than bore.

The rifle, when fired, gave a much sharper report than usual and recoiled much more.

In wiping the gun it had every appearance to show that the bullet had stripped in its passage through the barrel, and perhaps melted, for no sign was ever seen of the shot, although fired at a target 30 yards distant, surrounded with clear snow.

The breech for this gun was made on purpose to withstand very heavy charges, and it is fortunate it was so. The breech of the barrel, for say four inches, was considerably longer than before the shot was fired.

It is not hardly likely that any shell and action on the musket would have withstood the strain of this explosion.

The second case was a .35 calibre, made up in much the same manner, only breech was not so heavy.

I was shooting the gun without cleaning, using half a charge of Schultze and half a charge of Hazard FG. The gun did not foul as much as would have been the case with black powder alone. The Schultze was put into the barrel first, and gave so much trouble with "hang-fires," that, finally, the order was reversed. The charge of black powder was put in first; on that the Schultze, and next the bullet. Schultze does not ordinarily burn as rapidly as black powder. We explain what happened in this way: the black powder ignited and pushed the charge of Schultze and bullet ahead slightly in the barrel; then the Schultze exploded, being heavily pressed in the rear by the powder gas, and held in front by the bullet.

In loading the gun next shot something peculiar was noticed about it, and, on going home, the gun was taken apart and examined.

A very short distance from where the Schultze powder was there was a place in the barrel about an inch long which was expanded to much larger than the bore. This expansion is fully fifteen one-thousandths in the bore, and actually calipers eight one-thousandths larger on the outside opposite the expanded place than it does in the parts of the barrel just adjoining. The place can be easily seen and felt on the outside, and looking through the barrel looks as though a piece of the barrel had dropped out. The piece of barrel was cut off and is in my possession, where any one can see it who desires. Both barrels, in the instances given above, were of the very best cast tool-steel and thick, heavy barrels, from three-eighths inch to one-half inch metal around the bore.

Our experience and judgment is this: Schultze powder should not be used in such a manner that it shall be violently compressed in *any way* at instant of explosion.

Its explosive force varies with the compression it is submitted to, from burning like touch-paper when ignited by a match, when loose and not confined in any way, to a disruptive force, second only to gun-cotton or nitro-glycerine, when violently compressed. The powder cannot be a success for target use till these difficulties are gotten over, for the bullets will play up and down upon the target according to the force developed by the different charges. All experiments with this powder should, therefore, be conducted with great caution, paying great deference to its peculiarities.

TURF AND TRACK.

Racing Dates for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Spring .April 10 to 14	Oakland Fair....Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
P. O. B. H. A., S. F....April 21 to 28	Marysville Fair..Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
Eureka Jockey Club, Eu..July 4 to 7	Sacramento State Fair..Sept 3 to 15
Los Angeles Fair.....Aug. 6 to 11	Stockton Fair..... Sept. 18 to 22
Ione Fair.....Aug. 7 to 10	San Jose Fair.....Sept. 24 to 29
Santa Rosa Fair.....Aug. 18 to 18	Quincy(District No.11) Sept. 24 to 29
Petaluma Fair.....Aug. 20 to 25	Salinas Fair.....Oct. 1 to 6
Eldorado Fair.....Aug.20 to 25	National Trotting Stallion Stake Oct 20th.
Chico Fair.....Aug. 20 to 25	

NEVADA.

Reno State Fair.....Sept. 17 to 22.

NORTHWESTERN.

Salt Lake, Utah.....June 2 to 7	Spokane, W. T..... Sept. 4 to 8
Helena, Mont., Spring..July 4 to 7	Eugene City, Oregon...Sept. 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont....July 18 to 22	Colfax, W. T.....Sept. 10 to 15
Butte City, Mont...Aug. 6 to 11	Hillsboro, Oregon....Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair..Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or., State Fair..Sept. 17 to 22
Missoula, Mont..Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	Walla Walla, W. T..... Oct. 1 to 6

EASTERN.

New Orleans, La.....April 2 to 7	Jerome Park....May 29 to June 12
Memphis, Tenn .....April 14 to 21	Cedarhurst..... May 30
Washington, D. C..Apr. 26 to May 5	Kansas City, Mo.....June 12 to 21
Nashville, Tenn..Apr. 28 to May 5	Sheepshead Bay June 14 to July 4
Lexington, Ky.....May 7 to 12	Chicago, Ill.....June 23 to July 14
Baltimore, Md..... May 8 to 12	Monmouth Park..July 4 to Aug. 20
Louisville, Ky..... ..May 14 to 24	Chicago, Ill..... Sept 1 to 3
Brooklyn, L. I.....May 15 to 30	Jerome Park .....Oct. 2 to 19
Latonia, Ky.....May 25 to June 9	Kansas City, Mo.. Oct. 27 to Nov. 8
St. Louis, Mo.....May 26 to June 9	

The Detroit Driving Club.

From the announcement, to be found on another page of this issue, it will be seen that the management of the Detroit Driving Club has arranged a most varied and liberal programme for their summer meeting that commences on Tuesday, July 4, and continues throughout the week. On the first day there is a purse of $2,000 for the three-minute class, a purse of like amount for the 2:22 horses, as also for the pacers of the 2:25 class. On the second day there is a purse of $2,000 for the 2:35 class; a purse of like value for 2:18 horses, and a purse of $2,000, open to all pacers, Johnston barred. On the third day there is a purse of $2,000 for the 2:27 class, and $2,500 free for all trotters, with the condition stipulated by the club that if five or more horses with records (on day of race) of 2:17 or better shall enter and start, the club will add $2,500 without requiring additional entrance, thus making the purse a Grand Prize of $5,000. On the fourth day there are three events, all for purses of $2,000, the first being for the 2:40 class, the second for the 2:24, and the third for the 2:20 class. On the final day there is a purse of $2,000 for the 2:30 class; a like amount for trotting teams and a purse of $2,000 for the 2:18 pacers. The entries close on May 1st, the conditions being 2½ per cent. with the nomination, 2½ per cent. on June 1st, and the remainder on the evening previous to the race. These terms are very liberal, and show that the President of the club, Mr. Daniel J. Campau, is determined through judgment and enterprize to carry out his maxim which is "Score up for the Blue Ribbon Meeting of the year."

The Mexican Burro.

The burro, or, as he is called in the United States, the ass, though a modest and small animal, occupies a very important place in the industries of Mexico, as is generally the case in all mountainous countries. He is indispensable and can never be superceded by the horse, mule or locomotive. Perhaps when aerial navigation is perfected his dominions will be somewhat encroached upon, but even then he will hold an important place in the industries of Mexico. Kind by nature, patient to a fault, economical in his diet, he will eat his allotted rations of cactus at home, and enjoy without complaint a modicum of old rags, paper, etc., when he comes to town. Burdened with loads larger than himself he submits to the cruel whacks of his master's "haston" without murmur.

He is faithful and true. With unerring steps he bears his rider along precipitous mountain ledges, and packs ponderous burdens of gold and silver ore from otherwise inaccessible mountain heights to the valleys below. Fruits and agricultural products are brought by him from "quintas" among ragged hills to the hungry of cities, and with equal good grace he tugs with his heavy loads of firewood from forests high up the mountain sides to warm the shivering denizens of the city and hamlet. Large droves of the ass are used to transport merchandise from city to village, and from hacienda to town over roads too rugged for wagons. With all his valuable qualities and great utility, he is worth only $5 in the market.—*Consular Report.*

Origin of the St. Leger.

Doncaster, where the St. Leger is run, is the ancient Danum of the Romans. It is a borough town in the County of York, with a population of some 15,000 inhabitants. Racing has been kept up there, as the records show, since 1600. The great race known as the St. Leger, dear to every Yorkshireman's heart, has existed since 1776, and had its origin in a sweepstakes for three-year-old colts and fillies, of twenty-five guineas each, distance two miles. Two years after its institution it was named after Colonel Anthony St. Leger, to whom the turf generally was under obligations for services rendered in its furtherance and promotion. The name was adopted on the suggestion of the Marquis of Rockingham, who was largely instrumental in the establishment of this particular three-year-old race, and which, indeed, he was the first to win with Allabaculia against five others. The jockey was Singleton, who, thirteen years later, landed the same event on Pewett, though he only got home second, but was awarded the first by the judge on the ground of a foul. In 1778 Sir T. Gascoigne won with Hollandaise, and it was at a dinner after this event that it was proposed to institute the race as the St. Leger in honor to the gallant colonel who had done so much for the turf. This compliment has thus immortalized the benefactor who, although distinguished in his day as a soldier and politician, would, but for this circumstance, have now been forgotten.

Almost as good as a cock-and-bull story is the following from down East: While a herd of cattle were being driven through a piece of woodland in Maine, three bears were encountered sitting in the roadway as if waiting for them. Without a moment's hesitation the oxen in the herd charged ahead and drove the bears before them until they were lost in the forest. One ox pursued a bear for nearly a mile and tossed the animal with his horns a number of times.

We have to record the death of Contractor, who was sent to Australia some years since.

Interesting Statistics.

[American Agriculturist.]

The age at which trotting sires and dams are likely to produce the highest rate of speed is a matter of some importance to young breeders who are about selecting the animals to form a nucleus of their establishments. A little reflection upon the part of anyone conversant with physiology will suggest the idea that the best results are likely to follow the mating of mature animals of vigorous health when in the very prime of life. Most authors who have written upon this subject advocate the use of young stallions with aged mares, and *vice versa*, when aged animals are used for breeding purposes. It is a well-known fact that many stallions produce their best results when well advanced in years, and for that reason some have been led to believe that an old stallion is preferable to a young one. The success of an old stallion, however, may be due in a great part to the fact that the merits of stallions which possess such are better appreciated at that period, and they then attract a much better class of patronage.

Let two trotting stallions equal in merit and speed-producing capacity have the same number of patrons for any given number of seasons, those of the one having select mares bred from the choicest speed-producing strains and from producing dams, while those of the other are ordinary animals bred promiscuously from all classes of inferm stallions and mares, and the former must produce a much larger proportion of turf performers than the latter. The aged stallion which has produced two or three turf performers will, after that, enjoy the same relative advantage as the first-named stallion, which gets the select patronage, and may produce a much larger proportion of winners than when young, whereas had he enjoyed the same class of patronage when in his prime he would probably have got a still larger percentage of fast ones than near the close of life.

Messenger, the greatest trotting progenitor ever brought to this country, was imported in 1788, when eight years old, and used for stock purposes from the first, yet he produced Mambrino, by far the greatest son, when trotting instincts are considered, when twenty-six years old, and got his second best Bishop's Hambletonian, when twenty-four years old. Mambrino was seventeen years old when he got Almack and Abdallah, and eighteen when he sired Mambrino Paymaster. Abdallah was twenty-three years old when he produced Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his only son of note as a trotting sire, and Hambletonian's dam was then fourteen years of age. Almack got Grinnell's Champion in his nineteenth year, and Mambrino Paymaster was seventeen when mated with the dam of Mambrino Chief. Rysdyk's Hambletonian was but two years old when he got Alexander's Abdallah, produced Volunteer in his four-year-old form, sired George Wilkes when six years old, was twelve when he got Curtis's Hambletonian, fourteen when he begat Happy Medium, sixteen when he produced Strathmore, and eighteen when mated with Green Mountain Maid, from which resulted Electioneer.

[Concluded next week.]

Percheron Horses.

More than eight thousand Percheron stallions and mares have been imported from France to the United States during the last twenty years, most of them within the last half of that period. Some of the largest importing and breeding establishments of this country are devoted exclusively to Percherons. At the same time there have been extensive importations of other breeds of French draft horses. The benefit from these acquisitions is seen in the large number of Percheron and other French draft horses and their grades employed in the large cities and on farms throughout the country. Breeders and owners of these horses have met with embarrassment at agricultural fairs and other exhibitions on account of differences regarding classification. All French draft horses were treated as one breed by the managers of fairs and exhibitions, though owners and breeders of Percherons claimed they were a separate and distinct breed. At length, to settle the controversy, the Illinois State Board of Agriculture appointed a special committee, of which its President, Samuel Dysart, was Chairman, to ascertain and report the facts. The committee made a thorough inquiry in France, and consulted the highest authorities on the subject. Questions were submitted to Eugene Tisserand, Director-General of Agriculture of France; Viscount de la Motte Rouge, Inspector-General of Government Studs; Charles Du Hays, editor of the government stud-books, and others. The result fully established the claims of Percheron breeders. M. Tisserand stated that there were in France distinct, clearly defined breeds of draft horses, recognized as such, the two most important being the Boulonnais and the Percheron. Of the latter he said: "This breed is one of the most firmly fixed and well established; it is as much so as the Clydesdale or Suffolk Punch breeds.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Abuse of the Whip.

The whip is the parent of stubbornness. This is especially true of high-spirited animals, remarks an exchange, while kindness and gentleness will win obedience, and, at the same time, attach the horse to his driver. It is the easiest thing in the world to win the affection of any animal, and this is especially true of a horse. An apple, a potato, or a lump of sugar, given from the hand now and then, will cause the horse to prick up his ears at the sound of his owner's footsteps, not with fear and trembling, but with a whinnying note of pleasure. And the confidence of the noble beast thus gained will lead him to obey the slightest intelligent tone of the voice or indication of the hit. There is no such thing as helkiness in the horse treated from the first with uniform kindness. He rapidly shows a desire to obey, whereas a few blows of the whip smartly applied, if he be a horse worth having, will at once arouse in him a spirit of retaliation and stubbornness that may cost the owner hours of trouble, and perhaps endanger life and limb. There is no doubt that horses are made gentle by kindness; thousands of examples go to prove it, while the reverse of this is equally well established. The horse has faith in the master he loves, and his voice when heard in gentle tones will soothe his fears when he has been frightened, or cause him to struggle onward with a load which he would utterly refuse to carry if whipped. No one knows the true value of his horse until he has won his regard by kind treatment. The whip can never accomplish this, but will always have the opposite effect. A kind hand and gentle voice act like magic. These facts especially apply to the breaking of colts, something in which the Arab of the desert understands better than we, and might give the best of us a lesson. An Arab would as soon strike his wife or daughter as his horse, and an Arab steed is a model of gentleness and docility, as well as of speed and endurance.—*Melbourne Sportsman.*

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, *or beyond the time he intends to pay for it,* let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. **Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.**

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, April 21, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Little Black Jug, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton
Mambrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

An Unwilling Convert.

We append a letter from J. C. Sibley to *Wallace's Monthly,* and that it created some surprise must be acknowledged. The whole tenor is imploring. There is, apparently, a dread of ridicule, an idea that introducing the blood of the thoroughbred into an eastern trotting-stud was a crime which necessitates apology, or rather a series of apologies; begging pardon for being led away by the blandishments of Governor Stanford, smoothing over the *faux pas* on the ground that it was so very small, and still further deprecating resentment by the avowal that if success resulted in securing trotting speed from the class of mares so highly valued, that it would still be a failure. Furthermore, that Governor Stanford is the only man who can select thoroughbred mares of the proper stamp, and that Electioneer is the only horse that can make the selection successful.

We will take these statements as the basis of reply, though there are others which might be brought in, commencing with the last. There have been so few "strictly" thoroughbred mares bred to trotting stallions that there is little room for comparison, and we have little fear in making the statement that five hundred mares, not strictly thoroughbred, have been bred to trotting stallions to one without a flaw in the pedigree; that is to stallions which have proved their capacity to get fast trotters outside of Electioneer, Pilot Jr., and Mambrino Chief. The only mares we can recall in the case of Rysdyk's Hambletonian are the dams of Edward Everett and Rysdyk, and we doubt if Blue Bull or Daniel Lambert had one. Now, Pilot Jr. got his fastest son John Morgan from a thoroughbred mare, and the stallion Tattler, which had the fastest five-year-old record up to his time, from another. Admitting that Electioneer takes precedence in this respect, what other stallion had the same opportunity? An opponent of Captain W. J. Minor, in a newspaper controversy, imagined he had ronted that staunch advocate of the horses he fancied by enquiring, "*Where* are the Verifiers?" "A Young Turfman" had been lauding that capital race-horse, claiming him to be the equal of Boston, and as Bostons were racing and not a single Verifier had appeared, it was thought to be a settlement of the controversy. When the reply came it was a settler in fact. Verifier had been "changed" before he was old enough to be a progenitor, and the shot was a veritable boomerang. It is just as evident that if a horse is not favored with thoroughbred mares that he cannot rival Pilot Jr. and Electioneer in the faculty of "smothering" the running instinct as that the Verifiers could not cope with the Bostons.

From what we saw of Mr. Sibley the impression was obtained that he was a good judge of form. He spent some time at Palo Alto, a portion of which might have been given to a study of the dams of the colts which pleased him. Dame Winnie (perhaps Annette was dead), Lizzie Whips, Mamie C., Miss Peyton and others were there, "object lessons" to perfect his judgment. Governor Stanford is always ready to give his reasons for preferring a certain formation, and when advising the purchase of thoroughbred mares to mate with St. Bell, would have been equally ready to express his opinions regarding their breeding and configuration.

Had Mr. Sibley informed him that he doubted his own capacity to choose the right sort of mares, we are inclined to think that he would have been told that it required knowledge of form to make a choice of mares of trotting blood, and from there being less chance to get astray with the more highly bred, the risk would be lessened. The "speed formation" is a family characteristic of thoroughbreds, and hence there are fewer divergences from the true form. It is true that the blood lines have not been so clearly cut as in the trotting tribes, when fast trotting proclivities are sought. But enough has been shown in that way to guide the search.

Lexington figures in the pedigree of Jay-Eye-See, Nontide, Ansel, Urbana Belle, the slowest of which have a record of 2:20¼, and the sire of Lexington, Boston, adds to the list Maud S. and Nutwood inside of 2:20, and quite a number that are very close to that figure. With Trustees, Bonnie Scotlands, Monarchs and lots of others, there is a chance to combine the strains so as to intensify the tendency. It is not a difficult matter to find mares which have several of these strains, and in California with an addition of Belmont and Hercules which have also been proved to possess "potency."

That there should be a lack of financial success, although fast trotters are produced, we cannot possibly understand. From what Mr. Sibley saw at Palo Alto he must realize that for good looks the "half-and-half" division will secure the premium. Also for size, soundness, and other marketable qualities there is no falling off, and having demonstrated that they were fully as reliable on track and road, it would appear that speed being forthcoming, a return in money might reasonably be expected.

When the breeding of trotters is carried to such a point that trotting is the fastest gait, there will be an end to a high degree of speed. There is nearly as much logic in the claim that walking might be carried to such perfection that the most rapid progression could be made at the the slowest natural gait. If trotters could be produced which took to the trot as their fastest pace as they do now to the gallop, it would not be very long until the price would be so much decreased as to spoil the business of breeding and rearing them. The trainer's occupation gone, all required is a knowledge to condition those destined for races, road-horses would take care of themselves. Driving no longer a fine art. Hold on to the reins and play the whip; If you slacken the effort, reduce the punishment, the animal slackens into the slower gallop. "Handy breakers" outclassed, the easiest method of losing a race if to strike out in a run.

We sincerely hope that our good friend will not become discouraged with his venture before the foals are dropped, and not too greatly disappointed if the progeny of his few mares excell that of the many.

Bear in mind that the two fastest stallions yet bred at Palo Alto are from strictly thoroughbred mares, and even if the first generation does not bring in a nickle it will be no small comfort to recall the fact that the only two horses which have trotted in 2:10 or better had a grandam entitled to registry in the equine blue book.

To the Editor:—Your kind favor at hand and noted. I think that two years ago no one entertained stronger prejudices against thoroughbred blood in a trotter than I did. But having spent several weeks at Palo Alto Farm, in California, last winter, I saw so many colts working out of thoroughbred mares by Electioneer that I could not but modify my views. I realize the force of your argument that no other horse but Electioneer has been able to do this. Governor Stanford was anxious that I should try it on a limited scale with St. Bel, he telling me that with the strong inheritence of his horse, and with the study he had made of his mental temperament and physical conformation, he believed that certain physical types of the thoroughbred mares would certainly produce trotters from this horse, and was extremely desirous that I should try it. In consequence of this, I purchased and own six or seven thoroughbred mares, but I am by no means wealthy enough to think that I can afford to put in a stable of thoroughbreds from which to breed trotters. Even were they trotters I do not think that it would prove a financial success. But to breed four or five each year, even if none of them was worth a nickle, would not seriously cripple me. But for the foundation of a great breeding stud I went unbroken lines of trotting ancestry. Nor do I flatter myself that I possess, nor do I think it is given to many others, the faculty and judgment to select the type of thoroughbreds to breed to a trotter that Governor Stanford possesses. Nor do I think that one horse in ten thousand possesses the ability to transform one instinct to an exact opposite. Consequently almost nine of every ten of my animals are standard-bred through the best individuals that I could obtain. I believe with you that it is possible to fix a type so strongly in a trotting family that the progeny will never know any other rapid gait. I, of course, can realize the fact that in fixing that type the running blood in the pedigree must necessarily be very limited. In confirmation of this, Governor Stanford tells me that Palo Alto Belle, that can show a better than a 2:20 clip, has never to his knowledge made a break in all her work, and that she knows but one gait, and that the trot. I think you possibly overlooked in my colt, Sulwood, Lady Babcock, the dam of Soudan, three-year-old record 2:30, and Electro, who has, I think, a three-year-old record of 2:30½. Mr. Hickok, who has Electro, informed me that he expected to drive him below 2:20, he having shown him that he could do as well as that. Lady Greves, the dam of Sulwood, was put to breeding as a three-year-old, hence has no record. I am under the impression that Lady Greves will have one in the 2:30 list this year. My modesty precludes my prophesying the name of this colt. Hoping that some time you can see your way clear to spend a day or two with me, and assuring you that I will make it as profitable and pleasant for you as I can, I am very truly

Yours, J. C. SIBLEY.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 2, 1888.

The Fire at Palo Alto.

Had the Palace Hotel been reduced to ashes without the loss of life there would have been fewer regrets expressed than we have heard over the burning of the horses at Palo Alto. There is something in the roasting of live animals which awakens general sympathy far more than property losses, and when in the holocaust such world-renowned animals as Norlaine, Rexford and Clifton Bell were included, the feeling is intensified, the first-named especially. She had placed to the credit of California a feat which is without parallel in trotting records, lowering the mark by so wide a margin as to give the "best" a greater significance. She was deemed capable of making a succession of brilliant achievements, and many a Californian who took pride in the performances of our trotters, felt an interest in her, and confidence that she would uphold the honor of the Occident in the future. It is more than probable that these anticipations would have been verified, and as it was generally known that she would not be sold, there was the additional gratification that California would always be her home. While Rexford and Clifton Bell had many warm admirers, the loss of the filly has been by far the most deeply deplored. Although Rexford made a good showing in his three-year-old form, he had improved so much in the last few months as to give hopes of him being one of the brightest stars in the Palo Alto galaxy. Clifton Bell obtained a record of 2:24 last year when only four years old, and was a large, finely formed horse; and the others reported lost were animals of great promise, nearly all of them by Electioneer. The money loss, though large, is comparatively of little moment. We believe a pecuniary loss of a million of dollars would be more lightly felt by Governor Stanford than the burning of these animals, and it is a positive certainty that he will not associate dollars with the misfortune. We cannot believe that the fire was the work of an incendiary. There is a limit to human degradation, and we can scarcely imagine that a man could be so utterly fiendish as to apply a torch where the inevitable consequence must be such horrible torments, though the sufferers were brutes. Brutes! a human being who had a glimmering of his mental faculties left and committed that crime is unworthy of the name of brute. He would be dignified with an appellation other than that which would signify loathing, contempt, hatred even to such an extent as would almost justify a like punishment.

Among the first reports received in Oakland was one which included Palo Alto and Maiden in the list of deaths. At the time of writing our latest information is that Palo Alto will recover, so that implies injury to him, though Maiden is stated to be unscathed. This is welcome news especially when corroborated, and with the further intelligence that the injury to Palo Alto will not preclude his trotting this year. He is one of our greatest favorites, and had it been in our power to save one, and only one of the endangered animals he would have been the one selected.

Had the fire occurred in the row of boxes on the north side of the yard it might of been far more serious, although from being designated like "Marvin's Row," it may he that more of the cracks were in jeopardy.

Since the above was written we learn that Norlaine's life may he saved. Although so terribly burned, and with eyesight lost she will he valuable as a brood-mare, and her progeny make some amends for the disappointment of her trotting career being ended. We also learn that the grand pair of Electioneers from thoroughbred mares, which Governor Stanford used for his private team, were burned. They could trot in 2:30 to the pole, and each of them had shown speed enough to trot well inside of 2:30. While in the destruction of so many valuable animals Palo Alto has suffered so great a loss, it is fortunate it is not worse. Still more valuable horses were domiciled only a short distance from the fire and had it originated in the row where Electioneer is kept the loss would have been irreparable. Electricity and Sunol were in adjoining boxes. The former the majestically formed son of Electioneer and Midnight, the latter the two-year-old filly which is expected to reduce the record of Wildflower. Her grandam is the dam of Alpha, who defeated Joe Daniels in a memorable race at Sacramento, and being a daughter of Lexington is further proof that the blood of that great race-horse and sire of race-horses is a good mixture in a trotting pedigree.

The Races.

There is a grand prospect for the Spring Meeting. Never in the history of the Pacific turf has there been so rosy an outlook. So many horses are now on the ground that a bare list of their names would fill columns, and, so far as we have heard, there could not he better reports of capacity and condition. As it is well known that we never indulge in predicting winners, it will not he expected that a different course will he pursued in this instance, and furthermore, that from all we can learn those who aspire to play the role of prophets will be somewhat foolhardy. This we will venture to write, that the racing will he hugely interesting all through, and from first day to last a succession of exciting contests. There are found races billed for the opening day, every one of which is likely to prove capital. In the first, a dash of one mile, there are seventeen entries, among them some noted flyers, and as there are maiden allowances the problem of selecting the winners, or even those which have the best chance of winning, is made more difficult of solution. The California Stakes for two-year-olds and the Tidal Stakes for three-year-olds are the "fixed events" to he decided on the first day of the meeting, dash of three-quarters, and a gold cup for gentlemen riders completing the hill for the day. The race in which gentlemen will pilot the horses will he a drawing card. The bout between Messrs. Taylor and Williams last year, which was so close as to result in a dead heat, necessitating "running it off," was eagerly watched, and now that others will join there will he an increase of interest.

As the paper goes to press before the opening of the pool sales the rates cannot he given, but as we learn that the attendance of "big bettors" from a distance is larger than usual, there are likely to he heavy investments. Neither can we predict what the weather chances are with any degree of certainty. At the time of writing, Thursday, there are indications of showers. Not so well defined, however, as to he at all trustworthy, and the April showers may he deferred until after the close of the meeting. Showers between this time and the hours of starting would not he detrimental, provided the afternoon be fine, and a good soaking Saturday night or Sunday would he beneficial all around: That the course will be kept in first-rate order, unless rain interferes, is beyond question, and with a thorough wetting it will he a very short time before it will be again in prime fix.

The facilities for reaching the course are so well known that it is needless to occupy space with description, further than to inform strangers that the Geary-Street cable road, connecting with Duiumy at Lone Mountain, will convey passengers within a short distance of the entrance gate, and the McAllister-Street cable cars on the Market-Street line, run from the ferry landing to within less than half a mile of the gate, a pleasant walk, and those who are not partial to pedestrianism will find carriages in waiting to convey them to the entrance.

Oakland Trotting Park.

The entries for the meeting to come off on the Oakland Track close on the 25th inst., Wednesday next. The meeting commences on May 2d, continuing four days, there being a running and trotting race on each day. The running is heats of five-eighths of a mile, three-quarters of a mile dash, heats of half a mile, and a dash of one and a half miles. Trotting classes are 2:40, 2:35, :30 and 2:24

Shoes vs. Tips.

We have lately heard of a case which will serve to illustrate the shoeing controversy.

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the crack three-year-olds of 1887 was so badly injured in his feet that coronets were blistered, mud foot baths resorted to, and then a stall prepared which would hold several inches of water, in which he was placed several hours each day. He wore shoes and trotted in them as a two and three-year-old.

Had he worn tips and gone so far wrong, every "horse" paper in the whole country would have presented the case as a clincher against the use of tips. Why is it not equally as logical to ascribe the trouble to shoes? When the statements have been verified, a full history will he given.

Petaluma Colt Stakes.

Though the advertisement of the Petaluma Colt Stakes was changed last week in accordance with instructions, an editorial notice of the change from *State* to *all* was overlooked. This should have appeared at the time the change was made, though as the stakes do not close until May 1st, there is time enough to call the attention of those who are interested.

As Mr. Z. E. Simmons, of Lexington, Kentucky, has named his filly at Sacramento and San Jose, it is altogether likely that he will also name her at Petaluma, and Mr. Sweeney, of Carson City, Nevada, put in his Gibraltar. We can assure them of a hospitable reception, and as fair a field as anyone can desire, and furthermore as good a track as there is in any country.

Kate Allen.

"On the Road" has sent us a photo of his pacing mare, Kate Allen, hitched to a Kimball 40-pounds speeding cutter, the owner in the seat. It not only represents a fine-looking turn-out all through, as it is one of the best pictures we have ever seen, produced by the camera, of a horse, notwithstanding the position gives the handsome mare a larger head than it probably is. Pleased as we are to receive the picture, there is something of a shiver when we look at the driver, wrapped in fur robes, fur cap and fur gauntlets, and with a heavily caped overcoat which would he well suited for a Siberian hunter. Kate is a great mare, though as she is named in a race to come off Fourth of July, no intimation of her speed will be given.

Foals of 1888.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

TROTTERS.

April 12th, bay colt by Electioneer, dam Cecil by General Benton.

April 13th, bay colt by Nephew, dam Bess by General Benton.

April 15th, bay colt by Piedmont, dam Lodema by Electioneer.

April 15th, bay colt by Electioneer, dam Frolic by Harry Clay.

April 16th, bay colt by Piedmont, dam Wave by Electioneer.

At Vina. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

April 12th, bay filly by Alban, dam Bijou by Electioneer.

April 12th, bay colt by Whips, dam Soprano by General Benton.

April 13th, bay filly by Whips, dam Cleopatra by Fred Low.

April 13th, bay colt by Whips, dam Pearl by George Lancaster.

April 16th, bay colt by Piedmont, dam Ramona by Bentonian.

April 16th, bay filly by Whips, dam Cassandre by Fred Low.

At Woodburn Farm, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

March 31st, bay colt by King Alfonso, dam Ethel by imp. Leamington.

March 31st, chestnut colt by Powbattan, dam Cachuca by King Alfonso.

March 31st, brown colt by Falsetto, dam Glene by imp. Glenelg.

April 3d, bay filly by King Alfonso, dam Vulpine by Virgil, she a sister to Santa Anita.

April 3d, chestnut filly by King Alfonso, dam Idler by imp. Leamington.

April 6th, bay colt by Falsetto, dam Addie C. by King Alfonso.

April 10th, bay or brown colt by Falsetto, dam Sempra Vive by Waverly.

April 11th, bay colt by King Alfonso, dam Elissa by Enquirer.

April 11th, cheetnut filly by King Alfonso, dam Lady Athol by imp. Glen Athol.

At Rincon Valley, Sonoma Co. Property of Chas. Underhill.

April 10th, bay or brown filly by Three Cheers, dam Rosetta by Wheatley. The name ACCLAIM is claimed for this filly. Mare bred back to Three Cheers.

At Woodburn Farm, Property of Appleby & Johnson. New York.

April 1st, chestnut colt by Falsetto, dam Mary Anderson, dam of Wary.

At Woodburn Farm. Property of F. H. Lewin. New York.

April 5th, bay filly by Powhattan, dam Desolation by Destruction.

Luck is an important factor in the breeding of race-horses, and as evidence of this an English paper cites the fact that Spinaway, winner of the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks in 1875, produced Busybody, winner of the same race in 1884. Then at Lord Falmouth's great sale Spinaway sold for $25,000, and since that time she has not produced anything that can show even a respectable amount of speed.

A Guard Against Fire.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—What a sudden start all turfmen felt when this morning's papers conveyed the news that the good servant, but tyrannical master, fire, had burned to death some of the very best horses and colts Palo Alto has ever raised.

The work of an incendiary! What a base churl he must be! Actuated by not one of the noble instincts, which distinguishes the horse who lives within the order of his being, this man lives outside the order of his God-given nature, and through avarice, lust and passion breaks all laws and prostitutes his better nature for use of his lower and baser self. Of course no incendiary set fire to Gov. Stanford's property because he hated the animals, but because, our that he is, he wanted to vent his spite not *face* to *face* with those he disliked, but to stab his unsuspecting employer in the back and in the dark.

No one who has not seen horses in a fire knows the terrible agony of the poor creatures, their wild infatuation for the flames, their insane, bewildered idea not to escape, but to return to the embrace of the cruel fire and a lurid death. No more shall the stout Rexford wrest victory from defeat, as he did under Marvin's able hands after a disastrous campaign. No longer shall Maiden uphold the honor of old May Queen (by Alexander's Norman). Clifton Bell will rest here in California under the grass-grown slopes of the great farm. And dear Norlaine, Norval's mighty daughter and jewel in the crown of the fair Elaine, shall hold Sadie D. in check no more nor can she now ever wrest the two-year-old sceptre from the great Wildflower. Poor filly, she shall bloom again in wild flowers that shall cover her grave. Memory shall preserve the name Norlaine for all time, should a yearling ever beat 2:31½, when we think of how this great filly died.

It is absolutely necessary that in a long line of stables or box stalls, like at Palo Alto, there should be, say spaces between every six stalls. The manure could be put in the spaces, mixed with quick lime, and thoroughly wet every night, to not only thoroughly decompose the mass, but to prevent the spread of fire in the darkness, from one lot or section of stables to another. Corrugated iron roofs are about as cheap as wooden ones, lest forever, can be moved again and again, and do not burn. Buildings should not be in line in the direction of the prevailing winds. How would a plan of this kind frustrate the work of an incendiary? Put in each corner of the back of each box-stall a hand grenade placed on a heat piece of sheet iron, the back of the iron against the back of the stall. Place back of each grenade a gun powder cartridge, connect the two cartridges with the back wall of the stall where an incendiary would operate by fuse. No sooner would a fire start than the quick fuse would burn to the cartridge, explode the hand grenade, throw the contents of the grenade into the burning stall. The report would arouse the watchman and attendants, and the gas from the exploded grenade would hold the flames in check until help arrived.

This is but a suggestion, if feasible it might be put in shape to do some good, and save the lives of those fleet servants which some of us so much love. P. J. SHAFTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th.

Among the recent arivals from Australia was Mr. Aitken, of Melbourne. This gentleman paid a visit to this office and expressed his regret at not meeting Mr. Simpson, for whom he brought a warm letter of introduction. Mr. Aitken is a great admirer of our trotters, and intends, during his travels through this country, to keep a look out for stallions of high degree. Mr. Aitkin is delighted with San Francisco, and regretted he could not accept the cordial invitation of the Executive Officers of the Blood Horse Association to attend the meeting commencing on Saturday, as on that day he proceeds on his way to England and the Continent, and thence will be homeward bound by the way of the Suez Canal.

Matt Storm left Pleasanton last week for New York, with Grover Cleveland, and in the same car was a consignment of trotters from the Pleasanton stock farm that will be included in the catalogue of the Second Kellogg Sale. Grover Cleveland, five years, is entered in the Brookdale with 105 pounds; in the Brooklyn with the same weight; in the Suburban with 103, and Sheepshead Bay handicap with 103. Matt possesses a good deal of confidence in his horse, which has been backed here to win a tidy sum by his many admirers, but Matt, who is very popular on our tracks, may regret leaving a solid business at his training grounds with only one string to his bow, when even that string is Grover Cleveland.

Applause has developed into a fine, speedy three-year-old. Mr. Fallon resolved to give him a trial last Thursday, and to avoid the touts, he brought out the horse to the Bay District track before daybreak. Applause, probably incensed at this new departure in training, jumped the fence, throwing Gallagher, his rider, with great violence and then started down town on a gambol, but was secured finally near Fourth and Townsend Streets. Gallagher was only badly shaken up, and the horse was returned uninjured after his hasty escapade.

H. L. Sanuels carried off the Southern California Derby last week with Ed McGinnis, and now makes a bold bid with the same nag for the Pacific Derby at the Blood Horse Meeting. Ed McGinnis is a fine colt by Grinstead, dam Jennie G., and he will probably make his first appearance to-day in the Tidal Stakes.

We regret to hear of the death of the imported horse Partisan, owned by Mr. L. U. Shippee, of Stockton. Partisan was a fine specimen of thoroughbred stock, and has carried off many premiums at the State and County fairs against all competitors.

Hon. J. T. Gregg, Secretary of the Oregon State Board of Agriculture, states that in the two-year-old Breeder's Stakes there are seventeen nominations; and four nominations in the two-year-old Breeders' Stake for runners.

Messrs. Killip & Co. announce for Thursday, May 3d, a sale at auction of twenty head of imported thoroughbred Holstein cattle, and thirty head of choice Durham dairy cows, and ten head of graded Jersey cows.

Alf Estill has been trained to go across country with the Toronto hounds, and his performance in the spring steeplechases will be watched with interest. He is now owned by Mr. J. Catton, of New York.

It is proposed to lay out a mile track at Woodland and to hold a county fair there. A number of influential men and enterprising breeders are taking an interest in the affair and ought to make it a success.

The late Milton H. Sanford wae once in the judges' stand at Saretoga, and a raio storm had arisen wetting the treck pretty smartly. Mr. Senford had occesion to croes the track, so he called to en attendant to go to hie stable and send his rubhers over. In a few minutee hack came the meesenger all ont of hreath and hlurted ont: "Here they are, Mr. Sanford." "Where?" ejaculated the now impatient turfman. "Down there," seid the now thoronghly confnsed attendant, and looking over the rail Mr. Sanford saw every one of his rubbers (stable boys) standing in a line with their hate off, and an expectant look on their honest feces. "Go hack to the stable, yon hlockheads," ehonted their employer, joining in the roar of langhter that went np from hie friende, and turning to the now frightened attendant he spoke, "Ruhhers—overshoes—gnms! Do yon nnderstand?" Bnt the man was gone before he had finished and in a trice the articles were forthcomiug.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

An article in a lete iseue of the Halifex *Chronicle* speaks in exceedingly complimentary terms of the character of the recent importation of Clydesdale and Cleveland Bay horees recently imported hy the Door Prairie Live-Stock Association of Indiana.

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successinl Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley. 2:20¼; Homestake (pacer), 2:16¾; Flora B., 2:33¾; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a ow mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle nnd flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands higb and weigha 1400 pounds. He is beyoud doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all hay, brown, or black iu color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund seivice money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18¾; Nerea, 2:23½; Bickford, 2:29½; Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippletou will make the season of 18-3 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morsehead proprietor, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Terms $50 for the Season, with the usual return privileges. Good pasture $3.00 per month.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular to

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,

10mr **Or H. FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma**

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

Spring Meeting 1888.

April 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards; maidens, if three years old, allowed 7 pounds, if fonr years old or upwards allowed 12 pounds. ONE MILE.

2.—CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. HALF A MILE Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

3.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second, for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three-year-olds allowed 5 pounds; if four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 ponnds. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

4.—THE TIDAL STAKES for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER. Closed Aug. 15, 1886.

SECOND DAY.

5.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Maidens, if three yeara old, allowed 5 pounds; of four years old allowed 10 pounds; if five years old or upwards allowed 15 pounds. MILE HEATS.

6.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds and upwards. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; 2 ponnds allowed for each $100 less down to $1,000; then 1 pound for each $100 less down to $300. Selling price to he stated through the entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

7.—THE VERNAL STAKES, for two-year-olds, $10 each, p p, with $300 added, second to receive $30. Winner of the California Stake on the first day to carry 3 pounds extra; horses starting in that race and not placed allowed 3 pounds. FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

8.—THE PACIFIC DERBY, for three-year-olds. ONE MILE AND A HALF. Closed Ang. 15, 1886.

THIRD DAY.

9.—SELLING PURSE $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. Conditions as in No. 6. ONE MILE.

10.—THE OANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. Closed Aug. 15, 1887.

11.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winners of any race at this meeting, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 pounda extra. THREE-QUARTER MILE HEATS.

12.—PURSE $500, of which $50 to second; for all ages; winner of the Tidal Stakes at the meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of the Pacific Derby 7 pounds extra; of both 10 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

FOURTH DAY.

13.—PURSE $100, of which $50 to the second, $25 to the third; for three-year-old fillies. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of two, 8 pounds extra. ONE MILE AND A SIXTEENTH.

14.—PURSE $400, of which $50 to the second, $25 to third; a handicap for two-year-olds. Declaration $5, to go to the racing fund. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M. Declarations due at 6 P. M. the eame day. SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

15.—PURSE $350, of which $50 to secoud. Ownera' handicap for horses that have started and not won at this meeting. Entries close with the Secretary, or through the entry box at the track at 6 P. M. the day before the race. Weights to be carried must be given with the entry. Winnera of Nos. 14 and 15, if entered in this race, may be withdrawn without penalty. ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

16.—PURSE $750, for all ages; entrance, $25 each from starters. Starting money divided 70 per cent to the second, and 30 per cent. to the third horse. Declarations $15, to go to the racing fund. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds 108 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards 113 pounds. Sex allowances. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Entries close Thursday, March 15, 1888.

D. McCLURE, President.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary, 313 Bush Street, San Francisco. 25fe

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According to the *Breeders' Gazette* Sudie D., the yeerling filly that had the best record for a trotter of her age until Norlaine went a mile in 2:31½, will be taken to Californie next fall with the intention of getting a rece with Norlaine shonld Senetor Stenford desire to test the merite of his filly in that menner. It is well known thet he will not match his colts, hut hes no objections to entering them in stakes, so that if some California treck will give a suitable pnrse theie is little doubt that a race could he arranged. Among horsemen the impression is that Norlaine ie distinctly the superior of Sudie D., and a race between them wonld be regarded es an almost certain victory for the daughter of Electioneer. The fact that her dam, Elaine, had a record of 2:20 and at three years of ege heat all the records for trottere of her ege by doing a mile in 2:29, is a strong point with prectical men, for. they helieve that this kind will trein on end trot on.

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for a limited nnmber of mares at Pleeeanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme apeed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallaa and Director is 2:13¾, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breedera of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director. Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both aides were great prodncers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot ou the extreme outside of the track, and we believe be can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie O., Wilsou, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 10 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes nud purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started iua race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

We think the service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pasture unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next seasou free of charge, providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is alive. In case the stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refnnded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent.

11fe **Pleasanton.**

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. **Standard, No. 7868.**

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson. Oakland, California

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Brnce's American Stnd Book Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulara address,

fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUO is a rich browu horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form he was handled for a short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Young Molly by Budd Doble. Second dam Molly Trussell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, aeven years old, and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, bone and substance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle (record 2:31¼ in fourth heat), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms.

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,
Or MERRITT LOVE,
10mr **Sargent's Station, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a beat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W.T. Withers; foaled May 30, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Swaders' Cassius M. Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23¾; Durango, 2:23¾; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha Happy Thought, 2:22¼; Mambrino Boy, 2:26¼; J. B. Richardson, 2:26¼; Lottie K., 2:26¾; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19¼; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 31 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $50 season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE. Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands. weight about 1250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO	Whipple's Hambletonian. Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Guy Miller 861	Hambletonian 10. / Sharpless' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. / dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem	Tattler 300	Pilot Jr, 12. / Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief 11 / Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve marea besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc; second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5676.	Almont. Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian 10. / Katy Darling.
		dam by	Mambrino Chief 11. / By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
	Hortense	Messenger Duroc. Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31½ as a yearling.	
		Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained, but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri Good accomodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season, with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address. **WM. O'NEIL, Agent.**

18fe **Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.**

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 420 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 15, 1880, 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1075 lbs. He is a very highly formed horse, good bone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days track work, trotted his mile in 2:30, proving that he has the speed as well as the beauty of his sire.

Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam bay mare Gillispie, by Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Young Columbus; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:19½; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr. 2:19½, and he has also a large number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for the short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. Conde, the only one of Abbotsford's get that was ever systematically trained, made a record last season of 2:20 and 2:18¾ to pole. That this is not the limit of his speed is well known to all horsemen.

The dam of Abbotsford Jr. was a beautiful bay mare, 15¾ hands high, sired by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. are combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fe12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven yeare, hy Santa Clans, 2:17¾, dsm Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probebly cftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public petronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrsted by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those be got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed e mile in 2:40, half in 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35½. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31½.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57½, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, throughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31de **Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.**

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm. Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20½.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by Imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

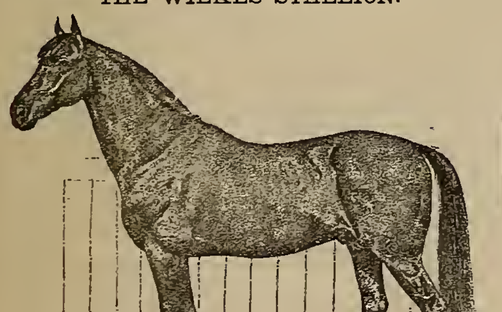
Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $ 0. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed. Good pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja28 **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE WILKES STALLION.



MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of One Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26½, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:36 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
11fe **Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alia, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, be the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½). by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorno, 2:18½:

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, be by Duroc, be by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868, recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead: 16 hands high, weight 1 160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood. Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

21de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951. This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 61; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326 g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 141; g g sire Herod g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported Augu 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KILLIP & CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track City.

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

By the great Almont (sire of Westmont 2:13¾, Puritan 2:16, Fanny Witherspoon 2:16¼ and 31 others with records better than 2:30, and grandsire of Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾) by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14) he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Alcona, dam by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼) the founder of the Mambrino Chief family. Alcona is a bright chestnut, 16¾ hands high, and weighs 1,300 lbs. His colts possess speed, style, finish and beauty, and if they don't trot fast, they command the highest price for carriage and general purpose horses. The following is a list of Alcona's colts sold untrained:

Alcona Jr., two-year-old	$1,200	Clay Duke, two-year-old	$500
Splitrock, two-year-old	500	Alcona Chief, two-year-old	350
—— weanling, 10 months old	260	Alcona Clay, four-year-old	1,000
Jordan Beauty, four-year-old	1,000	—— filly, two-year-old	400
Gregon Boy, three-year-old	1,000	—— colt, two-year-old	500

A total of $6,810 for ten colts, an average of $681 per head. It always pays to raise the best.

I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied that all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they all show speed and gameness of a high order. Alcona Jr. has shown trials in 2:27 with very little work, and quarters in 35 seconds. Clay Duke, by Alcona, trotted a public trial at Sacramento last fall, driven by his owner, in 2:32½ and he has never had regular training. Flora Bell, by Alcona, with a few months' training last summer, trotted a mile in 2:33. These colts will all trot down in the twenties next fall, barring accidents.

Terms: $35 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned next season free. Pasture $4 00 per month. Mares left at City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Alcona will make the season of 1888 at Napa, two days each week, balance of the time at Vineland Stables, one mile south of St. Helena. For extended pedigree and further information, send for circular.

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER, St. Helena.**

WILKES PASHA.

STANDARD, 2618.

Dark bay with white hind feet, 16½ hands high, bred by R. P. Pepper, of South Elk Horn Farm, Frankfort, Kentucky. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25¼, trial 2:17. He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20. First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24¾; Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30; second dam by Wilson's Snow Storm, sire of Jim Irving, 2:23; third dam by Paddie Burns, thoroughbred.

Onward's dam was Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Thorndale, 2:22½,) by Mambrino Chief. Dolly was one of the greatest speed producing brood-mares in the records. George Wilkes stands at the head of the list of sires of fast trotters with 61 performers with records of 2:30 or better, and the combination of these two great producers will breed on with absolute certainty.

WILKES PASHA will make the season of 1888 at the stables of the undersigned, at the Trancas Bridge, two miles north of Napa, on the Soda Spring Road.

Terms for the season ending July 1, 1888, $35 in U. S. gold coin.
Alfalfa pasturage $4 per month; natural grass $2:50 per month.
Every attention and care will be given to mares, but no liabilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

mr31 **P. O. Address, CHAS. SCOTT, Napa City, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

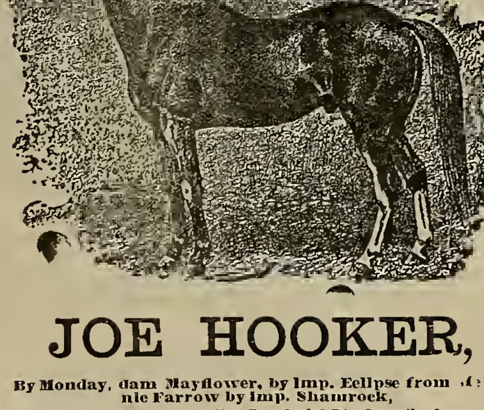
Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
7ja **Pleasanton, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse from Anie Farrow by Imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21¼, Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.
1lfe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16½ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer**.
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnete o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16½, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charley Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at $5 per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfillerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson,** BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself.

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31¾); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33¾; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¾; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¾) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31¾) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:21¾, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season, beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by Imp. Messenger) second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Gare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by Imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by Imp Messenger; third dam by Imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21¾.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½.
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam, Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

"Score up for the BLUE RIBBON MEETING."

DETROIT DRIVING CLUB.

Great Summer Trotting Meeting of 1888,

JULY 24th TO 28th.

FIVE DAYS. **$33,000.** FIFTEEN RACES.

Nominations to Close Tuesday, May 1, 1888.

The Detroit Driving Club makes the Following Announcement for its Summer Trotting Meeting of '88

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, JULY 24th.

No. 1—Three-minute Class..... ....Purse $2,000
No. 2—2:22 Class ....Purse 2,000
No. 3—2:25 Pacing Class .....Purse 2,000

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, JULY 25th.

No. 4—2:35 Class.....Purse $2,000
No. 5—2:18 Class .....Purse 2,000
No. 6—Open to all Pacers (except Johnston) .....Purse 2,000

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, JULY 26th.

No. 7—2:27 Class.....Purse $2,000
No 8—Open to all Trotters.....Purse 2,000

and stipulated by the club that if five or more horses with records (on day of race) of 2:17 or better shall enter and start, the club will add $2,500 without requiring additional sutrance, making the purse

A GRAND PRIZE OF $5,000.

No. 9—2:30 Pacing Class. ..... Purse $2,000

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, JULY 27th.

No. 10—2:40 Class.....Purse $2,000
No. 11—2:24 Class .....Purse 2,000
No. 12—2:20.....Purse 2,000

F FTH DAY—SATURDAY JULY 28th.

No. 13—2:30 Dlass.....Purse $,2000
No. 14—For Trotting Teams .....Purse 2,000

Nomination of subscribers to he made on the same day as other entries close, May 1, 1888, and on the same terms, 2½ per cent. entrance to accompany the nomination; 2½ per cent. on June 1, and 2½ per cent. on July 1, when the horses composing the teame must he named. The remaining 2½ per cent. the night before the race. Mile heats two in three.

No .15—2:18 Pacing Class.....Purse $2,000

CONDITIONS.

All the above purses (except Nos. 3, 6, 9 and 15, pacing) are for trotting and are all divided, 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second horse, 15 per cent. to the third horse, and 10 per cent. to fourth horse Mile heats best three in five, in harness, and to the rulee of the American Trotting Association, except as hereafter specified. Entries in all purses close on **Tuesday, May 1st, 1888.** Entrance fee 10 per cent of purse, as follows: 2½ per cent. cash, which must poeitively accompany the entry; 2½ per cent. on Friday, June 1st; and the remaining 5 per cent., from those who start, at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the race, at the Secretary's office, Campau Building, Detroit. No entry will be considered or accepted unlese the 2½ per cent cash accompanies the same, nor will any entry bs allowed to compete unless the second payment of 2½ per cent. is made or mailed on or before 11 o'clock P. M. of Friday, June 1st, 1888, and any entry on which the last payment of 5 per cent. is not paid at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the day set for the race shall he considered drawn, and will not he permitted to start, but no entry shall he held, or liable for any amount beyond the first payment of 2½ per cent., but failure to make either of the other paymente when due shall be considered a withdrawal, and will disqualify the entry for competing in the race. Horses are eligible to these races according to their records on May 1st, 1888, regardless of any record they may obtain after that date. No deviation from these rules or conditions will be allowed in any case or in any particular.

Especial attention ie called to Purse No. 8, free-for-all class: and to puree No. 14, for trotting teams, the conditions of each being so arrranged as to offer the largest inducements for the best horses in their respective classes. For further information, blanks, and in making entries, address

DANIEL J. CAMPAU, President.
Detroit Driving Club, Detroit, Mich.

Holstein Cattle

AT AUCITION.

Thursday May 3, 1888.

—AT 11 A. M., AT—

RAILROAD STABLES,

Cor. Steiner and Turk Sts., San Francisco,

—WILL BE OFFERED—

Twenty Head Imported Thoroughbred

HOLSTEIN CATLLE.

At same time and place will also he sold.

THIRTY HEAD CHOICE DURHAM DAIRY COWS,

And Ten Head Grade Jersey Cows.

KILLIP & CO.,

21ap2 **AUCTIONEERS.**

LELA S.,

THE PACER.

FOR SALE.

Record 2:31¾ as a trotter. Can pace in 2:20 easy. Has no record as a pacer.

For particulars address

W. O HATCH, 141 S Hill Street,
10mr **Los Angeles, Cal.**

FOR SALE.

—:o:—

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Pochs.

These are extra fine young mares of enperior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 ie in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information address

W. M. WILLIAMSON,
no27tf **San Jose, Cal.**

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

---

49 YEARLINGS

—AT—

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBRED YEARLINGS

Thursday, May 3d, 1888.

—The offering includes a—

SISTER TO FOXHALL,
BROTHER TO JENNIE T,
BROTHER TO FORDHAM.

Sisters to **Lizzie Dwyer, Vera, Favor,** and **Joe Cotton.**

—The get of—

KING ALFONSO, FALSETTO, LISBON, PAT MALLOY, and POWHATTAN.

For catalogue address **L. Brodhead, Agt.,**
Spring Station, Woodford Co., Ky.
24mr6 **A. J. ALEXANDER.**

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

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and others.

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Business College, 24 Post St

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The most popular school on the Coast
P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.
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DIXON Driving Park

ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING COLT STAKES,
FREE FOR ALL!
TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,
—IN THE—
LAST WEEK IN AUGUST,
1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Association has opened the following Colt Stakes for trotters and pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 must be paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $10 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $10, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be paid by 6 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $15 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olds and under. Entrance $50, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to be paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock M. on the day of the race. $20 added for each starer. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacers. Conditions same as for three-year-old trotters.

In all stakes failure to make paymente as they become due forfeits entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake to be divided as follows: 60 per cent. to winning colt, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If but twe start they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to second. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entries close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McFADYEN, President
J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. fe25

Runnymede & Coldstream

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

COMPRISING 42 HEAD,

Will he held at RACELAND, two miles from Paris, Ky., on Georgetown Turnpike.

SATURDAY, May 5, 1888, at 12 o'clock M,

These yearlings are sired by such stallions as Hindoo, Billet, Longfellow, Spendthrift, King Alfonso, Falsetto, Onondaga, Duke of Montrose and Powhattan

Paris ie accessible by railroad from all important points. A special train will leave Lexington at a convenient hour the morning of the sale, returning in the afternoon. Conveyances will be in attendance at Paris Depot to carry parties to and from the sale.

Terms of sale CASH.

The Lexington Spring races commence the following Monday, May 7th.

For catalogues apply at this office, or address

CLAY & WOODFORD, Paris, Ky
7ap4 Or **JNO. S. CLARK, Lexington, Ky**

Trotting Colt

STAKES,

Two and Three-Year-Old Stallions.

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it hae been decided to open two stakes for trotting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $100 each, in payments as follows: $25 **which must accompany** nomination on Saturday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to be beats of a mile, best three in five in harness, to be trotted on the day previous to the "National Stallion Stake," and on the track selected for the National to he decided upon. Should this day named be unfavorable, or the track not in good order on that day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set the day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving due notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of thie race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile, best two in three in harness, and with these exceptions to be the same in every reepect as the one before named. The added money shall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and this added money shall he divided, if both result in conteste, in the following proportion, viz., three-fifths to three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should one only be a contest and the other a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the etake that is trotted. Should both prove to be walk-overs, the expenses shall be born in proportion to the amounts in the hands of the Treasurer. Should there he differences of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall he final.

Address nominations to N. T. SMITH, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

mr31tf **N. T. SMITH,**
Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

FOR SALE

ORION.

Chestnut etellion, full brother to Overmen, 2:19¼, by Elmo, dem by McCracken's Black Hawk.

ORION ie 7 yeers old, 16½ hands high, very handeome end etylish, sound, well broken end gentle. He hae never been treined. Apply to

DR. E. L. MILLER.
fe18tf **355 Eleventh Street, S. F**

Right Here in California.

What Your Friends and Neighbors Say on a Matter of Vital Importance.

Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., daily receive. The subjoined unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness, and who would scorn to be a party to any deception. What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay, suicidal, to longer suffer when the means of recovery lie at your very door:

OAKLAND, Cal., (Attorney-at-Law, 957 Broadway), Dec. 20, 1887.—I have long used "Warner's Safe Cure" with good results, and am now using the same.

H. L. Adams

YOLO, Cal., Dec. 13, 1887.—My wife is using "Warner's Safe Cure" and says that it is doing her good.

Charles F. Brower

ALVISO, Cal., Jan. 6, 1888.—I use "Warner's Safe Cure" to keep well. I think it is a good medicine.

M. P. Caswell

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (723 Market Street,) Dec. 10, 1887.—We consider "Warner's Safe Remedies," valuable and would not be without them.

Harry B. Hamby

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (621 Montgomery Street.) Dec. 10, 1887.—I find "Warner's Safe Remedies" all that we could desire.

William R. Nelson

BALL'S FERRY, Cal., Jan. 4, 1888.—I am using "Warner's Safe Cure" for disease of the Kidneys and it is doing me good.

Edwin J. Barry

DANVILLE, Cal., (Real Estate and Business Agent) Dec. 8, 1887.—I have used some of "Warner's Safe Cure" and believe it to be a good remedy when faithfully used.

L. A. Shuey

CALPELLA, Cal., Jan. 15, 1888.—I am happy to state that I have used "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills" with the best results possible for deranged Kidneys and Liver. I continue to use "Warner's Safe Cure" although I feel well.

Edwin E. Webster

JACKSON, Cal., Sept. 28, 1887.—Last December one of my boys, aged 3½ years, was troubled with what seemed to be a bad cold. He grew worse and I called a doctor who called it Dropsy and began to treat my child for it. He continued to grow worse, and I got another doctor who analyzed his urine and pronounced it Bright's Disease in a bad form. All the doctors said my boy would die, and he looked as if he surely would. I began to give my boy "Warner's Safe Cure" without saying anything to the doctors. In three days his urine showed a change, and an analysis made three weeks later indicated a perfect condition of his urine. Every doctor who heard of his case said that he would die sure, but he took "Warner's Safe Cure" and is alive, if not well, which is more than could have been said if the doctors had been left to stuff him.

W. H. Vela

WEST BUTTE, Cal., Dec. 28, 1887.—My daughter has taken "Warner's Safe Cure" and received great benefit therefrom. I am never without it in my house.

Kate Ward

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Race Goods.

Largest and Best Stock on the Coast

J. O'KANE,

767 Market St., S. F.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

AGENTS FOR

KENNELL'S CYNTHIANA HORSE BOOTS,
J. H. FENTON'S CHICAGO SPECIALTIES,
DR. DIXON'S CONDITION POWDERS,
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

e624

Bay District ASSOIATION, Spring Meeting.

Saturday, May 12. Three min. Class...Purse $350.
Wednesday, May 16, 2:50 Class.....Purse $300.
Saturday, May 19....2:45 Class.....Purse $250.
Wednesday, May 23, 2:35 Class .....Purse $300.
Saturday, May 26,...2:20 Class .....Purse $600.

All trotting and pacing contests to be best three in five; five or more to enter, three or more to start. But the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. The Association also reserves the right to change the date set for any class during the meeting by giving timely notice of the same to persons interested.

Entrance fee ten per cent., to accompany the entry. Purses divided into 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., to first, second, third and fourth horse respectively.

Entries to close with the Secretary, Tuesday, May 1st, 1888.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Sec'y.
17mr 1435 California Street, S. F.

THE

Belle Meade

—SALE OF—

Yearlings

Will take place at Belle Meade Farm, near Nashville, Tenn.,

Friday, April 27, 1888,

Under the management of **Messrs. Bruce & Kidd**
P. C. KIDD, Auc'r.

The lot consists of 64 head, the get of Enquirer, Great Tom, Bramble, Luke Blackburn, Pleuipo, Vanderbilt and imp. Pizarro.

Sale will begin promptly at 11 A. M.

Terms of Sale Cash.

The animals offered are the produce of the thoroughbred mares of 1887. They are well grown and will be sold to the highest **Responsible Bidder, Without Reservation,** if in condition. No by bidding.

Belle Meade is six miles from Nashville, Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, and on the Richland turnpike. A special train will leave the Chattanooga depot on day of sale promptly at 9:30 A. M. and return to Nashville after the sale.

For Catalogues address
BRUCE & KIDD,
21mr **Lexington, Ky.**

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

HON. C. GREEN, Sacramento. HON. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
J. P. SARGENT, Esq., Sargents. HON. JOHN BOGGS Colusa.
HON. L. J. ROSE, Los Angeles. HON. A. WALRATH, Nevada.
J. B. HAGGIN, Esq., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

ond **KILLIP & CO.,** 22 Montgomery Street.

For Sale.

Lady Del Sur.

Standard and Registered.

I offer the above mare and her horse foal, dropped February 16th, by Antevolo, for sale. **Price for the two $1,500.**

LADY DEL SUR, chestnut mare, bred by L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., by Del Sur, foaled 1881.

First dam Cecilia Clark by Clark Chief; second dam by Captain Beard; third dam by imported Envoy; fourth dam by imported Tranby; fifth dam Lucilla by Trumpetor; sixth dam Lucy by Orphan, etc.

Her foal is bay, of good size and high form.

For further information address me, or **Jos. Cairn Simpson,** 2111 Adeline Street, Oakland.

B. C. WRIGHT,
10mrtf **Hopland, Mendocino Co., Cal.**

PETALUMA Colt Stakes, 1888.

To be trotted at the Fall Meeting of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association,

DISTRICT NO. 4.

OPEN TO ALL.

Yearling Stake—Free for all foals of 1887. Mile dash. Entrance $50, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 be paid on June 1st; $10 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. The winner takes all the stakes, less one entrance, which goes to the second colt.

Two-Year-Old Stake—Free for all foals of 1886. Mile and repeat. $60 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $20 be paid on June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. $250 added.

Three-Year-Old Stakes or Under—Free for all, mile and repeat. $60 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $20 be paid on June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. $250 added.

Four-Year-Old Stake or Under—Free for all, mile heats, best three in five. $60 entrance, of which $10 must accompany the nomination; $20 be paid on June 1st; $15 on July 15th, and $15 on August 17th. $250 added.

Stakes and added money in two, three and four-year-old stakes to be divided: 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third. If only two start they must contest for the stakes paid in and one-half of the added money, to be divided 66⅔ per cent to the first horse, and 33⅓ per cent. to the second. No added money paid for walk-over.

The following district colt stakes for colts owned in the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano since April 1, 1888:

Yearling Stake—For foals of 1887. Mile dash. $30 entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 be paid on June 1st, and $10 on July 16th. The winner takes all stakes, less one entrance, which goes to the second horse.

Two-Year-Olds—Mile and repeat. Purse of $200.

Three-Year Olds—Mile and repeat. Purse $250. Entrance fee 7½ per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations. Purses to be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

In all of the above stakes and purses five to enter and three to start. But the board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number. For a walk-over in any race, unless otherwise specified, a horse is only entitled to its own entrance and one-half of the paid up entrances of other horses.

A horse winning a race or stake is entitled to first money only except when distancing the field. Then to first and third moneys.

If in the opinion of the Judges any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the Judges.

Entries to close May 1, 1888, with the Secretary.
mr 24 **J. H. WHITE, President.**
W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. Box 289, Petaluma.

Spring Meeting

OAKLAND Trotting Park

Trotting and Racing.

—COMMENCING—

Wednesday, May 2d, and continuing four days.

First Day—Wednesday, May 2d.

Trotting—2:40 class. Purse $100.
Running—Five-eighths mile and repeat. Purse $100.

Thursday, May 3d.

Trotting—2:36 class. Purse $100.
Running—Three-quarters of a mile dash. Purse $100.

Friday, May 4th.

Trotting—2:30 class. Purse $150.
Running—One-half mile and repeat. Purse $100.

Saturday, May 5th.

Trotting—2:24 class. Purse $200.
Running—One and one-half mile dash. Purse $150.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five in harness; five or more to enter, and three to start. All running races three or more to enter, two to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse to accompany nominations.

American Association rules to govern.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
Entries close April 25th. Address
mr31 **J. D. MORRIS,**
Secretary Oakland Trotting Park, Oakland, Cal.

BLACK-BREASTED RED —AND— PIT GAME FOWLS.

From imported and premium stock. For size and beauty cannot be excelled in America. My B. B. Reds are extra large, and high station; the cocks weighing from eight to ten pounds and hens from six to eight pounds. The Pit games, "Black Hackles," are the best imported stock, and are warranted GAME to the core. Stags and pullets from the B. B. Reds at reasonable prices. Eggs in season, from either yard, $3 for 13, or $5 for 26. Address

28ja14 **F. P. LOWELL. Sacramento, Cal.**

EUREKA Jockey Club.

Inauguration of New Mile Track

—AT—

South Park, Eureka, Cal.

FOUR DAYS' RACING,

July 3d to 7th Inclusive.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 18th, 1888.

First Day—July 3, 1888.

1—RUNNING, Purse $300—Novelty Race—Free for all dash of one mile. First quarter $50, half $65, three-quarters $75, mile $110. All paid-up entries over four to be added and equally divided between each winner.

2—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three-minute class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $150; second to receive $75, and third to save entrance.

Second Day—July 4, 1888.

3—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $50 entrance, half forfeit, $200 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Mile and a quarter.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $25 entrance, half forfeit, $250 added; second to receive $75, third to save stakes. One-half mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING—Purse $600. Free for all. First horse $350, second $100, third $50.

Third Day—July 5, 1888.

6 RUNNING—Purse $150. Free for all. First horse $125, second $25. Six hundred yards.

7—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-olds bred in Humboldt County. $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake. Best two in three.

8—TROTTING—Purse $300. 2:40 class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $200, second $70, third $30.

Fourth Day—July 6, 1888.

9—RUNNING—Purse $270. Free for all. First horse to receive $200, second $ 0. Three-quarters of a mile.

10—RUNNING—Purse $250. Free for all. First horse to receive $300, second $50. One mile.

11—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three year-olds. For horses bred in Humboldt County. First horse to receive $125, second $50, third $25. Best two in three.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS

All trotting races are best three in five unless otherwise specified; four to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

In all races four or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in entries.

Entries in all races to close with the Secretary, Monday, June 18, 1888.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 8 P. M. Monday, June 18th, 1888, for the privilege of selling pools and running of the wheel of fortune, at the races to be given by the Eureka Jockey Club on July 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1888.

DANIEL MURPHY, President.
H. COHN, Secretary. 14ap

HIGH-CLASS

PEDIGREE STOCK

ESTABLISHED 1882.

We have for Private Sale selections of the following Stock, procured from the best studs of Great Britain, America and Australia.

ALL SUITABLE FOR HIGH-CLASS STUD PURPOSES

HORSES.
BLOOD, COACHERS, TROTTERS, ARABS, DRAUGHT, PONIES.

CATTLE.
DURHAMS, DEVONS, HEREFORDS, POLLED ANGUS, AYRSHIRES, JERSEYS.

PIGS.
IMPROVED BERKSHIRES, "MAGIE," POLAND CHINA, ESSEX, WHITE YORKSHIRE, &c.
ALL IMPORTED STOCK.

EXHIBITION POULTRY
Supplied to win in the keenest competition. Choice Varieties on hand and to arrive.

DOGS.
SPORTING and MISCELLANEOUS.

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PEDIGREE STOCK AGENTS,
106 PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES
Registered Cable Address "PEDIGREE."
mr24eow

DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate New Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Awarded the Highland and Agricultural Societies Medals for Horse Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology and Histology. The Williams' Prize, '84-'85, for highest works in professional examinations, and six first-class certificates of merit. Honorary Member Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association.

NEVADA STABLES,

MILROY & WALLIS Prop's.

1336 Market St. S. F., Bet. 7th and 8th. Telephone No. 3159

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From April 1, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	....Calistoga and Napa	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " " "	6:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Colfax	5:45 P M
10:30 A M	.....Hayw'ards and Niles	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*3:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton	*3:45 A M
7:00 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El..... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	6 15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton	*3:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	.....Ogden and East	12:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	.....Sacramento, via Benicia	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	..... " via Livermore	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " via Benicia	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia	12:45 P M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... "	*3:45 P M
8:00 P M	..... "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	.....Santa Barbara	12:15 P M
7:00 P M	.....	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore	5:45 P M
4:00 P M	..... " via Martinez	10:15 A M
8:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:30—9:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:30 P. M., inclusive, also at 8:00—9:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*12:00—7:00—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and EAST BERKELEY—*6:00—*8:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—6:55—8:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:55.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:21—5:51—†9:20)—*12:55—*3:20

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—9:58—10:58

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00.

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—7:15—9:15—11:15—†1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:16.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.

*Sundays excepted; †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by LICK OBSERVATORY.

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CHILD'S CARBOLCRYSTAL SHEEP DIP.

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SHEEP DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is absolutely non-poisonous.

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.

Price, $1.25 per gallon.

Special discounts and terms to agents and large consumers. For samples and other information apply to

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ANNUAL SALE

OF

Driving, Work, Draft and Saddle Horses.

—AND—

SHETLAND PONIES,

Being a draft from the Breeding Farms of

J. B. Haggin, Esq.,

—WILL TAKE PLACE ON—

Wednesday, May 2, '88,

At 10 A. M. at

RAILROAD STABLES,

Cor. Stetner and Turk Sts., San Francisco.

Horses may be seen on and after Saturday, April 28th.

Catalogues are being prepared.

KILLIP & CO.,

mr31 AUCTIONEERS.

'88 —FAIRLAWN— '88

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED,** and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters,** or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving,** can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and **the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

THE STALLIONS IN USE AT FAIRLAWN ARE

Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¾, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

Aberdeen (27).

Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19½; Modoc, 2:19½, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Alcoto (2518).

By Almont, dam Viola (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175).

By Almont, dam by Seotinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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Prize winners at all the fairs in California and the entire list of sweepstakes premiums at State Fair Sacramento, 1886.

Importations made direct from England every year from the most noted Breeders, selected from the best blood and most fashionable families of Dish faced Berkshires, regardless of cost, and all recorded in English and American Berkshire records.

Young pigs from these importations, male and female, from entirely different families for sale at reasonable prices, and every pig guaranteed. Address, 4feb52

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26fe3mo **Hollister, San Benito Co.**

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The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, rod trimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address.

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14ja **Post Mills, Vt.**

FOR SALE,

TROTTING BRED HORSES.

Harold Cossack 4402,

Sired by Don Cossack, first dam by Harold, second dam by Belmont, third dam by Mambrino Chief.

Harold Cossack is 3 years old, as handsome as a picture. Mahogony bay, heavy mane and tail, and a trotter. Also a yearling stud colt by Don Cossack, first dam Madam Bloodstone by Bacchus, sire of Jennie Holton, 2:22½; second dam by Green Mountain Morgan. This fellows is bay in color, large and rangey, and a very fine colt. His dam, Madame Bloodstone, is the dam of Dolly Bloodstone, record of 2:19½, made last fall after weaning a colt and with six weeks' handling.

NELLIE BLOODSTONE.

Bay mare, 7 years old, sired by Little Mc, he by old Eben Allen. First dam Madame Bloodstone, as above. Nellie has a colt by her side sired by Mt. Vernon (record 2:21) by Nutwood, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

KATE BLOODSTONE.

Black mare, 4 years old, sired by Stocking Chief, he by Clark Chief, he by Mambrino Chief, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack. First dam Madame Bloodstone. Will also sell Madame Bloodstone. She is sixteen years old and will drop a foal in May by Harold Cossack. She is a sure breeder, having missed but one season since she was four years old.

FILLET,

Bay mare, 10 years old, sired by Viscount, a son of Alexander's Abdallah. First dam Thoroughbred, registered. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED WING,

Bay mare, 6 years old, sired by Red Line. First dam Fillet, as above. Red Line by William Welch, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. First dam Jennie Clay by American Clay, a son of Strader's C. M. Clay. Red Line is standard bred and registered. Page 541, Third Vol., Wallace's Stud Book. Red Wing is stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED SILK,

Bay mare, 3 years old, by Red Line. First dam Silky by Chieftain, he by Iowa Tuckahoe, etc. Red Silk has colt by her side by Harold Cossack. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED QUEEN,

Two years old, by Red Line. First dam old Fannie, a thoroughbred. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

BROWN BESS.

Six years old, sired by Chieftain, as above. First dam Poughkeepsie Girl by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Brown Bess has colt by her side by Mt. Vernon, 2:21, by Nutwood. Stinted to Harold Cossack. Old Fannie (breeding unknown) a thoroughbred and a fine broodmare.

I will sell the above stock very cheap, as I have recently sold my ranch and want to close out my horses. Stock can be seen at Sacramento. Address

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24mr **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect April 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and San Mateo.....	2:30 P
†7:00 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and..... Menlo Park	5:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		†3:30 P
*5:10 P		4:36 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and.....	9:03 A
10:30 A	.....Principal Way Stations.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
8:30 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.....Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		†6:40 P
8:30 A	.....Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 P
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	6:40 A
8:30 A	.....Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	8:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M. Train.

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EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING; for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates.

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mor. Tkt
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	$1 00
Milbrae	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	1 00
Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	.....	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	.....	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	.....	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	.....	5 00
Lawrence	1 50	2 25	Monterey	.....	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station. No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

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TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

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RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

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AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge)

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Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN ORE0OBIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McNAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

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Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

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☞In order to guard against accidents to Dog while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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HORSE BOOTS,

Horse Clothing.

RACING MATERIAL

IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT

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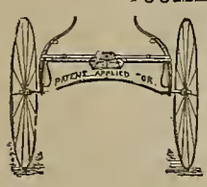
Horsemen Attention!

TOOMEY'S ROAD AND BREAK SULKY.



This vehicle is novel in appearance, but, like many other vehicles, it fills a want that has been needed for many years. It is simple in construction, light, strong and durable, and is just what a horseman wants to drive a colt and young horses. The horse can be hitched nearly as close as in the Track Sulky, and it is easier getting off and on.

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AT PHIL DALY'S HANDICAP PIGEON SHOOT, at Long Branch, Feb. 14 and 15, 1888, The Parker won first and third prizes, taking $1,200 out of the $1,500 cash prizes, beating such shooters as C. W Budd, W. C. Graham (England), Frank Kleintz, Fred Erb Jr., and many others. "Hurrah for the United States, because the first and third prizes were won over foreign makes by The Parker Gun."—N. Y. WORLD.

AT SEATTLE, W. T., June 9, 10 and 11, 1887, the leading prizes and best average were won with a Parker.

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☞ For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported the only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

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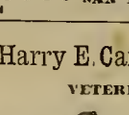

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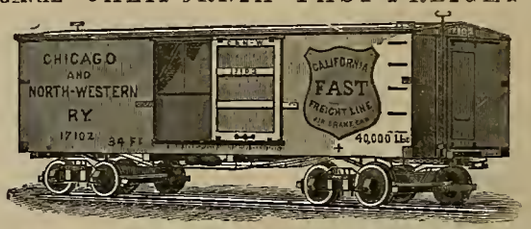

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L. C. SMITH' Top Action, Double Cross-Bolted

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No 10 Gauge 8 1-2 to 11 lbs.
No. 12 Gauge 7 1-2 to 9 1-2 lbs.
WEIGHTS.

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A Demonstration of the Shooting Qualities of the "L. C. Smith" Gun.

At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($3,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

L. C. SMITH.

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RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Sensation (317 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Nancy in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $30. Rush T. is a dog of good size, good markings, rare form, excellent temper, high courage and marked field instinct. In breeding he has no superior. His sire was a grand fielder and a bench winner. His dam is a winner on the bench and an uncommonly good field performer. The kennel is breeding Irish red setters of unexceptionable strains. A. B. TRUMAN.

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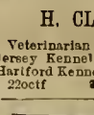

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SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Notes and Comments.

Mr. B. C. Holly is very proud of Fusilade's Last, and calls her "a great little filly." When she finished close up to Sid, the winner of a purse at the Bay District Spring Meeting, Mr. Holly showed his delight in the old-fashioned racing style by throwing his hat high in the air. This custom is still preserved during the great events on the English tracks, so that at the finish of the Derby hundreds of hats may be seen whirling aloft amid countless hovering pigeons that are let loose to carry the news to places far distant from a telegraph office. This reminded me of an incident in my early racing days when a friend, who had recently arrived from Australia, accompanied me to see the Oaks run. He was a great admirer of a fine thoroughbred, and a good judge of form, so he was lucky enough to land a hundred on the two first races. He had heard a great deal about the expertness of the English pickpocket, so he placed the crisp new bank of England notes under the lining of his hat and then proceeded to back Brown Duchess for the great event of the day. The mare was not much thought of, so the tempting odds of 16 to 1 could be freely obtained about her chances, and my friend invested £20 at those rates. Brown Duchess won in a canter, and the Australian, in the exuberance of his delight, sent his hat whirling around, then another spectator caught it on the bound and threw it on to the course, where it was made a football of and finally was lost to view. Just then the Australian remembered that the notes were within the lining, and with a sorrowful mien he reported the matter to the police, offering a reward for the recovery of the battered but valuable tile. All in vain, so he had to deduct the loss from the grand Duchess' winnings. I have often wondered in whose possession the hat ultimately came, and whether the £100 notes were ever discovered.

The old English adage, "It never rains but it pours," often comes true in racing matters. Such was the case with the Rancho del Paso contingent at the Blood Horse meeting, and similar incidents occurred recently on the English turf in connection with the Duke of Portland's stable. His grace, who is in possession of an income of about £100,000 a year, won the Spring at Leicester, the most valuable two-year-old stake on record. The Portland Plate is worth £7,000, of which £6,000 to the winner, £50 each, play or pay, five furlongs straight, 112 subscribers. This stake was won by Donovan; a son of Galopin, dam Mowerine, belonging to the Duke of Portland, and now the same nobleman has carried off the Two Thousand Guineas, the first three-year-old classic event of the season. The great favorite for the race was Sir F. Johnstone's Friar Balsam, but he ran unplaced, the winner being Ayrshire with his stable companion Johnny Morgan in the second position. Ayrshire was second favorite in the betting on his public form. He is a bay colt by Hampton, out of Atlanta, she by Galopin, and was bred by the Duke of Portland. Last year he won the Home-Bred Two-year-old Foal Stakes at Stockbridge, the Royal Plate at Windsor, the Chesterfield Stakes at Newmarket, the Prince of Wales' Stake at Goodwood, the Champagne Stake at Doncaster, the combined value of which was £6,565. His defeats included the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester by Briarroot and the New Stakes at Ascot by Friar's Balsam. Now, of course, he will be a great favorite for the Derby, and it is likely that the Duke of Portland will carry off "the Blue Riband of the Turf" at the first time of asking. Good speed, good form and good luck make up a combination that often makes a stable almost invincible for a time.

The Portland Stakes were timed in 1:11 2-5, and the pace is reported as being good from the start. The course has a slight ascent for a considerable distance from the starting post, then level for a couple of hundred yards, again an incline to opposite the stand, finishing on the level.

Each of the three horses placed for the Portland Stakes—Donovan, El Dorado and Your Grace—were home-bred. Of those unplaced Gay Hampton cost 3,000 guineas, the North Star colt 500, Parvenu 480, Spoletta 350, L'Avare 260, Netty 175 and Satyr 100 guineas. The "tips" which pointed to the success of Donovan for the Portland Stakes included the coincidence that the paddock ticket at Leicester was printed in the colors of the Duke of Portland with the word "Donovan" across it, while the title of the race and its relations with Donovan included the fact that Donovan's dam Mowerina won the Portland Plate at Doncaster in 1881 and his sister, Modwena, the same race in 1886. The Duke of Portland was not present at Leicester to witness the success of Donovan. He was in Scotland, salmon fishing, where his Grace cared the more for a good catch than for the mere trifle of $30,000 he won on Donovan.

So another Derby winner, Macaroni, has gone the way of all flesh. He was bred by the then Marquis of Westminster, and was by Sweetmeat, out of Jocose, by Pantaloon. In 1863 he won the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby. Macaroni's Derby is remembered as one of the most sensational and desperate in the history of that great event. Thirty-two started, and the favorite was Lord Clifden, who had won all his races as a two-year-old and was regarded as the *beau ideal* of a race-horse. It was ten to 1 against Macaroni. The race was a killing one, Challoner on Macaroni and Fordham on Lord Clifden, riding one of the most punishing finishes ever seen in England, and Macaroni won by a head in the last stride. People have never ceased to talk about the race; and although the English are the last of all people to question the decision of the constituted authorities, the Macaroni–Lord Clifden finish is still spoken of, and many there are who claim that the judge placed the horses wrong. As a stallion Macaroni had fair success. His daughter, Spinaway, won the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks in 1875; Camelia, another daughter, won the One Thousand and ran a dead heat with Enguerrande for the Oaks in 1876, they dividing the stakes; while Bonnie Jeane won the Oaks in 1883, and a son, Macgregor, won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1870. Macaroon, by Macaroni, out of Songstress, by Chanticleer, was imported to this country by Mr. D. D. Withers. In England, as also in this country, there exists a prejudice against the Sweetmeat cross; it is considered as a soft spot in a pedigree. Race horses come in all shapes and forms, and perhaps some day the descendants of Sweetmeat will revindicate their positions in the front rank of English racers, as Ormonde did, who was the son of the famous mare Lily Agnes whose sire was Macaroni.

A curious case, and one that is difficult to decide, was recently brought up for consideration before the English Jockey Club. In an important race the jockey, one of the favorites, was seen to ease his horse at the most critical point, and was consequently hissed and jeered at on his return to the weighing-rooms. The matter was referred to the Stewards who, on interrogating the jockey in regard to the matter, he replied that from experience he knew that the horse, by his action, was either lame or that he had twisted a plate, and rather than to destroy the horse's career on the turf he had pulled him up. On investigation it was found that the jockey was correct in his judgment as to the twisting of the plate, but he nevertheless was reprimanded for pulling up the horse, so the owner appealed to the Jockey Club for a vindication of his jockey's riding. It will be remembered that a similar accident occurred to Longfellow in the great cup race at Saratoga, in which he was beaten by Harry Bassett. Longfellow was a crack at all distances, but a cup course especially suited his long and telling stride. In 1871, as a four-year-old, he won the Monmouth Cup, beating Helmbold, as also the Saratoga Cup, with Kingfisher second. In the following year the two famous racers Longfellow and Bessett, representing the East and West, met together in the Monmouth Cup at Monmouth Park, and Bassett was defeated. A short time afterwards the two horses met again in the Saratoga Cup amid an excited mass of spectators, rivaling the memorable match between Voltigeur and the Flying Dutchman in the old country. The race was run from post to finish, but at the head of the stretch Longfellow was seen to falter, and thence to the wire his stride was shortened and labored in its action. Harry Bassett was greeted with hearty applause on his victory, while Longfellow pulled up dead lame from the effects of a twisted plate, and had to be retired permenently from the turf. Now the same question arose as in England. Was the jockey justified in pulling up Longfellow when he felt and was convinced that the horse was disabled? Mr. Harper stood by his rider and stated that he would rather have seen the horse drop dead on the track than have given rise to unjust suspicions about Longfellow having been pulled in the race. Taken altogether it is a difficult matter for a correct decision.

Eastern Racing Notes.

The summer season may be said to open in the East with the Nashville and Washington meetings. In both cities the attendance has shown a favorable increase on that of the previous year, while the racing has been of an excellent character. The Troubador Stakes at Nashville, a mile and an eighth, will rate as one of the sensational events of the year, as shown in the description of the finish as follows:

At the head of the stretch Cruiser led a length, Emperor of Norfolk having Terra Cotta at his saddle skirts, and Murphy was coming fast from the rear with Volante, the others being beaten at the starting point in the meteoric time of 1:40¾ for the mile. Cruiser and Emperor of Norfolk were on nearly even terms, but then Cruiser made a fresh burst of speed, his advantage in weights, no doubt, serving him, and drawing away in the run home, won cleverly by fully two lengths. Emperor of Norfolk was only half a length ahead of his stable companion Volante, who had Terra Cotta's head on his flank. The finish between these three was very exciting. When the time, 1:53¼, was hung out there was great cheering, the people seeming to realize that they had seen the best race at the distance ever made in America. The poole rated Macbeth at $250; Terra Cotta $225; Badge $200; Cruiser $165; Baldwin's pair (Volante and Emperor of Norfolk), $160; Paragon, $80; the field, $95.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* thus writes on the subject of the Baldwin Stable: "A very lengthy black colt, standing every inch of sixteen hands, Wonderland looks like a race horse certain, but perhaps will need more time for his big frame to fill out and mature. His full brother, Volante, who is scant fifteen and a half, is dwarfed alongside of this three-year-old, but the latter is naturally not so powerfully muscled and quartered as Volante. Wonderland is likely to make his turf debut in the Derby, and if Prince Charlie does well he will also be started.

The colt I also saw work this morning in company with Volante and Emperor of Norfolk. The trio were sent a mile and a quarter in 2:14¼, last mile in 1:47, and all did it well except Prince Charlie, the Derby colt, who pulled up quite lame. He may do for the Derby, but I doubt it very much. While a grand youngster in size, nearly as large as Wonderland, and more powerful-looking, Prince Charlie's feet look hardly equal to the strain of supporting such a big frame, and that he will get a mile and a half comfortably also needs to be demonstrated. He is fast beyond a doubt, but probably not a stayer. The best work by any of the entire party, sixteen of whom I saw work, was by Estrella, Laredo and McCarthy's Lost, who did a mile in 1:44 on nearly even terms from start to finish. Of the others out, Loe Augelee and Grisette worked in 1:45½, and the others did nothing special. They were Malaria, Puente, California, and the two-year-olds Lida and Caliente.

It is reported that Longfellow will be kept as a private stallion after this season. Mr. Harper has realized $70,000 from his public services, and his get have won $471,145 on the turf.

The Missouri *Republican* states that Harry Wilkes, 2:13½; Gossip Jr., 2:14, and Rosalind Wilkes, 2:18½, will be conditioned at Sire Bros.' track, near Morristown, N. J. Their first appearance in public will, in all probability, be at St. Paul in July. It has been decided that Frank Van Ness will have their stable. He will leave San Francisco for the East about May 1, and will, in all probability, bring the gallop[illegible] which he is interested with him.

The Blood Horse Meeting.

Third Day.

The weather wss more propitious on the third day of the meeting, but the nsnsl trade wind came np in the sfternoon, to the discomfort of the msny ladies who were present. The first rsce wss a selling purse for all ages, one mile, for which, as nsual during the meeting, the Rsncho del Paso representative Pancho was a great favorite, selling more than ever agsinst a field of seven good horses. There wss grest delsy at the post, owing to the staying qualities of Avondsle, who stayed far behind at every hreak-away, and finally she was nearly left at the post. Idalene Cottou made the rnnning, as nsual, with Oro at her heels, hnt on the last turn Pancho moved up and won in a hsndy manner in 1:43¼, with Peregrine in the plsce position.

The second event wos the Gano Stakes, for two-year-olds, three-qnarters of a mile, for which out of the fifty-three originol entries there were but eight who sported silk for victory. Raport had spoken highly of Sonoma, a fine filly hred hy Colonel Thornton, who, with So So, made the Haggin stahle again a hot favorite. There was again some trouhle in marshalling the impetuous yonngsters in a line, hut when the flag fell McCarty's colors flashed to the front, almost flanked hy those of Sonoma, while the others were closing in the rack. On the tarn to the straight there wos a momentsry confusion, and Gertrude McCarty was seen to fall to the rear while Sonoma came on, and being joined hy So So they raced home together, the former coming in first hy nearly hslf a length, in 1:14¾. On retnrning to scsle, Navice lodged a complaint that Gertrade McCarthy had heen fouled on the tnrn hy Winchell on Sonoma, and after hearing the evidence of the various riders the claim wss admitted and the race wos given to So So, with a desd heat between Floodtide and Philander for third position. This decision gave rise to msny hested discussions, as the hackers of the dead hesters cloimed that they were entitled to the race under Rule 72 of the Association, which states that "When a horse is disqualified nnder these rules, (relating to foul riding) every horse in the race helonging wholly or in part to the same owner is also disqualified." On the other hand it wss stated that although Sonoma was entered on the programme as helonging to Mr. Haggin, racing in his colors and sold together in the pools, the filly in foct helouged to Colonel Thornton, snd was nomiuated in the stake hy that gentleman. The owner of Floodtide, Mr. Porter Ashe, protested on the above grounds against the payment of the stakes to Mr. Haggin, and probably the matter will he investigated. The judges also aononnced that this event in futnre shall he called the So So Stake, as Gano's time, 1:15, at the distance was reduced to 1:14¾, hut douhta were expressed as to whether any official time was taken on the second horse in the race.

Next on the programme was a parse of $350 for all ages, heats of three-qoarters of a mile, in which it was again regarded aa a certainty for Haggin's mare Kathleen, while a few fielders indnlged their fancies in Edelweiss or Notidle, or went dead against the favorite in the aaction pools. The race was almoat altogether betweeu Kathleen aud Notidle, the former winning the first heat after a dashing finish with Notidle and Sid, the latter two finally making a dead heat for second position. In the next heat Notidle made a still hetter run, as racing along the home stretch he kept at the mare's hind qaartera, and coming with a rush heat her hy a length amid mnch excitement. In the run off between the two Kathleen gradually gained a slight advaatage, and finally won the deciding heat.

The fonrth race was a mile and three eighths, for all ages, for which the Rancho del Paso was again in demand with Tennyson, hnt this time there wera some racers engaged, such as Peel from Palo Alto, C. H. Todd the winner of the American Derhy, and especially Trihoulet in the Maltese Villa stable, who would he likely to run the son of Longfellow a good, fast race, and they were sll hacked hy their admirers. It was a good stsrt—Adeline dashing off in the lead passing under the wire for the first time a length ahead of Trihoulet, the four others hunched together, while Fusilade's Last wss far in the rear. On rscing around the turna the horses kept varying their positions, hut finally it was left for o trial of speed hetween the favorite Trihoulet, Peel and C. H. Todd, resulting, after a punishing finish, in favor of Trihonlet hy nearly a length from Kathleen, with Peel an excellent third, he heing closely lapped hy C. H. Todd. The time, 2:21½, is the hest on record, heating that of Uncas made at Sheepshead Bay in 1880, 2:21¾ as a four-year-old with 104 pounds, and this is a far greater performance as Trihoalet at the same age carried 117 pounds. The Haggin spell was hroken at lsst, mnch to the delight of those who invariahly go against the favorite.

The final race was a mile and an eighth, welter weights, for which the talent chose Black Pilot as the winner, the others being also pretty well hacked in the hetting. It was a very close affair, finishing in favor of Black Pilot hy more than an open length from Elwood, amid a ronnd of cheers that greeted the three riders in their desperate efforts to achieve the last victory of the day.

Bay District Track.—Selling purse $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed to each $100 less down to $1,000; then one pound each for $100 less down to $300. Selling price to he stated through the entry box at 6 P. M., the day before the race. One mile.
J. B. Haggin's ch c Pancho by King Alfonso—Penumbra, 3, 87 lbs.; $900 .... Casey 1
W. M. Murry's ch c Peregrine by Joe Hooker or Jumbo, 3, 95 lbs.; $1,200 .... Navice 2
Maltese Villa Stable's ch f Idalene Cotton by Jim Brown—Lizzie P., 4, 102 lbs.; $1,100 3

The following also ran unplaced: Black Pilot, aged, 108 pounds, Hill; Oro, 4, 109 pounds, Howson; Katie A., 5, 101 pounds, O. Dennison; Hamlet, 3, 102 pounds, Hazlitt; Avoudale, 6, 105 pounds, Hamilton.

Time, 1:43.

Book bets: 1 to 2 Pancho; 8 to 1 each Oro, Idaleue Cotton and Avondale; 6 to 1 Peregrine; 10 to 1 each Hamlet and Katie A.; 25 to 1 Black Pilot.

Auction pools: Pancho $100; Peregrine $30, field $35. Mutuels paid $9.45.

Second Race.—The Gano Stakes—For two-year-olds (foals of 1885); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out on or before January 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $500 added; second horse to receive $100, third to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. Closed August 15, 1887, with 53 entries, of which 12 declared out. Three-quarters of a mile.
J. B. Haggin's ch g So So by Longfield—Sweetbriar, 107 lbs. .... Hamilton 1
George Hearst's ch c Philander by Wildidle—Precious, 110 lbs. .... Hennessy 0
Maltese Villa Stable's b c Flood Tide by Flood—Lady Evangeline, 110 lbs. .... Kelly 0

Sonoma came in first, but was disqualified for foul riding, and the following ran unplaced: Robin Hood, 110 pounds, Ross; Gertrude McCarty, 107 pounds, Navice; Sorento, 110 pounds, D. Dennison; Bronco, 110 pounds, Flowers.

Book bets: 2 to 5 Haggin's pair So So and Sonoma; 4 to 1 Philander; 5 to 1 Sorento and Gertrude Mc coupled; 8 to 1 Fusilade's Last; 10 to 1 each Bronco and Robin Hood.

Time, 1:14¾.

Auction pools: Haggin $100, field $45. Mutuels paid $6.75.

Third Race.—Purse $350, of which $50 to second. For all ages. Winner of any race at this meeting, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile heats.
J. B. Haggin's b f Kathleen by imp. Hurrah, dam Kitty Clark, 3, 96 pounds .... Winchell 1 2 1
W. L. Appleby's ch m Notidle by Wildidle, dam Bonanza, 4, 107 pounds .... Hitchcock 0 1 2
B. C. Holly's br c Sid by Siddartha, dam Vestella, 3, 97 pounds .... Hazlitt 0 3 dr
G. W. Traherne's ch f Blue Bonnet by Joe Hooker, dam Kate Carson, 4, 107 pounds .... D. Dennison 4 4 dr
McCarty Bros.' b g King Alfred by King Alfonso, dam Flash, 3, 98 pounds .... Lear 4 4 dr
Mr. S. B. Wolfskill's b m Edelweiss by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone, 110 pounds .... O'Neil 5 5 dr

Time, 1:15, 1:16, 1:17¼.

Book betting: 2 to 5 Kathleen; 3 to 1 Notidle; 4 to 1 Sid; 5 to 1 Edelweiss; 15 to 1 Blue Bonnet; 40 to 1 King Alfred.

Auction pools: Kathleen $150, Edelweiss $40, field $30

After first heat—Books: 1 to 6 Kathleen, 12 to 1 each Sid and Edelweiss.

Auction pools: Kathleen $50, field $10.

On deciding heat: $100 to $40 on Kathleen. Mutuels paid $6.75, $8.20, $7.35.

Fourth Race—Purse $500, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Winner of the Tidal Stakes at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of the Pacific Derby 7 pounds extra; of both 10 pounds extra. One mile and three-eighths.
Maltese Villa Stable's b h Triboulet by King Ban—Herzegovina, 4, 117 lbs .... Kelly 1
J. B. Haggin's br c Tennyson by Longfellow—Lucy Jackson, 3, 102 lbs .... Winchell 3
Palo Alto's b c Peel by Monday—Precious, 3, 102 lbs .... O'Hara 3

The following ran unplaced: Daisy D., 5, 116 pounds, O'Brien; Fusilade's Last, 3, 97 pounds, Hazlitt; C. H. Todd, 4, 117 pounds, Appleby; Adeline, 4, 112 pounds, D. Dennison.

Time, 2:21½.

In the books: 3 to 5 Tennyson; 2 to 1 Triboulet; 6 to 1 Todd; 8 to 1 Peel; 25 to 1 Fusilade's Last; 30 to 1 Adeline; 40 to 1 Daisy D.

Auction pools: Tennyson $200; Triboulet $110, $45 Peel, $40 Todd, $12 for the field. Mutuels paid $18.65.

Fifth Race.—Purse $200, $50 to the second. Welter weights. A mile and an eighth.
B. W. Leven's blk g Black Pilot, aged, 146 pounds .... Stover 1
Maltese Villa Stable's ch c Elwood, 4, 142 pounds .... Johnson 2
McCarty Bros.' ch g Tom Daly, 5, 145 pounds .... Esterbrook 4
Van Ness & Milroy's b c Bolero, 3, 130 pounds .... Bayliss 0

Time, 2:01.

Book bets: 4 to 5 Black Pilot; 2 to 1 Elwood; 5 to 1 Tom Daly; 12 to 1 Bolero.

Auction pools: Pilot $40; Elwood $25; field $3. Mutuels pools paid $8.30.

Fourth Day.

The final day of the regular spring meeting of the Blood-Horse Association was a great sncoess in every way. The attendance was very lsrge, all the five events were well contested, and the long line of success that has heen shown hy the favorites was broken yesterday in two instances, so that the fielders had a chance of recouping themselves on their losses of the previous days. There waa a great deal of speculation in the auction and mutuel pools, while the hookmakers were liberally patronized.

For the first race, a purse of $400, for two-year-old fillies, a mile and a sixteenth. Mr. Haggin's Bas Bleu was considered such "a marvel" that very little speculation was indulged in on the result. The send-off waa on pretty even terms. Serpolette heing the first to show in front, she holding the lead to the half-mile post, with Susie S. close up and Bas Bleu within easy striking distance, while Carmen at that point appeared to have had enongh of the contest. On the upper turn Serpolette had pumped herself out and the run home was altogether between Susie S. and Bas Bleu, the latter winning hy a scant half length in 1:52¼, Carmen heing a fair third.

The second race was a handicap purse of $400, for two-year-old, seven-eighths of a mile, for which again the first choice was furnished hy the Rancho del Paso, with Jubilee and Sonoma. Again it was a pretty fair send-off, Cassandra heing quickest on her feet, with Harry Mc and Telish hoth racing to wrest the lead from her. On the last turn Harry showed signals of distress, so falling back he surrendered the contest to Sonoma and Jubilee, who finished first and second in the order mentioned, with Cassandra in the third position, the time heing 1:29¼. Still another victory for the orange and blue, so the owners of racers all hegan to despair of taking a solitary trick during the meeting.

The third race was a purse of $350, owners to handicap their own horses, for starters, hnt non-winners during the meeting; a mile and an eighth. For this there was a fine field of ten horses, and seemingly all the owners in the handicapping had striven to get as near to feather-weight aa was possible for their riders. So much so was this the case that the owners of Daisy D. and McGinnis conld not comply with the rules that prescribed the overweight to five pounds. The clerk of the scales so informed Winchell, who tried to weigh in 6½ overweight, and referred him, aa also the rider of Daisy D., to the president. Mr. McClure gave the needed permission, and announced the fact from the stand. Winchell imparted this information to the clerk of the scales, hnt unfortunately in the Haggin colors, and was so hooked. This error was quickly remedied when McGinnis was seen to he at the post, and it never would have occurred had the clerk of the scales insisted on Winchell heing weighed in his proper colors. When the flag fell Notidle was the first to show her colors to the fore, hut she was not long left in possession, as Todd and Fusilade's Last hoth moved up to her on the hack stretch. Soon the pace told on Notidle, and she resigned her position to Fusilade's Last and Todd, with Loveknot and McGinnis moving up, so that when the four turned into the straight it wsa difficult to judge from the press stand which one had the advantage. There was intense excitement among the spectators as the quartet dashed past the grand stand, and shouts arose from the fielders aa Winchell and McGinnis at last hroke the Haggin spell, Loveknot second, Todd heing a good third, while the time was 1:55.

The fourth race gave rise to the most important speculation of the day, it heing a purse of $750, for all ages, a mile and three-quarters. For this the Haggin pair Phantom and Kathleen were again counted as first choice. The pencilers were very husy in posting and changing their odds, hut there waa a steady inflow of cash into their coffers on the chances of Canny Scot, Hermes end Adeline, as it was thought that a dash of a mile and three-quarters wsa rather too long a distance for three-year-olds to run at this early stage of the season. At the drop of the flag Black Pilot and Laura made the running, hut the former soon resigned the lead, Canny Scot taking his place. On the second run down the hack stretch Hermes moved up and looked very formidable and the finish between him and Canny Scot elicited shouts of enthusiasm, the Scot winning finally hy a short half length in 3:03, with Laura a good third. Adeline was badly cut down, and it is feared that her career on the turf is at an end.

The three-quarters of a mile race was a purse of $350 for all ages. Loveknot had heen a great favorite, hut the form she had shown in the third race did not prepossess the backers of the stable in her favor, the more so as the filly did not cool off well after that event. It was owing to these circumstonces that Peregrine was made first choice at $100 against $45 for Loveknot, $18 for Mart Gibson, and $55 for the field, in which were Applause, Avondale and Tom Daly, with hook odds in the same ratio. For the reasons above cited, Albert Cooper desired to draw Loveknot, hut as she had heen listed on the official board as a starter, this was in defiance of the racing rules, and President McClure so announced.

After some delay the horses were started on their journey, with Avondale and Applause making the pace, hnt on the home stretch Peregrine and Loveknot passed them hoth, the former winning a clever race from Loveknot, with a dead heat for third position hetween Applause and Mart Gibson.

Bay District Track, April 28th.—Purse $400, of which $50 to the second horse, $25 to the third. For three-year-old fillies. Winner of any three-year-old race at the meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; of two, 8 pounds extra. One mile and a sixteenth.
J. B. Haggin's b f Bas Bleu by Duke of Magenta, dam Blue Stocking, 113 pounds .... Hamilton 1
A. Y. Stephenson's ch f Susie S. by Marmaduke, dam Pirouette .... D. Dennison 2
W. L. Appleby's ch f Carmen by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, 113 pounds .... Kelly 3
Owen Brothers' ch f Serpolette by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn, 113 pounds .... Howson 0

Time, 1:52¼.

Book odds: Bas Bleu 2 to 5; Carmen 3½ to 1; Serpolette 25 to 1; Susie S. 30 to 1; field 3 to 1.

Auction pools: Bas Bleu $25; Carmen $5; field $2. Paris mutuels paid $5.85.

Second Race—Purse $400; a handicap for two-year-olds. Seven-eighths of a mile.
J. B. Haggin's ch f Sonoma by Longfield—Carrie C., 112 .... Hamilton 1
J. B. Haggin's b g Jubilee by Kyrle Daly—Joy, 95 .... Winchell 2
B. C. Holly's br f Cassandra by Kyrle Daly—Chiquita, 100 .... Hazlitt 3

The following ran unplaced: Tiburon, 95 pounds, Navice; Harry Mc, 100 pounds, Pearce; Telish, 95 pounds, Flowers.

Time, 1:29¼.

Book odds: Haggin's (Jubilee and Sonoma) 1 to 4; 6 to 1 Cassandra; 20 to 1 McCarty's (Tiburon and Harry Mc); 8 to 1 Telish.

Auction pools: Haggin's $150, Cassandra $20, field $23. Paris mutuels paid $5.95.

Third Race—Purse $350, of which $50 to the second horse. Owners to handicap their own horses. A mile and an eighth.
H. L. Samuel's b c Ed McGinnis, 3, by Grinstead—Jennie G., 90, carried 95 pounds .... Winchell 1
J. B. Haggin's br f Loveknot, 3, by Kyrle Daly—My Love, 75 .... Evans 2
McCarthy Bros.' ch b C. H. Todd, 4, by Joe Hooker—Rosa B., 85 .... Navice 3

The following horses ran unplaced: Fusilade's Last, 3, 85 pounds, Casey; Gold Cup, 4, 90 pounds, Scofield; Daisy D., 5, 85 pounds, carried 101 pounds, Richardson; Dave Douglass, aged, 80 pounds, C. Dennison; Notidle, 4, 85 pounds, Hitchcock.

Time, 1:55.

Book odds: 7 to 10 C. H. Todd; 15 to 1 Daisy D.; 10 to 1 Ed McGinnis; 20 to 1 Fusilade's Last; 100 to 1 Gold Cup; 8 to 5 Loveknot; 20 to 1 Dave Douglass; 8 to 1 Notidle.

Auction pools: C. H. Todd $105, Loveknot $100, field $35. Paris mutuels paid $23.45.

Fourth Race.—Purse $750, for all ages. Entrance fee $25 each from starters. Starting money divided 70 per cent. to the second, and 30 per cent. to the third horse. Declarations $15 to go to the Racing Fund. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds 108 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards 114 pounds. Sex allowances. One mile and three-quarters.
W. L. Pritchard's ch c Canny Scot, 3, by Leinster—Tibby Dunbar, 90 .... Navice 1
L. A. Blasingame's b h Hermes, 5, by Bayswater—Hercladae, 114 .... Hamilton 2
W. L. Appleby's ch m Laura Gardner, 4, by Jim Brown—Avail, 103 .... Hitchcock 3

The following ran unplaced: Phantom, 3, 90 pounds, Hamilton; Kathleen, 3, 85 pounds, Casey; Adeline, 4, 103 pounds, O'Hara; Bolero, 3, 90 pounds, C. Dennison; Black Pilot, aged, 111 pounds, Hazlitt.

Book odds: 7 to 5 Haggin's Phantom and Kathleen; 2 to 1 Hermes; 5 to 2 Canny Scot; 5 to 1 Van Ness & Milroy's Adeline and Bolero; 8 to 1 Laura Gardner; 15 to 1 Black Pilot.

Auction pools: Haggin's $260; Hermes $155; Canny Scot $90; field $125. Paris mutuels paid $13.05.

Fifth Race.—Purse $250, of which $50 to the second horse. For all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.
W. M. Murry's ch c Peregrine, 3, by Joe Hooker—Irene Harding, 105 .... O'Hara 1
J. B. Haggin's br f Loveknot, 3, by Kyrle Daly—My Love .... Winchell 2
John Adams' ch c Mart Gibson, 3, by Joe Hooker—Jennie Gibson, 105, and R. S. Fallon's b g Applause, Three Cheers—Alice N., 114, dead heat 3

The following ran unplaced: Avondale, 5, 115 pounds, D. Dennison; Loveknot, 101 pounds, Winchell; Tom Daly, 117 pounds, Appleby.

Book odds: 5 to 5 Peregrine, 7 to 5 Loveknot, 2 to 1 Applause, 8 to 1 Mart Gibson and Avondale, 12 to 1 Tom Daly.

Auction pools: Peregrine $100; Mart Gibson $17; Loveknot $35; field, $55. Paris mutuels paid $8.80.

The Extra Day.

The henefit tendered hy the Blood Horse Association to the widow of Sidney Marsh, on Monday last, was not the success that had heen hoped for, owing to the departure on that day, for their respective homes, of the Haggin, Hearst and Palo Alto horses, who thus took no part in the proceedings, as also to the high wind that blew around the Bay District track with unusual violence for this season of the year. The attendance was very light, hut it is to he hoped that the receipts, together with the sale of tickets that were not presented at the gate, will still yield a handsome sum for Mrs. Marsh.

The first race was a purse for all ages, in which Daisy D., Peregrine, Carmen, Applause and Cassandra were entered. The talent chose Peregrine as their representative on his running on the previous Saturday, hut they were doomed to disappointment, as Carmen, jumping off with the lead, was never headed and won easily in 1:28¼. Daisy D. took the place money while Peregrine was never in the run, as he failed totally to respond to his rider's efforts to hring him to the fore on the upper turn. Carmen's victory was very popular among the fielders who had made heavy losings in the operations of the preceding week. The time was very fast, considering the gale that was hlowing across the track, hut good timers on the outside made it 1:30¼, which, under the circumstances, wsa more likely to be correct.

The second race was a dash of half a mile hetween Johnny Grey, Norton and Minnie R. The affair excited so little interest that there was no hetting on the result. Norton took the lead hut Minnie R. heat him home in :49¼.

The third event was a dash of a mile and 50 yards, for which Ed McGinnis was in firm demand, but a good deal of cash was invested on Fusilade's Last, who showed in first-class trim. Idalene Cotton cut out the running from the start, with Oro at close quarters, hut at the half-mile post the latter resigned the second position to Fusilade's Last, and the two leaders were soon joined by McGinnis and Notidle. In the run down the straight Fusilade's Last gradually drew away, passing the wire handily in 1:47¼, two lengths ahead of McGinnis, with Notidle third.

The fourth race was an owner's handicap, a mile and a quarter, for all ages, in which Laura Gardner was first choice, although three out of the five entries had extremely light imposts for their age. As might have heen expected the light-weights cut out the running, with Black Pilot to the fore, hut after three furlongs he could not live the pace, so Dave Douglas and Elwood raced together to the half-mile post. On the last turn Laura came at a strong gait, and gradually passing the two she won in any easy manner in 2:10¼, with Dave Douglas pulling off the odds for second position. This brought the afternoon's racing to a conclusion.

Bay District Track, April 30th.—First Race of the Extra Day—Purse of $300, of which $50 to the second horse. Seven furlongs.

W. L. Appleby's b m Carmen by Wildidle—Nettie Brown, 3, 91 lbs. .... Hitchcock 1

Cockrill Bros.' b m Daisy D. by Wheatley—Black Maria, 5, 105 lbs. .... Ross 2

W. M. Murray's ch c Peregrine, by Joe Hooker or Jumbo—Irene Harding, 3, 106 lbs .... O'Hara 3

The following ran unplaced: Applause 4, 104 pounds, Atkinson; Cassandra, 3, 80 pounds, Murphy.

Time, 1:28½.

Betting: Peregrine $60, Carman $9, Cassandra $9, field $8.

Book odds: Peregrine, 2 to 5; Cassandra, 6 to 1; Applause, 6 to 1; Daisy D., 6 to 1: Carmen 6 to 1. Mutuel pools $14.25.

Second Race.—Purse $100, of which $25 to the second. A dash of half a mile.

E. Fritner's b m Winnie R., aged, 105 pounds .... O'Hara 1

T. Hazlitt's b g Norton, aged, 105 pounds .... Hazlitt 2

G. Howson's g g Johnny Gray, aged, 110 pounds .... Howson 3

Time, :49½.

No betting.

Third Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to the second horse. A mile and fifty yards.

B. C. Holly's b f Fusilade's Last by J. W. Norton, dam Fusilade, 3 90 pounds .... Williams 1

H. L. Samuel's b h Ed. McGinnis by Grinstead, dam Jennie G., 5, 102 pounds .... Narvice 2

W. L. Appleby's ch m Notidle by Wildidle, dam Bonanza, 4, 102 pounds .... Hitchcock 3

The following ran unplaced: Idalene Cotton, 4, 102 pounds, Morton; Oro, 4, 112 pounds, Howson.

Time, 1:47¾.

Book betting: 1 to 2 McGinnis: 3 to 1 Notidle; 7 to 1 Fusilade's Last; 10 to 1 Oro and Idalene Cotton.

Auction pools: McGinnis, $60; Notidle, $30; Fusilade's Last, $15, and $3 for the field. Mutuel pools paid $12 10.

Fourth Race—Owners' Handicap sweepstakes, of $15 each, for starters only; with $400 added, of which $100 to the second and $25 to the third horse. A mile and a quarter.

W. L. Appleby's ch m Laura Gardner by Jim Brown, dam Avail, 4, 100 lbs .... Hitchcock 1

G. W. Trahern's Dave Douglas by Leinster, dam Lily S. aged, 97 lbs .... C. Dennison 2

B. Levens' blk g Black Pilot by Echo, dam Madge Duke, aged, 103 lbs .... Hazlitt 3

The following ran unplaced: Elwood, 4, 100 pounds, Morton; Hamlet, 3, 93 pounds, Williams.

Time, 2:10½.

Book odds: 3 to 5 Laura Gardner; 5 to 1 Black Pilot and Dave Douglas; 4 to 1 Hamlet; 6 to 1 Elwood.

At auction: Laura Gardner $60, Black Pilot $15, Hamlet $20, field $12.

Starters and Judges.

Complaints, however, arises from other sources, more particularly from indifferent starting. That there will always be complaints on that subject is certain. There never was a starter yet that could start five and six races a day for six days, and get the horses all off to the entire satisfaction of the crowd. Messrs. Caldwell and Sheridan are the best starters that have ever dropped the flag in this country. The same, with all due regard to Capt. Conner's ability. But the captain did not have the average large fields that now exist, especially of two-year-olds. Yet he did occasionally leave a horse at the post, or let some one get away two or three lengths in front of the other starters. Reference will no doubt be made to the fact that Mr. Caldwell left Ben Ali and Quito at the post for the Suburban of 1887. Both horses were indifferent starters, and, although ridden by McLaughlin and Garrison, both were in a measure factors to the bad start, for each was watching the other, and thus they were left when the others, eighteen in number, dashed away. One often hears that the starting in England is so much better. Such is not the case. The starting there from an American idea—that all ought to be in a line—is decidedly bad. Besides, the starting-point for a majority of races is not in sight of the crowd except the spectators on the top or roof of the very high stands. Thus, but little is known of the actual start, and reports of the same are often obtained from the jockeys riding in the race. Thus, while it be hoped that the starting in 1888 will be uniformly good, there ought to be less of that severe censure and abuse heaped on starters who occasionally make a mistake.

As to the judging there can scarcely be any improvement. The system of having three judges is so thoroughly established in the American race-goer's mind that all ideas of the single individual—as in England—are indignantly scouted. The idea was broached at the last meeting of the American Turf Congress in the west, but found so few supporters that it was dropped, objections being made in some quarters to the expense. Yet the paid judge does exist. He is seen in several stands and at several meetings. The judges at Brighton Beach have always been paid, and as a rule have given great satisfaction. Col. R. W. Simmons was in the stand at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's meeting last autumn as the paid presiding judge, and it is intimated that he will be the presiding judge there this season as well as at Monmouth Park. Certainly no better man can be had. At Jerome Park it is said that Mr. Charles Wheatly will be the presiding judge—a most excellent selection—while to a certainty, unless illness interferes, the stand at Sheepshead Bay will be occupied by the original trio—Messrs. Bradford, Kip and Lawrence. As a trio there do not exist any better judges, and if Messrs. Simmons and Wheatly have the benefit of two as able assistants as Mr. Bradford has in Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Kip, the following definition of what "racing judges" should be, as told in a recent issue of *Wallace's Monthly*, will be very nearly realized.

"Racing judges are not like poets and musicians. They are made, not born. It takes years of experience to make a judge thoroughly competent. He must be a man who lives only by seconds, and able to split that slight division of time if necessary without any trammels of memory as to the past, and free from all shades of anticipation as to the future. He must ignore all favorites among horses, and be dead to every impulse of friendship for drivers or jockeys. He should never harbor a foregone conclusion as to which horse should win, or anticipate by a breathing the possibility of any horse's defeat.

"His work begins the instant a race starts, and from that second until the finish he should have but one one sense in active service—sight. He should be all eyes and take in, like a camera, every movement of horse and rider or driver in the struggle from the first step or stride to the last. His duty is to see that the noble horse is not worsted by the ignoble men on his back or behind him.

"It is no child's play, but rather the task of a Hercules. Such men are hard to find, but when they come to the front they should have the most absolute recognition. The office is a noble one, and when nobly fill should be rewarded by the highest pay. If the judging of racing were left to one man, and he paid amply for his services, there would soon be a restoration of confidence and interest in trotting and pacing races. His pay should be high enough to keep him independent of any business entanglements, for a man who is under an obligation to a horse owner or expects a favor from some one interested in the race will certainly have some bias towards both."—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Panama won a mile dash at Memphis in 1:43¼, the fastest mile ever run over that track by a quarter of a second.

Experience With Tips.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—I have read with interest, first the article in the *New York Sun* on Tips, and since your replies and editorial comments in your issue of April 14th, and two previous issues. I have had some little experience with tips, and while I am a believer in them I still have been, in a measure, talked out of their use. We all know that our grooms have but one knowledge (and that obtained from previous experience) and when one undertakes something new, particularly like the use of tips, every ailment or trouble is attributed to the change. And while we recognize that we know more about these things than they do, we are at the same time influenced by their statements. A year ago last fall I drove Kitty Patchen in tips, and just prior to our Agricultural Fair at Norwalk, Conn., I put shoes on her because it was claimed that she needed some protection for the race. Well, she trotted that race, the last three heats on an average of 27½, the fastest ever trotted on that half-mile track. Last year I put shoes on her six weeks before the annual meeting. The result was that after capturing two heats she lost the race in much slower time. Perhaps it was not caused by the wearing of the shoes, but I have always felt that it was to some extent. I have now some young horses and I am again trying tips. I have determined this time to continue their use, for I firmly believe that if we can get our blacksmiths into some sort of a belief that they are a good thing to use, so that they will take some pains in the making and setting of them, it will be only a question of time when they will come into general use. I do not think the comments of the editor of the *Sun* are correct just as stated. It is true that shoes are troublesome, but it is not because they are expensive that people wish to abandon their use on trotting-horses, for we all know that with a fast trotter the question of expense is a small consideration. It is the fear of doing something that others have not seen done and do not believe in and which those in your stable are continually talking against, that prevents their adoption more than anything else. I really believe that if tips were some expensive invention, if they cost twice as much as shoes, they would be more apt to be used than because they cost less. As a matter of fact with us, here in the East, they do not cost less. Yours truly,

New York, April 21, 1888. E. J. Bedford.

P. S.—I am driving May Jefferson, by Thomas Jefferson, record of 36 to road wagon, half-mile track, in tips; Gracie B., by Blackwood Jr. a five-year-old, record of 31, in tips, and Soto, three-year-old, by Almont Mambrino, two-year-old record of 49½.

The Breeding of Sid.

From all accounts they have in California a very good colt in Sid, 3 years, by Siddartha, out of Vestella by Jonesboro; grandam Vesta by Asteroid. Over a heavy track, on April 5, he beat Fusilade's Last and Adeline a mile and a quarter in 2:11¾. The colt was bred by Mr. W. H. Fearing, at his farm near Rancocas, and was sold to J. B. Haggin for $310 in 1886. Mr. Haggin thought so little of him that his cattle men were allowed to use him in herding cows. Siddartha, his sire is now owned by Dr. Webb, of this city, who uses him to cross with Vermont mares to get carriage horses.

The colt Sid has won every race he started for at Bay District Track, San Francisco. To be sure, it cannot be said that the company he met amounted to much, as far as known. But the colt has won all his races with such consummate ease that until he meets much better opponents there is no discounting his form. We called the attention of Mr. Fearing of the Newminster Stock Farm to this colt's doings across the continent, and in reply he writes:

"I have your very kind note of yesterday and thank you very much for it. I have noticed Sid's running in California and am, of course, much gratified. When he was sold and brought only $310 I felt that he was given away, but then Benedictine only brought $175 at same sale. So I bore it the best way I could. Sid was a splendid-looking colt, not a weak spot anywhere, and of grand physique.

"Now, there were two colts sold at this sale by Saddartha, both foaled and cared for on my farm. One out of Vestella brought $310, and one out of Zavalla brought $400. The latter was the property of P. Lorillard Jr., but I have always had her on my place and she now has a grand filly by Emperor.

"I had heard it indirectly that it was the Zavalla colt which had turned out best, but this was a year ago. Is it certain that Sid is Vestella's and not Zavalla's? I suppose it is, but having heard both reports I would be glad to be assured of it.

"Vestella was bred in 1885, to Pizarro—barren; 1886 to Pizarro again, but was barren. Last year (1887) was bred to Emperor and is heavy in foal to him now, due May 10."

Regarding the identity of the Siddartha colts we find that Sid is duly entered in the San Francisco Stakes and purses as out of Vestella, and his blood is commented on from her breeding. And Siddartha is to be devoted to the propagation of coach horses! Cannot anyone get at Dr. Webb, his owner, and show him the folly of trifling with destiny?—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Breeding From Vicious Stallions.

[National Live Stock Journal.]

It is frequently the case that farmers make convenience the main consideration when selecting a stallion to breed. He may be less valuable in every respect than one some distance further away, but they conclude that it is not worth the time required to send the mares the extra distance, and so take up with the inferior animal. That such a policy is most unwise needs no argument with anyone who will consider how a little extra trouble or expense at the start may be paid for many times over in the increased value of the colt when grown. The question of disposition is one most often disregarded. While a stallion may not have been at first ill-tempered, and viciousness may have been induced by improper handling, in which case his stock may not inherit this, still the safer plan, by all means, is to select some other horse to breed from.

The value of a horse is so much reduced by an ugly disposition that special pains should be taken to avoid all chances of any inheritance of this kind. There are many vicious brutes being kept for service that ought never to be patronized at all. Frequent mention is made of men being horribly mangled and killed by such stallions. A case was recently noted in a Montana paper where a man named Berry, at Boise City, was almost killed by a vicious stallion. It was also stated that the precaution had been taken to station a man with a gun near by with orders to shoot the brute in case he should attempt to repeat the performance. If a man's life is worth anything in that country it would be better to geld the horse at once, and if that does not prove a remedy then shoot him. There is no room for a man-eating horse anywhere, and human life is too precious to be endangered for the sake of what such a brute may earn.

The Hamlin Challenges.

In my letter of March 19th I offered to trot Belle Hamlin against Harry Wilkes July 4, against Oliver K. the first week in August, and against Prince Wilkes the first week in September, each race to be mile heats for $1,000 a side, and $1,500 added by Buffalo Park. I made this offer in answer to reflections cast upon the track performances of Belle Hamlin by Mr. Simmons, the special advocate of the George Wilkes family. I selected the three fastest representatives of the Wilkes tribe and offered to try to defeat them in turn with one representative of the Almont family. As Prince Wilkes had repeatedly started last summer for purses of $1,000, and as Harry Wilkes had done battle for $1,500 or less, I thought that I was liberal in making for each a stake, including added money of $3,500. And if Mr. Singerly and the Sire Brothers think so poorly of Belle Hamlin as they pretend, it seems strange that they did not snap up my challenge without seeking to evade it by making counter propositions. Mr. Singerly wants me to come to Philadephia and trot, and the Sire Brrthers object to putting their noses inside of Buffalo. Before July 4th Buffalo Park will have passed into the hands of the International Fair Association, and this organization will see to it that both parties to any contest over its track, will have fair play. Judges will be placed in the stand against whom no honest objection can be lodged. Absorbed with business as I am I cannot conveniently spend much time from home, and I am not seeking to take advantage of anyone trotting against Belle Hamlin. The Buffalo track will be one of the safest and fastest in the country this summer, and I cherish an ambition to have Belle Hamlin lower her record on it. Heat races will settle the speed supremacy issue more satisfactorily than three in five contests, and there will be less risk of tearing the horses to pieces. Belle Hamlin demonstrated at Cleveland in July, 1886, when she won a five-heat race from a field of six, including Spofford and Manzanita, trotting the fifth heat in 2:18¼, after scoring 27 times, that she is not much of a duffer. I repeat what I have said before, that it is the pace which kills with her as with other fast performers. Harry Wilkes discovered this in his race with Patron at Cleveland last July. After he had gone to the half-mile pole in 1:06, in the second heat his head began to swim, and he had no stomach for a third heat. All of us are talking about lowering our records, and the way to do it is on a fast track in races of heats, two in three. Maud S. can trot all-day heats in 2:20, but one heat under 2:10 pumps her. The thoroughbred is the highest type of equine courage, and the jockey clubs no longer require him to run heat races. Ten Broeck cut down the mile record to 1:39¾ by running a single dash. Why, then, should we continue to punish the fast trotter by compelling him to fight through heat races of three in five? I have not shown the least inclination to waver from the challenge of March 19th. Belle Hamlin and money will be ready. The daughter of Almont Jr. is willing to try to beat the best of her day. Yours, C. J. Hamlin.

Overchecks.

Our English cousins have crude ideas of American trotting methods. The following is an extract from one of the leading English newspapers:

"It is not surprising that the American Humane Society should vigorously protest against the use of what is called on the other side of the Atlantic the 'overcheck' for horses. Beyond any doubt it is a cruel practice, and one that has neither utility nor beauty to recommend it. All the same it has become the fashion to put this contrivance, which makes the animals in question hold their heads high in air, on the great majority of horses. It is to be seen, in fact, everywhere, 'from the President's bays to the coster-monger's donkey,' as an American contemporary declares. Evidently even the heavy draught-horses do not escape this kind of torture, which appears to be greater than that inflicted by the old tightly-drawn bearing rein that was once commonly used for carriage-horses in this country, but is now, we believe, slowly disappearing. No doubt, a horse which carries his head well is preferable to one which carries it after the manner of a cow, but any attempt to improve upon nature in that respect can be made only at the expense of the comfort of an animal which is not merely for show but for work. The 'overcheck' contrivance was first brought into use, it seems, by one Kimball Jackson, in order to carry out the theory of a person named Hiram Woodruff, who maintained that a horse could attain to a higher rate of speed with his head forced up to an unnatural height, because the animal could then breathe more easily. We are told that 'quite a number'—whatever that may signify—of owners of horses at once accepted this absurd proposition, and so the craze for the 'overcheck' has spread throughout the United States, and unfortunate brutes with their heads carried at an angle as well as a height which the tightest bearing rein could not produce are doomed to suffer till the American Humane Society succeeds in its generous efforts to relieve them."

Shades of the immortal! "One Kimball Jackson," and "a person named Hiram Woodruff!" It is well-known among trotting horsemen on this side that the overdraw check was first used on Kemble Jackson to prevent him from getting his head down and bolting. Without the check Kemble Jackson would never have made a reputation as a trotting horse. This ingenious contrivance is universally used by trotting-horse trainers, not always as a necessity, but as precautionary. The strongest evidence of the value of the overdraw check is the fact that our fastest trotters and pacers, from Maud S. to Johnston, wore them when they made their top records. It has been argued by the opponents of the check rein that it is a cruel appliance, yet the facts are against this theory, as the great harness horses that wore them in making their best records did so cheerfully and with no evidences of pain or even discomfort.

The trotting-horse trainer, as a rule, is a student of equine locomotion, and if the check-rein is really a detriment to a horse's speed or comfort, it would have gone the way of other appliances that experience has taught to be useless. A horse can be checked cruelly; so can he be bitted or girthed cruelly: therefore, a humane society is equally justified in protesting against any other portion of the harness of the horse.

Our English contemporary is weighing incompetent dence. We suggest that a crusade against the use of martingale would be a great deal more in his line.—*N. Spirit of the Times,*

The Demon Jockey.

Writing of the late Fred Archer, an English exchange remarks: "It was not often that 'three-three to 1 Archer' was sung out on an English race-course against the crack jockey's mount, and yet I well remember such an instance, and I took the odds. There were some peculiar facts about this particular race. It was for the Manchester Cup, and Peter was a hot favorite. Now, if there was an uncertain brute in the world it was Sir John Astley's horse. He could gallop like a steam engine when it the humor, but that was not often. The night before the race I met Archer and asked him if he was to ride Peter, as it was generally understood that he would do so. He said no, and that Sir John had engaged Wood to ride. After some conversation he said that as he could not get the weight on any other horse he should wire Captain Machell to send Valour down. Now if there was an unlikely horse to win a Manchester Cup it was Valour. He was a mile horse, and the Cup distance was nearly two. All the papers next morning gave Valour as an unlikely starter, and no jockey was up on him. On the course the betting was fast and furious, and Peter with Wood up was a hot first favorite. Valour was No. 1, and when the number went up with Archer to ride, no one hardly took any notice. I saw the crack jockey just before he mounted, and he said in an absent sort of way: 'Watch how I ride the race; it's the only way to win with Valour.' I went into the paddock and heard the unfamiliar cry of 33 to 1 Archer. Even at that price his most devoted followers would not have Valour, but I took the odds to a modest amount. I shall never forget the race. Bearing in mind what Archer had said, I watched him closely. What did he do? He raced for every corner like mad. Valour seemed to think that each turn was a winning post, but when he got there the demon shook him up again, and off he raced for the next turn. But would the horse last out? Up the straight they came with a tremendous rush. Peter and Valour singled themselves out, and there was nothing else in it. Peter got in front and there was a mighty roar from the crowd. But the race was not over yet. Archer sat down on Valour and rode for his life. His long legs fairly shoved the horse along, and opposite the stand he got level with the favorite. One terrific thud with the whip and Valour fairly jumped past the judge's box with Peter about dead level. Until the numbers went up the decision was uncertain—No. 1, and the verdict a short head. It was a magnificent piece of horsemanship and everybody was cheering the popular jockey, although they had lost their money. It was one of the best races I ever saw Archer ride and I have seen him finish in some hundreds."

American Trotters in Germany.

Herr W. Moessinger writes from Frankfort, Germany, under date of March 14th: "Trotting is booming on this side of the Atlantic, and the American trotters have been victorious over the Russians in all kinds of races. I have now the largest stable of American trotters in Europe, all of them sent over by Jack Feek. They are France's Alexander, Lynwood, Young Amber, Blue Belle, Lysander, Julia C., Greywood, Van Buren Girl, Pat Dempsey, Bob Johnson and Nellie Patchen. The horses are trained and driven by L. Raymer, a Canadian. Blue Belle only lost two races last year, defeating Zoe B., 2:17¼; Amelia C., 2:19¾; Gladys, 2:23¾; Silverleaf, 2:23; Amber, 2:25½, and Milton, 2:30, etc. We expect to see a regular horse race when the big guns meet with Mollie Wilkes on the Vienna track. Our capital (Berlin) has given a purse of $3,000 for a race, best three in five heats, to be trotted in August, and for the same day a purse of $1,200 for a three mile dash. It would surely pay some Americans to come over with some flyers and start in the big events."

Germany and Austria have been the best foreign markets for our national horse. Italy, through Commodore Breda, has also drawn largely upon us, and England makes a spasmodic venture now and then into our market. The Germans, however, were the first to adopt our American system in regard to the trotting horse, and hold meetings on a scale that compare favorably with ours. With the limited number of performers at their command our Teutonic friends manage to enjoy a great deal of sport, for although they are high up in the arts and sciences they are a sport-loving people.

Herr Moessinger throws out a suggestion that some of our enterprising horsemen might take advantage of with profit. The money to be picked up in winnings at the different meetings would scarcely be sufficient inducement to cross the water, but there is a first-rate market for well-bred stallions, mares and developed stock. Take the right kind of horses, properly vouched for, and the Germans will pay large prices. —*Spirit of the Times.*

The First Annual Sale.

The sale of Belle Meade thoroughbred yearlings, the get of Enquirer, Great Tom, Luke Blackburn, Bramble, Plenipot, Vanderbilt and imported Pizzaro, was held at Nashville on on April 27th. A large number of prominent turfmen from all parts of the country were in attendance. Fifty-two head were sold, bringing $24,845, an average of $478. The following are those which brought $1,000 or over: Bay colt by imported Great Tom, dam Duchess R., Tucker of Louisville, $1,025; chestnut colt, by New York parties, $1,500; bay filly by Enquirer, dam Bribery, Dwyer Bros. of New York, $1,400; bay filly by imported Great Tom, dam Queen of the West, Ed. Corrigan of Kansas City, $1,000; dark bay filly by Enquirer, dam Bric-a-brac, J. J. Carter of Nashville, $1,000.

Overreaching or Clinching.

To overreach is to tread on the heel of the coronet of the bare foot with the corresponding hind foot, and is either inflicted by the toe or by the inner edge of the foot. The following manner of shoeing will effectually prevent this very annoying habit, besides increasing the trotting speed twenty seconds per mile: Make the toe calks very low, standing a very little under, and the shoes as far back as convenient on the forward feet, with high heel calks so as to let them roll over as soon as possible. On the hind feet the heel calk should be as low and the toe calk high and projecting forward. Horses shod thus travel clean and with no clock.—*National Stockman.*

In reference to the newly patented pavement suggested by the surface of an elephant's tooth, Sir William Clayton sends to an English contemporary the following interesting item: "My attention being called to a paragraph on a 'new pavement,' suggested by an elephant's tooth, etc., 'the Invention of Mr. Ranyard,' I beg to say that my dairy (built in 1770) has a flooring of horses' teeth set in cement, which prevents all slipping, and has worn remarkably well. Perhaps a portion of a pavement constructed carefully thus would be not an unreasonable experiment.

American Horses.

Dr. Long, of Massachusetts, in referring to horses bred in different parts of the world, thus expresses his views: The American horse, like the American citizen, combines the blood of all parts of the world. Visitors from abroad who become acquainted with our horses are surprised at their wonderful spirit, ease of motion, endurance, and, withal, level head and temper, rendering them not only valuable for the amount of work they can do, but also for their safety when in man's employ. The foundation of the American horse is the English thoroughbred, represented by such blood as that of Messenger and Morgan, and mingled with that of the superior French horse of the earlier days of our history. It was this mixture that gave us the wonderful carriage and stage horses demanded before the advent of the railroad, and which has left its imprint in the horse stock of our country from Canada to the Middle and Southwestern States. Latterly, a heavier class of animals has been introduced, fitted for heavier and slower work, such as the Percheron importation of Mr. Dunham, of Illinois. But even this blood has been improved by crossing with our American stock, the colts from crosses of Percheron stallions upon the western mares being superior to the imported stock. The western importers and breeders admit this. The size is reduced and the action improved. At the breeding farm of General Jackson, of Tennessee, I have seen unbroken colts in large numbers auctioned off at prices ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 each. Probably not more than one in twenty of such colts are ever afterwards heard from for their remarkable performance, but the zeal of the northern breeder is enduring, and he is not discouraged by trifles. However skillfully sellected, no man can fully know his horse without at least one month's trial. His ideal horse would be of the Black Hawk blood, a thousand pound weight, fifteen and one-half hands high, with a head showing intelligence, a white rim around the eye (a horse that shows no white of eyes is not of much account), not too fine a neck, wide nostrils, a mouth to use, not to play with, firm underjaw; shoulders muscular and long enough to give good knee action and powerful for up and down hill work, short back, with abundant room below; body deep and supported by legs to match the body. The good foot need not be described, for it shows itself at sight—firm, even and elastic.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

Stephen Van Houten, Springville, Iowa.

Answer—Frank Bruce we know nothing about after he was sold by N. C. White. He was a large fine-looking colt, and soon after he was broken saw him trot a mile in 2:46; Blackbird (401) was the sire of Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22, A. W. Richmond; Albatross, 2:32¾, public trial 2:26; Nourmahal, 2:39½, five miles in 13:39 on a muddy track, beating Lady Mac; Camden 2:36 and some others with records close to 2:40. Reavis' Blackbird (402) sire of Ned Forrest, 2:25½; Berlin, 2:32¼; Susie Brown, four-year old record 2:42½, and many others of promise. A. W. Richmond sire of Romero, 2:19½. Lou Rose, 2:27; Arrow, (pacer) four-year-old record 2:14, the dam of Anteeo, 2:16¼, Antevolo, four-year-old record 2:19½, and Berlin is the sire of Kate Ewing, 2:21. Thapsin, 2:22¾, Patsey, four-year-old record 2:24½. Blackbird 401 sire of the dam of Little Fred, 2:20. Oakland Boy (pacer), 2:23¾. Several other fast trotters are claimed to be from Blackbird mares.

Breeder, Carson.

Please give the dates on which Nutwood came to this coast, as also that on which he left? 2d. What is Nutwood's age? 3d. How many performers has Nutwood in the 2:30 list? 4th. What is the weight of Nutwood in track condition? 5th. Where did Nutwood make the season while on this coast?

Answer—1. As soon as information can be obtained from Mr. Knox an answer will be given. 2. Nutwood was foaled 1870. 3. Ten trotters, two pacers at the close of 1886. In the review of stallions named in "National Stallion Stake," which will soon be published, the Nutwoods will occupy a prominent place, and their performances brought up to the present time. 4. About 1,050 pounds. 5. San Joas. Mr. Knox will oblige by sending in information bearing on all these points.

A. D. W., Grass Valley.

Will you please answer the following questions in your valuable paper. 1st. How long is a mare to be supposed in heat? 2d. When is a mare most likely to conceive, when she is coming in heat or just going out of heat?

Answer—There is a wide difference in mares; from three days, perhaps less, to twelve days, and occasionally more. Cannot be authoritatively decided; many fancy that the close is more likely to result in conception.

G. A. S., Williams Station.

Answer—Your description agrees with the dam of Overman. The last we knew of her she was owned by Moses Hopkins, who had two brothers of Overman from her, a stallion and a gelding.

We will be under obligations to anyone who will send us the *correct* pedigree of Mountain Boy and Auctioneer Johnny —the latter by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., though the person who makes the request does not give any cue to the breeding of Mountain Boy.

O. E. Livain, Antioch.

Answer—Reavis' Blackbird, foaled 1862, by Blackbird 401, dam Jane Smith by Captain Lightfoot; 2d dam Dolly by Kentucky Eclipse. We have no knowledge of the Reno Shakespeare.

Clara G. A Subscriber, Irvington, Cal.

Answer—When we can spare the time the main performances of Rifleman and Jonathon will be hunted up. The former will necessitate a good deal of labor.

W. G. R., 17 Diamond St., S. F.

Answer—The horse you inquire about is not registered. Cannot say whether he is standard or not without further extension of the pedigree of dam.

L. D. C., National City, Cal.

Answer—Bertie Hayward by Billy Hayward, his dam by Young Poscora. Billy Hayward by Geo. W. Patchen, Jr., his dam Grey Liz.

G. C. L. Santa Maria, Cal.

Inform us of the sire of Promise.

The American-bred horse Sachem won a handicap selling steeplechase on the first day of the Manchester Easter meeting. He is by War Dance, out of Sly Boots, and it will be remembered that he ran third for the Derby under Pierre Lorillard's colors in 1882.

The Oakland Meeting.

The attendance on Wednesday, on the opening of the Spring meeting at Oakland Park, was not equal to the expectations of the lessee of the track. This fact was owing mainly to the boisterous weather, and the sale of the Haggin horses in the city on the same day.

In the first race Palo Alto stables started as its representative the bay gelding Express by Electioneer, dam Esther a thoroughbred mare by Express, and as the intention was to give him a record better than 2:30, the distance was waived for the other horses. He accomplished the feat easily in two heats, and won the race in the final heat in 2:30½.

The second race was for runners, five-eighths of a mile and repeat, for a purse of $100. Little betting was done, but in that Johnny Gray was the favorite over the field, Minnie R. second choice. There was a dead heat between the above pair in the first, and Johnny Gray won the two succeeding heats and race.

The programme announced for Thursday had to be postponed owing to the rainy weather.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, May 2, 1888—Purse of $100; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. For the 2:40 class.

Palo Alto's b g Express—Marvin	1	1	1
J. Dustin's b g Alex McCord—Dustin	2	2	2
T. Bonner's blk g Monk—Fairbanks	3	3	4
L. E. Claussen's b g Big Jim—Baylies	4	4	3

Time, 2:29¾, 2:29½, 2:30½.

Same Day—Purse of $100. Five-eighths of a mile and repeat.

Howson's g g Johnny Gray, 112—Howson	0	1	1
Fleiter's b m Minnie R, 110—W. Johnson	0	2	2
Leven's b g Black Pilot, 103—Murphy	3	3	ro

Time, 1:04¼, 1:04¼, 1:05½.

Foals of 1888.

TROTTER.

At Irvington, Alameda Co. Property of Martin Carter.

April 20th, bay colt by Antevolo, dam by Steinway; second dam Fanny Malone.

THOROUGHBREDS.

At Wildidle Farm. Property of H. C. Judson.

Bay colt, both hind feet white, star on forehead, by Wildidle, dam Lizzie Brown.

April 27th, chestnut colt by Wildidle, dam Duchess by Antelope.

Trotting Colts for Sale.

We call attention to the notice of Mr. W. M. Hicks, who holds for sale two two-year-olds and nine yearling trotters. This is a good opportunity to invest in standard stock, as they will be sold at very low rates. The reputation of Mr. Hicks as a breeder will ensure that the foals and colts are in every way and form as represented.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Dr. Bowhill, 1336 Market St., San Francisco.

Ring-Worm.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have been requested to give the definition and the nature of ringworm in your paper.

Ringworm (*tinea tonsurans*) is an affection implicating the hairs, the hair-sheathe and cells of the epidermis (cuticle or scarf-skin) in different parts of the body, usually assuming a circular form. The hair becomes brittle and dry, having a tendency to crack or break across. Itching accompanies the primary eruption.

The nature of this disease is closely connected with the life and development of the peculiar fungus which is associated with it. This parasitic fungus (*achorion vel tricophyton tonsurans*) apparently develops between the epidermis and true skin, and invades the interior of the root and shaft of the hair. This fungus is of a white or light gray color. The cause of this disease is the implantation of the spores of the fungus into the hair follicle, and under certain conditions, such as youth, dampness and darkness tend to favor the growth of the seed.

The treatment of ringworm must consist in first destroying the parasites; if this can be done the disease is cured; and secondly, we must render the soil in which they grow less fitted for their implantation and development. First of all it is necessary to remove the scales by soaking and washing with soapy mixtures, following this with a moderate painting of the compound tincture of iodine; or a solution of the bichloride of mercury, or the ointment of the biniodide of mercury. Sir William Jenner recommends as a parasiticide sulphurous acid, diluted with equal parts of glycerine, or with two parts of water.

SAN FRANCISCO. A. E. BUZARD, M. R. C. V. S. L.

TRAP.

Team Match at Los Angeles.

The special match arranged between the San Diego Gun Club and the Rod and Gun Club of Los Angeles took place on Monday last at the race track, Los Angeles, immediately after the conclusion of the special match, and resulted in a brilliant victory for the home club. The conditions of the match were six men a side, ten single blackbirds, at thirteen yards rise. Jim Unger, the rising young shot of the Far West, distinguished himself by making a clean score. Walker, Cline, Maxwell and Winston, also did good average shooting. Will Hamilton and Martinez Chick only had one miss each registered opposite their names. Our boys are to be congratulated upon their success, especially as there were many good shots among the bay-and-climate sportsmen. It is not improbable that another match will take place in the near future. The following is the complete score.

LOS ANGELES ROD AND GUN CLUB		SAN DIEGO GUN CLUB	
Walker	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—8	W. H. Hinman	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
Cline	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—8	W. Hamilton	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9
Maxwell	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8	Geo. Bidwell	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—6
Unger	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	M. Chick	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9
Winston	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—8	D. B. Ainman	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—5
West	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0—6	B. C. Hinman	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—6
Total	48	Total	43

Dunehee-Fanning Tournament.

The shooting tournament under direction of Messrs. Dunshee and Fanning attrected a very goodly company of experts to San Bruno on Saturday and Sunday last, the ettendance being much larger on the letter day. The live birds furnished averaged well in quality, and were supplemented by the herd-to-hit Blue Rock targets. Saturdey was quite pleasant, hut on Sunday a strong wind hlew and made the shooting difficult. Messrs. Henry and Frank Bassford, from Vacaville, were present, the latter doing the best work of the meeting. Mr. Al. Donaldson ceme down from Fairfield, and Messrs. Coykendall, Delmas and Anderson oame np from San Jose for the second day. The tournament was a success, and it is to be hoped that the young managers will repeat their ventnre et an early day. The scores follow:

FIRST OAY.

At 12 live hirds, Hurlingham. $5.00 entrance. Divided by F. J. Bassford, C. H. Cate, Al. Donaldson and Fanning.

H. Bassford	1 1 2 0 2 1 1 2 2 1 0 1—10
Dunshee	2 0 0 w
Baker	0 1 2 1 2 2 1 0 w
Lambert	1 2 1 1 0 0 w
F. Bassford	1 1 2 1 2 1 2 0 2 2 1 1—11
G. Cate	2 0 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1—11
St. Clair	1 0 2 1 2 1 1 1 0 1 1 2—10
Donaldson	1 0 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2—10
Fanning	2 1 1 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 1—11

At twenty Blue Rocke, 18 yards rise, $2.50 entrance. First and second divided by Baker and Cate, third won by F. J. Baesiord.

H. Bassford	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—14
Baker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1—15
Dunshee	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 —11
Lambert	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—10
Fanning	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—15
Cate	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 16
Donaldson	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 w
F. J. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—15

Ties for third money. Freeze-ont.

Fanning	0	Bassford	1

At ten Bine Rocke, 18 yarde rise, $2.50 entrance. First won by F. J. Bassford, second and third divided by H. A. Bassford and Fanning.

H. A. Bassford	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1— 8
Cats	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1— 7
Dnnehee	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0— 7
F. J. Baseford	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Bruns	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1— 7
Lambert	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1— 5
Fanning	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
Baker	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0— 7

At twelve live hirde, Hurlingham. $5.00 entrance. First won by H. A. Baseford, second and third divided by Donaldson and Fanning

H. A. Bassford	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1—12
F. J. Bassford	2 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 1 1 1 1— 9
Donaldson	0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2—11
Dunshse	1 0 1 0 w
Fanning	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 0 2—11
Baker	0 2 2 0 1 1 1 0 w
Cate	1 2 1 1 2 0 0 1 2 1 1 2—10
Lambert	0 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 0 1—10
Slackpool	0 0 w

At 10 pairs Blue Rocks, 15 yarde rise; $2.50 entrance. First won by F. Bassford, eecond by Baker, third by Fanning.

Brown	10 01 10 11 10 11 01 00 01 01—11
Lambert	00 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 10 01—14
Baker	10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 10—17
Cate	11 00 10 11 00 01 00 10 10 01— 9
Bassford	11 11 11 11 11 11 10 10 11 11—18
Dnnehee	10 10 10 11 11 10 01 11 10 00—12
Fanning	11 10 11 11 11 11 11 10 10 10—15

SECOND DAY.

At 6 live hirds, Hurlingham, $2 50 entrance. Divided by Coykendall and Delmas.

Delmas	1 1 1 2 1 1—6	Fleming	1 1 0 w
Coykendall	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Fanning	0 0 w
Fanll	2 0 2 1 w	Dnnshee	2 1 1 2 2 0—5
Anderson	2 0 0 1 0 w		

At 20 Blue Rocks, $2.50 entrance. First won by F. J. Bassford, second by Parks, third divided by Baker, Donaldson and Dunshes.

F. J. Bassford	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
Cronin	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0—10
Baker	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—15
"Duffer"	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—12
Campbell	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—12
Ford	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0— 8
Parke	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—16
Bruns	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—10
Potter	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0— 6
Coykendall	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Rojas	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 6
Fenll	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—11
Anderson	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1— 9
Wentzell	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—13
Karney	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0— 9
Stanley	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—10
H. C. Golcher	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—14
A. Schwerin	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—10
Delmas	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 5
H. Bassford	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—14
Fox	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—14
Millsr	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1— 7
Donaldson	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—15
Cate	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—12
Hnghes	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1— 9
Fanning	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—13
Dnnehee	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—15
Fleming	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—10
Murdock	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1— 8
Shaff	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1— 8

At 12 live birds, Hurlingham, $5.00 entrance. First, second and third divided by Frank J. Baseford, Al. Donaldson and Fanning. Fourth won on a freeze-ont by Coykendall.

F. Bassford	1 2 2 1 1 2 1 0 1 2 2 1—11
H. Bassford	0 2 1 1 2 1 0 0 w
Fanll	1 0 2 2 1 2 1 0 2 0 w
Coykendall	2 0 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 0 1 1—11
Anderson	0 0 0 0 0 w
Ed. Fay	0 2 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 1— 9
Melly	2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—10
Kellogg	1 2 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 2— 9
Delmas	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 w
Stackpool	2 2 2 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0— 7
Kerrigan	2 0 0 w
Eddy	1 1 2 1 1 1 2 0 2 2 0 1—10
Golcher	2 1 2 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1— 8
Ford	0 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 2 1 1 1— 7
Shaff	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1— 8
Schwerin	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 w
Donaldson	1 1 2 1 1 0 1 1 2 2 1 1—11
Dnffy	2 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 2 1 0— 8
Dunehee	1 2 2 1 0 1 0 0 w
Baker	0 1 0 w
Fanning	2 2 2 1 1 0 2 1 2 2 1 1—11
Fleming	1 0 1 1 2 0 1 2 1 2 1 1—10
Rise	1 0 2 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 2— 8
Parke	2 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0— 9
Cate	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0— 5
Granger	2 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 w

At 6 pairs Blue Rocks, 18 yards rise. $2.50 entrance. First and second divided by Baker and Fanning. Third won by Philip Funcke.

Dnnshee	00 10 10 11 10—5	Fox	00 10 11 00 10—4
Campbell	10 11 10 10 10—5	Ingalls	10 10 10 11 01—5
Brcwn	10 10 00 00 00—2	Oonaldson	10 10 00 01 10—4
Bassford	10 10 00 00 00—3	Fanning	01 11 10 11 11—8
P. Funcke	10 01 11 10 11—7	Eddy	00 10 11 11 00 5
Baker	11 10 11 01 11—8	Coykendall	10 10 00 11 11—6
Stantz	01 10 01 00 00—3		

The Blue Rock Club meets at Bird's Point this afternoon, going over by the 1:15 P. M. train via the South Pacific Coast Railroad.

Robinson vs. Chick.

A pigeon match between Crittenden Robinson, champion wing shot of the Pacific Coast, and Mertinez Chick, who recently defeated Doctor Carver, was shot at Los Angeles on Sunday last. There was a very fair essemblege of spectators present when both men announced that they were reedy for business. Dr. Britton, a creck shot and a thorough and enthusiastic sportsmen, officiated as referee. The doctor, by the way, holds the diamond medal chempionship of Illinois. Engene Maxwell acted as judge for Robinson, and J. C. Woods acted in a similer capacity for Chick. Messrs. Unger and Walker were the official scorers of the match. Chick opened up very unauspiciously, only "grassing" six hirds ont of the first ten; two of these, however, came down just outside the boundary. Chick soon buckled down to work and only missed two out of the next twenty. For the first fifty birds the score stood Robinson 44, Chick 40. Odds of two to one were freely offered on Robinson, hut there were few takers. In the seventh round Robinson missed four of his hirds and as Chick killed all hut one the score stood Robinson 60, Chick 58. It was anyone's match yet and each shot was watched with the greatest of interest. Both men killed nine in the next round and in the second to last ronnd Chick gained one bird, the score being Robinson 77, Chick 76. Robinson missed his ninety-sixth bird end score stood eighty-two all. The enthusiesm of the crowd had reached a fine heat by this time, and the backers of Chich were jubilant. They were not allowed to remain so very long, as Chick missed his 97th and 98th bird, and Robinson won the money and metoh by a score of 86 to 84. The general opinion prevailed that, olthough less birds had been killed in the recent Cerver—Chick match, that it was an infinitely superior match as the pigeons were much livelier.

At 100 birds, Hurlingham For $500 a side Won by Crittenden Robinson.

Robinson	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—88
Chick	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—84

Eureka Gun Club.

The Eureka Gun Club was well represonted on Saturday last at its regular monthly shoot at Birds' Point. The day was excellent for pigeon shooting; the slight wind prevailing during the afternoon helped to make the sport more difficult and interesting. The scores were good, a clean record of twelve kills heing credited to H. C. Golcher. Messrs. Adams, Black and Haskell followed with eleven kills to their credit. In the sweepstake the hest scores made were eleven hy Schwerin and Hill.

At 12 hirds, Hurlingham. For clnb prizes.

W. W. Haskell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—11
MacMillan	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0— 8
Chas. W. Kellogg	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0— 9
H. Black	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
C. C. Tubbs	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1— 7
A. F. Adams	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—11
S. I. Kellogg, Jr	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1— 7
A. Schwerin	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 9
E. W. Chapman	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—10
H. C. Golcher	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
Goodall	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1— 9
W. E. Mayhew	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1— 9

At 12 birds, Hurlingham. $2.50 entrance. First and second divided by Messrs. "Hill" and Schwerin.

Jones	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—10
Hill	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—11
Johnson	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—10
Pixley	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—10
Golcher	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 — 8
Schwerin	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—11
Tubbs	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1— 8
Keane	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1— 7
Chapman	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1— 8

Hamilton vs. Knight.

A match at 50 birds each, for $100 a side, was shot at Los Angeles on Mondey last by Messrs. Will Hamilton of San Diego and Gus. Knight, of San Bernardino. Mr. Hamilton shot at 28 yards rise, while his competitor stood at 30 yards. Use of one harrel only was allowed, which possibly accounts for the poor scores. The score was:

Hamilton	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 —29
Knight	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1
	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 —22

The California Wing Shooting Club meets at San Bruno to-morrow, May 6th, the place being reeched by train from Fourth and Townsend Streets, at 8:30 A. M.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Mr. A. B. Truman advertises the services of his stud dogs, Rush T. and Mike T., this week. Rush T. is a very fine pointer, and should become fashionable. Mike T. is hred in the hest Irish red setter strains, having several crosses of Champion Elcho and Champion Rose, hoth of them famons winners. Mike T. has proved his excellence as a sire, having thirty handsome representatives already.

Pacific Coast Field Trial Club—Entries to Sixth Derby.

Entries to the Sixth Derhy of the P. C. F. T. Club closed on Tuesday night last at 12 o'clock midnight, too late for us to give a complete list hecause many were mailed on that day, and did not reach Secretary Sheldon until Friday and Saturday. The list, in so far as it is known, includes young dogs superior to those of previous years, and fully equal in every respect to those entered in like events of other trial clubs. The Derby will be run at Bakersfield, Kern County, beginning on Monday, January 14, 1889, on excellent grounds which are preserved for the use of the club by the "Knights of the Trigger," of Bakersfield, an organization of thorough sportsmen which controls the shooting on 90,000 acres of good quail land. Bakersfield is most conveniently located, heing about midway between the great centres of population of the middle and southern sections of the State, and the country about that growing city affords hetter opportunities for sport than any with which we are acquainted. Wildfowl, snipe, quails, rabbits, deer, trout and bear may all he found near hy, the bird shooting heing fine, within a half mila of the town. The club has not announced its judges yet, as it should have done, but the thorough impartielity of all former trials under its guidance is en assurance of like treatment in the coming event. Four English setters of first-rate breeding from Los Angeles appear, and as they will he hroken by Mr. C. E. Buckle, long associated with Captain McMurdo, of the Charlottesville Kennel, Virginia, they will certainly be started bt to show at their hest. Mr. M. D. Walter, recently from Indiana, with good recommendations, will handle the Sacramento contingent of English setters. Mr. Geo T. Allender will start a number of superior dogs, both setters and pointers, and the coming Derby as a whole promises to he more closely contested than any heretofore run in California. Such entries as the hour of going to press permits publicetion of appear:

James Doe, white and lemon pointer dog, whelped March, 1887. By Gladsome 19183 E.—Forrest Queen II 18451 E. Breeder J. J. Pollock Auchineden, Strathblane, Scotland. Owner Wm. Schreiber, San Francisco.

Lauoie, white and lemon pointer dog, whelped April 11, 1887. By Tom Pinch, 6281 A. K. S B.—Lassie 6300 A. K. S. B. Breeder and owner Wm. Schreiber, San Francisco.

Lottie B, white and liver pointer bitch, whelped July 8, 1887. By Professor—Gracie Bow. Breeder and owner G. W. Bassford, Suisun, Cal.

Old Black Joe, black pointer dog. Breeder W. R. Pape, New Castle on Tyne, Eng. Owner Jas. E. Wetson, San Francisco.

Roberta, liver and white pointer bitch, whelped Merch 5. 1887. By Robert le Diable—Yonng Beulah. Breeder John S. Wise, Richmond, Va. Owner P. D. Linville, San Francisco.

Prince Alba, white and black English setter dog, whelped March 19, 1887. By Grouse II—Princess Claud. Breeder and owner H. E. Payne, Los Angeles.

Tom Paine, white and black English setler dog, whelped March 19, 1887. By Grouse II—Princess Claud. Breeder H. T. Payne, Los Angeles. Owner J. F. Holbrook, Los Angeles.

Signet, white and black English setter dog, whelped March 10, 1887. By Grouse II—Princess Claud. Breeder H. T. Payne, Los Angeles. Owner C. E. Font, Los Angeles.

Trifler, white and black English setter dog, whelped March 19, 1887. By Grouse II—Princess Claud. Breeder H. T. Payne, Los Angeles. Owner James Unger, Los Angeles.

Dolly, lemon and white setter hitch, whelped March 1, 1887. By Regent—Casey's Dot. Breeder Thos. Casey, San Francisco Owner F. H. Patzman Jr., San Francisco.

Shot, black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped May 6, 1887. By Regent—Fannie K. Breeder and owner Cherles Kaeding, San Francieco.

Hunt, black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped May 6, 1887. By Regent—Fannie K. Breeder and owner Charles Kaeding, San Francisco.

Budoie K., black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped May 6, 1887. By Regent—Fannie K. Breeder and owner Charles Kaeding, San Francisco.

Pride, black, white and tan English setter, whelped June 6, 1887. By Nixie—Pearl Laverack. Breeder and owner Albert Peri, Marysville.

Buff and Blue, blue belton tan English setter, whelped February 10, 1888. By Harold—Sweetheart. Breeder California Kennel, Sacramento. Owner H. C. Chipman, Sacramento.

Singold, blue belton and tan English setter, whelped February 10, 1888. By Harold—Sweetheart. Breeder California Kennel. Owner A. Abbott, Sacramento.

Helen, blue belton and tan English setter bitch, whelped July 18, 1887. By Harold—Janet. Breeder and owner California Kennel, Sacramento.

Love Knot, black and white English setter bitch, whelped February 6, 1888. By Loadstone—Janet. Breeder and owner California Kennel, Sacramento.

Enid, orange and white English setter hitch, whelped ——, 1887. By Gleam—Doe, by Buckellew—Brimstone. Breeder ———. Owner California Kennel, Sacramento.

Hironuelle, blue belton and tan English setter bitch, whelped July 10, 1887. By Harold—Janet. Breeder and owner California Kennel, Sacramento.

Donna, bleck, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped July 21, 1887. By Carl R.—Nell. Breeder F. C. DeLong. Owner P. D. Linville.

Says the London *Shooting Times*, "The latest specials offered for the San Francisco April Dog Show are by the Selby Smelting and Lead Company, which offers a case of cartridges to the best pointer puppy, and a case to the best Irish water spaniel puppy. Owners of winners in all the classes mentioned will eppreciete the specials. So says the San Francisco Breeder and Sportsman, and that is all very well in America, where *owners of sporting dogs are sportsmen*, hut, here, we have many owners of sporting dogs *who have never shot a bird in their lives.* So what would they do with such prizes?"

[The query of our brisk contemporary is in the line of the dictum of some old Englishmen who remarked that "he who drives fat oxen should himself be fat." The honor of winning would seem to he the highest good, the actual prize is not material. Non-sportsmen who own and breed sporting dogs do much harm anyhow, and might well he relegated. Ed]

Rarely Bred Pointers.

The item of greatest interest, in a kennel way, of the week just passed, is the arrival, on Wednesday last, from Glasgow, Scotland, of two pointers, property of Mr. William Schreiber of this city. Both are from the kennel of Mr. J. J. Pollock, at Anchineden, Strathblane, by Glasgow, and come with the commendations of that somewhat noted pointer breeder. They reached San Francisco sound and in good shape, except that the crate in which they were shipped was too small, and of such form as to make it almost impossible to clean it, a fact which should he noted hy those who have to send crated dogs long distances. Crates should be so huilt as to make it possible to open the whole of one side, thus enabling the quick emptying of old straw and filth, and easy replacement with clean hedding. One of the pointers is a dog puppy, eleven months old, lemon and white, well marked, of good size; very cleanly built for age, with long, clean head, good neck, well-set shoulders, straight fore legs, ample ribbing, well sprung, good couplings, well-boned thighs and hind legs and round feet. The puppy is quite thin in flesh, and is but the skeleton of a good pointer. A few weeks under the sensible care of his owner will make him a dog to be proud of. He is hy Gladsome, 19183 E., out of Forest Green II. 18451, E. Gladsome tracing through Fluke, Faust, Belle, Sefton's Sam, Pilkington's Nell, Bang, Bob and Sappho to Major, Drake, Coham's Bang, Price's Veste, Hamlet and Norrish's Pearl. Through the dam the puppy traces to Hamlet, 876 E. having seven crosses of his blood in six generations. The puppy shows high quality, and is all over the pointer. The bitch Sall, just received by Mr. Schreiber, was whelped on January 22d, 1885; is lemon and white, nicely marked about the head but not so pre[illegible]

i, small, weighing about 45 lbs, but is a pointer of superb quality. She has a remarkably good head, muzzle being square and level, stop well marked, eyes full, skull quite flat and in proportion, ears thin and well hung, neck a bit short, ribbing good, very roomy, legs and feet right; a fine animal all over except in stern which is very bad, light and crooked. In breeding she is an unexceptionable white and lemon, being by Bragg IV, 11282 E. out of Forest Queen II, 18451 E., Bragg IV tracing to Bonnce, 768 E, Belle, Cohain's Bang, Price's Vesta, Hamlet and Sal. The blood lines of the dam have been given in noticing the puppy which is also out of Forest Queen II. The bitch Sall comes in whelp to Don, but no advices are at hand as to the breeding of Don. This much may be predicated, viz., that Don is a dog of lemon and white ancestry and of thorough field excellence in breeding. A peculiarity of the breeding of both the puppy and Sall is the extraordinary number of Hamlet crosses in both. Mr. Schreiber's preference is for lemon and white, and he could not in the wide canine world have obtained pointers more certain to reproduce their like as to color than those which he has just imported, while in breeding the dogs are thoroughly good fielders, an excellence behind which all others should be held non-essential.

Diseases of the Dog.

[By Dr. A. E. Buzard, Veterinary Surgeon.]

RICKETS (RACHITIS).

This is a constitutional disease, and one of the most troublesome affections which young dogs are subject to.

Rickets depend on a morbid acceleration of those changes which prepare the way for the transformation of cartilage into bone, and the development of bone from periosteum (that delicate fibrous membrane which surrounds bones, excepting where covered by articular cartilages). Ossification follows at a slower pace. The growth of the bones is characterized by irregularity, by non-solidification of their growing layers, hence the substance which should undergo immediate conversion into bone tissue accumulates, forms swellings and other various deformities met with in this disease. The definition of rickets, then, is a defective nutrition of the bones; there is a deficiency of mineral matter and a preponderance of animal matter.

As before stated, this disease attacks young dogs, especially those that are highly bred, and of the large species. Inbreeding has considerable to do with rachitis; also bad food, damp, dark, ill-ventilated kennels, insufficiency of proper food; also faulty digestion, which results in the development of acids, mainly lactic, in the blood, and the rapid elimination of the phosphates by the kidneys; also want of exercise.

Symptoms—Swellings and distortions of the bones of the limbs, especially the fore ones. The dog grows feeble and peevish; sometimes the bones of the face bulge out, and the countenance is swollen; he has a staring coat and a general unthrifty appearance.

This disease is not so common in the dog as in the human family; and remember that all puppies that have crooked legs are not suffering from rickets.

Treatment.—One of the most important matters to attend to is to give the patient plenty of fresh air and sunlight. We know that we have a deficiency of mineral matter in the bones, so we must give mineral tonics; cod liver oil and syrup of iodide of iron, or the compound syrup of the phosphates. Also give milk with lime water. Prepared chalk and soda may also be given two or three times a day. About once a week a dose of rhubarb, soda, and calumba in equal parts should be given, followed next day by a mild dose of castor oil. Cod liver oil is of essential service, but the stools should be examined daily, and if any of the oil passes by the stool its dose should be diminished or discontinued for a time. It is most necessary that the dog should have plenty of out-door exercise; if he is not inclined to run about he must be made to do so. The mechanical treatment consists of supporting the bones which are inclined to curve during the period of softening; the greatest care and discretion are required to avoid doing harm by undue pressure or yielding bones. Well-padded splints must be used.

11 Seventh Street, San Francisco.

Opinions About California Dogs.

Some acute comments upon the dog show given last month by the Pacific Kennel Club appeared in last week's *Forest and Stream*. No signature is appended, but it is probable that the notes were made by Mr. James Watson who judged the non-sporting classes. Some of his opinions border upon severity, but are his own by right, and may be read with profit. After paying deserved compliments to Secretary Watson, Superintendent Carroll, Dr. Bowhill, President Taylor, Messrs. Schreiber, Adams and Toland, and speaking in the highest terms of the way in which the show was conducted, the writer says:

The classification began as is usual, with mastiffs first, of which there were five dogs. The winner, Dick, is a well-built dog, with good legs and feet, and the right coat. Has good girth of skull for his size, but falls away in front of the eyes. Don is only passably good, and looked somewhat tucked up. The others were not noticed. Actress, of Mr. V. M. Haldeman's breeding, easily won in her class and took two specials. This is a very nice bitch, a smutty face and rather too much taper in muzzle detracts from her character, but back of her head she is a hard one to beat.

The St. Bernards numbered sixteen, but there were a lot of them only St. Bernards by imagination, though the dozen turned out of the ring as mongrels will, of course, figure in the "official" in company with Duke of Leede, Otho, Hector, and the rest of the cracks. Judge won by condition, Bruce being light in flesh and had in coat after a three months' voyage. Judge is long and weak in head, but will improve in that respect) as he is yet a puppy. Garda is undersized, of a bad color and her head is too small, otherwise she is well-built. Rector III was the best headed dog of the breed, but lacks size and carries his tail badly.

The Newfoundlands were very poor, but Great Danes were good. Cæsar and Modoc were not far apart, but the former showed a little more quality, while Modoc was wide in front and slack in loin. Leo is a big, rangy bitch, weak in head.

The two deerhound bitches were properly placed, Schula II being larger and with a better head.

Mr. Davidson had his work cut out in greyhounds. Monarch is now past his prime as a show dog, and we preferred Sir William II for first place as cleaner in neck and shoulders, and not so wide in chest. Jennie June won well in bitches and got the special for the best greyhound. The foxhounds were well judged, the native dogs being of the black-and-tan bloodhound type. Pointers were voted good classes, but Tom Pinch is not a dog that shows well. In the ring he knuckles over and shows heavy in shoulders and wide in front; for second we preferred Rush, who is better behind the head than either Point or Rush T., both of whom are slack in loin. The bitches were well judged, but nearly all are faulty in length of coupling. Climax is a good bodied puppy, but is short and stumpy in head. The winning puppies are good, and will be heard of again in better company.

The English setters, while very even in quality, did not include any flyers. Pilot was not well shown, looked light and was short in coat. He is a dog that would get his three letters in good competition, and as he was the best of the breed here, the quality of the others may be best ascertained in that way.

Mike T. won easily in Irish setter dogs. He is very coarse in head, while Pat is coarse all over. Lady Elcho T. did not fill our eye as the model she was claimed to be. Her head, while well-shaped, looked too small, and there was a want of style and finish about her so necessary to make a first-class Irish setter. The twelve-year-old Gordon setter Dorr was first in his class and got the breed special, an award which sufficiently describes the remainder of the exhibits, after saying that they were pretty close together in point of merit. The water spaniels all showed good breeding, but with the exception of Nellie and Julie the field and cocker spaniels were very poor.

A poorer lot of collies could hardly be got together. The climate doubtless deprives them of coat, but they were all wrong in head and showed no breeding whatever. The two dachshunds were good specimens of the small terrier type, Mikado being better in crook. Beagles were not good; short and thick in ear and weedy. Mr. Basford's were not shown well. The retrievers were far too liberally treated in the way of prizes, for Roy, only passably good, was alone worthy of a prize. The others were black dogs with every variety of coat. Bull-terriers were mainly of the fighting stamp. A thick-headed white dog got second in his class and Kittie beat a nice bitch in Olivette.

Sly Mixture, whose claims are well-known to Eastern exhibitors, won first in fox-terrier dogs, and a new arrival from England, Daisy, took first in her class and the breed special. The classes were well filled but there were a lot of pricked ears about. The Skyes, Scotch and Yorkshires were a mixed company, Mash, the Yorkshire, being the only one of decided breeding. Jappy is a fair Japanese spaniel, and the best pug was the bitch Queen. An Esquimaux won in the miscellaneous class with a black Pomeranian second.

ATHLETICS.

Advice on Training.

[By Malcom W. Ford.]

I will endeavor to explain how a man, whose office hours are from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., can get himself into capital condition without the interference in business. Before taking up any single athletic event to give advice on, I must make some preliminary remarks.

What is beneficial athletic training? Beneficial athletic training is a course of living which a man can pursue so that both his muscular and nervous systems will gain strength so long as such living is adhered to, and until the individual reaches the age when nature makes a halt in any increase of energy. In other words, there is nothing to prevent a man who makes it a habit to keep well to gain in strength and activity up to middle life. As an instance of this, I will mention the performances of Donald Dinnie, the celebrated Scotch athlete, who visited this country lately. When I saw him he was fifty-two years of age, and I measured a 42-foot put which he made with a 16-lb. shot, and a 97-foot throw with the 16-lb hammer, which had a regular club for a handle. I am positive that our amateur champions, Messrs. Queckberger and Gordon could not throw the same hammer over 95 feet, and these two men are twenty years younger than Dinnie was, and are also so near being the best hammer throwers in the world, in either the professional or amateur ranks, that the difference is trifling. I also saw Dinnie jump, off-hand, close to 10 feet for a standing broad jump without weights. Donald Dinnie is an example which bears truth to the assertion I made, for at fifty-two years of age he was almost as good as when he was in his prime, which he told me was about forty years of age for throwing weights, and thirty-five years for jumping. This man had been taking part in athletic games as a means of livelihood since he was eighteen years of age. He improved in his performances as he grew older up to the above-stated ages, and yet everyone who knew him can vouch for the statement that his life, though far better than the average man, was by no means as correct as he could have made it. He is still alive, though not taking active part in games, for he is now about fifty-seven years old, and at last reports was hale and hearty.

Several other splendid specimens of advanced years, with also unusual health and strength are Mr. W. B. Curtis, Mr. George Goldie and Mr. Henry Buermeyer. Two of these are over fifty years of age, and the other is very near to fifty years. If any one doubts the physical powers of these men he can very easily be converted by visiting the gymnasiums which they still patronize, and seeing for himself. Would any of these men be as strong as they are if the athletic training which they used to pursue, and do now on a moderate scale, had not improved them generally? It has given them such powers to accumulate energy, that even at this time of their lives they could, figuratively speaking, break most men in half. There are a few cases where men have crippled themselves with hard physical work, or, in other words, have so tasked their nervous systems that they are actually weak although muscular. Such cases are so rare as to be curiosities, for most fellows stop of their own accord when their performances are effected by the result of too much work. To tell just how much work to take is what I will endeavor to explain. Most men train for a certain event, and through ignorance feel all the time that they are not sure of doing even as good as on some past occasion when the day comes. I was that way once and kept so for several years until I learned for myself. Then I was able to look forward to an event and feel sure of doing my best on the day. When a man has reached this state of knowledge of himself he can take matters very easily, and will look back on his year or two of over-training and think what a fool he was. Where in past days he would run well one week and be away off the next week, and would do well when he least expected to and do poorly when he expected to do well, he will after acquiring the secret be able to adjust himself so that he can do any performance at a given time which is actually within his powers.

This knowledge may be termed a secret in every sense which the word implies, for it is almost impossible to tell it, no matter how much you wish to. The basis is to wind yourself up to the balancing point and no further. The balancing point is that state of muscular and nervous development when these two qualities agree with each other and are equal. If you develop the muscles in excess of the nerves, you will pass the balancing point and be stale or overtrained. Then again if you do not use the muscles enough the nerves will draw on them, and they will deteriorate and you fall back down the path which you may have ascended. Suppose a man could do 10½ seconds for one hundred yards when he was at his best which is the balancing point. If he kept on pounding his muscles in his daily practice he would pass the balancing point, would be in a state of over-training, and at the next trial might show 10¾ or 11 seconds. If he still kept on, through ignorance or enthusiasm, he could get his legs so sore and muscle-bound that he could not run a step, and all this time he might be thinking that because he was practicing he was doing the right thing. If, on the other hand, he having reached the balancing point, and wishing to be cautious, should rest too long from practice, his muscles would loose some of their tone, and at the next trial he might show no better than 10¾ or 11 seconds.

Whichever side of the balancing point you get on the result will be the same, and no one on this earth can tell when you are at the balancing point. A few of the symptoms of each state are as follows: Lack of training has with it a feeling of inability to do what you want to, a sense of heaviness with also a lack of confidence, and being stiff after practice. Over-training has the feeling of lack of confidence with perpetual fatigue and thirst, and a continued dull pain in the muscles used. It is always accompanied with hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, although these latter do not always, by a long way, denote over-training. A man cannot be over-trained and have a full face, but there are plenty of men with thin faces who never even so much as use their muscles. Temporary fatigue must not be confounded with overtraining, for although the symptoms are about the same in each case, there is a vast difference of time in the recovery.

An amateur wishes to combine his athletic training with his business life in the easiest way possible. It is very easily done, and to do so will give the person more satisfaction in the end. The average amateur lives with his family or boards. He works nine hours of the twenty-four, and can do what he wishes during the remaining fifteen hours. If he wishes, there is nothing to hinder his getting from seven to ten hours of sleep each night, which is a most important part of proper training. I strongly advise plenty of sleep, for it costs nothing and incommodes no one. As for the diet, I will say that it is so unimportant that anything that is apt to be on your table will do. If your living depended on your athletic ability it might pay you to have special dishes, for it undoubtedly would make some difference whether you partook of plain food alone or indulged in the fancies; but the difference would probably be so slight that it is not worth while thinking of, especially when, if you were so enthusiastic as to deny your palate, the same enthusiasm would surely cause you to practice too hard and bring on staleness, and then all your conscientious abstemiousness would be wasted. Eat what you wish, but do not mistake a mere dryness of the throat for a natural thirst, for it is not good to pour down more fluid than you actually require. After exercise the throat is always dry, being caused by the increased breathing with your mouth open. It is better to wait a little while, then, and see if you really want fluid, or if the supposed thirst passes away, as it very often does, except in extremely hot weather. Anything in the way of water, milk, beer, ales or wines has always suited me, but in hot weather I should prefer oatmeal water. Little matters like eatables and drinkables are not important enough to go out of your way for, although I do not say that they are not worthy of notice. The great questions are exercise and rest. Rest does not mean merely sleep, nor does exercise merely include work done in a gymnasium or on the field. Suppose a man was athletically over-trained. He might not go near the athletic grounds for a long time, but if he walked around a billiard table for half the night or danced for the same period his system would be continually kept down and the looked-for recovery delayed. All such points as these will be easily taken care of by any one with ordinary sense. Successful training is nothing but the most sensible training, and it is not the exaggerated state which is sometimes spoken of by sensational writers who have had no practical experience.

If a man has not sense enough to know when he is eating or drinking wrongly, losing his sleep, wasting his energy, or using himself generally badly, he surely never will be a successful athlete. As a rule nearly all the successful athletes are men who never have had bad habits. Some of them smoke, but the great majority do not even do that. It is bound to pay in the end to live simply and watch yourself, and if you begin when young you will find that the habit of keeping well will grow on you.

As I have thought of a few points that would be classed among the preliminaries, I will defer the advice on actual practice until later. Attention is called to the importance of exercise and rest, and also that rest does not mean merely sleep, nor do you need to visit the gymnasium or the track for exercise. If you wish to train for running, you have an easy task, for it is the simplest game to practice for; but if you are to jump, or throw weights, you must necessarily visit a place where you can practice such. If your business takes you out of doors, you are much better off for training purposes than if you are confined all day. If you are indoors do not let it bother you for it is merely part of life and an amateur should make his athletics a secondary matter. Suppose your business is out of doors as a collector, canvasser, bank runner, etc., you have an excellent opportunity to harden your legs for running. You can run up the stairs to the tenth story if you like, of some of the high buildings; you can sprint here and there along your route, and, in fact, you actually do not need track work at all for general health. But you must use judgment in not doing too much of this combination of business and training, just as though the business was left out. If you have so much running to do in every-day business that you are completely tired when night comes, you must use the elevators and get as much rest out of business hours as is possible. It is in these points where your judgment will come in. I distinctly state that the only reason why I am always in such good running trim is because I follow the very points that I have mentioned above, and to-day I am probably in better condition for running than the majority of men who practice in armories two or three times each week, although I have not donned a running shoe for over six months.

A little work each day, for 365 days of the year, will do you much more good than being very inactive for nine months, and the reverse for three months. If you habitually run, whenever you feel like it, and also have a chance, your system will become so used to it that it seems as natural to you as walking. If you make this good condition, which such habits keep you at, your normal condition, you have a great advantage over one who will run only when on a track, for you accumulate energy each day, while the other will only do so while on the track. This is stated on the supposition that you do just enough each day to derive good from. The condition which you are in by taking exercise in this off-hand way, needs only a few finishing touches on the track to put you in as good condition as you must expect. This, as stated before, only refers to running.

TURF AND TRACK.

Hints to Breeders.

The queetion uppermost in the minds of the averag3 breedere at this season is the selection of etallione with which they can mate their brood-meree with the surest prospect of protitable returns. To the novice this may appear a very simple prohlem, but all who have studied the subject carefully, will agree thot the nomher of pointe to he considered render the quest'on a very complete one. To the hreeder, whose only ohject ie to oht·in a record hreaker regardlees of expenee, it is very different, however.

The most velnahle attribute that a horse cen poeses, or the oue at least which will command the most money comhined with sufficient courage and endoranee to get to the wire a little in advance of all competitore. The yonng hreeder who has cerefnlly studied the qnestion, however, hae douhtless heen surprised at the smell percentage of trotters got hy the avera;e standard hred trotting stallion, and etill more astonished to learn that only a emall proporiion of the fast ones possese all the requisites of race-horste or great campaignere.

While speed ond quelity are the most valuehle attrihutes thet a horse can possess, size, etyle, docility and excellent roed qualities, comhined with sonndness, muet not he loet eight of hy hreedere. These are all hereditery qualities, and in order to secnre them it will be necessery to ohtein maree from snch femilies as heve produced them with the greatest unformity, and mete them with stallions from familiee in which these qualitiee were fixed cherecterietice.

This seems eimple enough, but in order to increese the chances of succees it is necessary to go a step farther and get snch mares as ere hy stallione that have shown a cepacity to produce epeed, or if not old enough for thet, they (the etallions) ehould he by sires thet have either ehown their ahility to trot fest, or produce speed, or hoth. The chances will he still further increaeed if the animale are from dams which have produced winners, or are from maree whose produoe have trotted fast. Get as many of the producing broodmaree, like Green Mountain Maid, Miss Ruseell, Emeline, Waterwitch, Alma Mater, Dolly, Woodhine, Meg Fergueon and othere of that class in the pedigree thet it is possihle to obtain.

In hreeding for size it shonld he born in mind that thie quality ie determined hy the family rather than the individual. It is alwaye safer to breed to a small stallion whose anceetors were from familiee noted for size, rether then to a large horse whose ancestors were small. Geo. Wilkes was rather helow the average for size. His sire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, stood about 15.3. Ahdallah, sire of Ryedyk's Hambletonian, was also ahout 15.3. Both eire and dam of Ahdallah were good-sized animals. A glance at Geo. Wilkee' 2:30 performers will show thet his get which have mede records of 2:30 or hetter average fully 15.2 hends in height. It appears by this that mares from families whose memhers are good-sized animals will prodnce large offspring when bred to small stellions, provided the latter are from families in which size is one of the distingnished characteristics. None of the valuahle qnalitiee of trotting etock ie more easily controlled to a certain limit than aize. Liheral feeding and judicious exercise dnring the first two years of the animal'e existence are the factors by which thie is accomplished.

If the brood-mare hee any weak points, or is deficient in any desirable quelity, particular care shonld he used to select a etallion remarkehly strong in those parlicular pointe or qualities. A perfectly sound mere whose ancestors euffered from eny form of hereditary uneoundness, like curhs, epavine or ringhones, ehould never be mated with a stallion whose ancestore were similarly efflicted, for no matter how sound the stallion may he himeelf, his offspring from such a mare will be very liahle to develop the family iufirmity.

A sluggish animel ehould seldom he mated with another of similar temperament. Trottere mey sometimee result from such a union thet can be mede to win hy dint of perseverance on the part of the driver in spplying the whip, hut nobody wants a lazy hrute for pleesure driving. If the mare ia of light hone she should not he hred to a atallion that is fanlty in this respeot. If she ia lacking in courage, either do not breed her at ell, or mate her with a stallion noted for pluck, like the celebrated race-horses Sir Archy, Bertrand, Wagner, Sir Henry, Grey Eagle, or the noted trotting mere Widow Machree, by Seely'a American Star. There ia no quality which ao diegusts a trainer and driver as faint heartednesa ur a propensity to quit. It ia also one of the most difficult of the undesirahle qualities to breed out when once established as a family characteriatic.—*The Cultivator.*

How Many Crosses.

[Breeders' Gazette.]

"In your issue of March 7th the queation is asked 'How many crosses are required to produce a full-blood horse, taking a full-hlood aire and a common dam for a haeie.' In anawer you quote from J. H. Sanders' "Breeds of Live Stock," as followa: 'The produce of a purely-bred animal and a half-hlood ie called a grade, and thie proceee uf grading up may be carried on indefinitely, until the number of croeses of pure-blood ia aufficient to entitle the animal to regietry in the etud or herd book of the given hreed, although with aome of the herd booka no number of croasea will entitle the produce to registration.' I fail tu eee how you can call such an animal u 'full-blood,' even if it be the result of a hundred such 'croeaee' conclueively, and I fail to eee how they csn be coneiatently called 'croseee' while they ure only the produce of a full-hlood and a grade. If euch an animal is ever admitted to registry ae a 'full-hlood,' will you kindly inform me how many anch 'crossea' are required by the respective atud booke in Europe and America of the Euglieh draft, the Clydesdale and the Percheron breede of horsea.

"J. E. WILSON."

Reply—The rnlea adopted as the foundation for registry in all our herd and atud hooka have been purely arbitrary, and in most caaee in the initial volumea the queetion of eligibility has been left lorgely to the diecretion of the editor or editing committee. For the foundation of the English Stud Book for thoroughbred horses the turf records furnishea the basie, and all horees that have proven themeelves creditable performera on the race-course were admitted. Subsequently, however, the rulee were made more etringent and only the produce of thoee previously registered were admitted. The rule adopted by Colonel Bruce for regietration in the American Stnd Book for thoroughhred horaee requiree the enimal to show five top crossee to recorded sires. Thia was the rule adopted aleo for the American Perchsron Stud Book with regard to horees bred in this conntry, und we believe that rule ia still in force. The Englieh Short Horn Herd Book requirea only four top crosees to recorded airee. The initial volume of the Clydeedale Stud Book of America was on u much more liheral baeia, and, we believe, required only two crosses, but these rules for regietry have since been made very much more stringent. All of our herd und etud hooke are of comporatively recent origin, that for thoroughbred horses heing the only one in the horse line thet dates back farther than twelve yeare, while the Short Horn Herd Book of Great Britain ie the oldeet public register for cattle. It is difficult to give an exact definition of the term "thoroughbred," or "pure-hred," or "full-blood." In general the words are used as synonmous, end they simply mean, as etated previously, that the animal is entitled to registry in the herd hook eetahliehed for the hreed to which it helongs. All of our improved hreeds of live stock are ertificial prodoctions, and uone of them in the etrictest sense of the word con be call thoroughhred or pnre-hred, hecause if yon take the very hest, pnrest, longest pedigree it will eventuelly run back into obecurity, or into "the woods" ae the Short Horn breeders express it. Strictly epeaking and according to our correspondent's ideas, the unadnlterated Texas scrub, or, better still, the huffalo of the plain, is the pureet sort of o pure-bred or thoroughhred.

Death Among the Trotters.

Desth hes heen husy among the trotters since the beginning of the yeor, aud alreedy the names of fifteen 2:30 performers, ten eires of speed, and five prodncing dams have heen reported. At least one-half of these died at good old age, hut a iew were removed from the scene before they were given an opportunity of proviug they posseseed thet valuable feculty of transmitting their individual merit to their get. Perhape the most lemented pair that will hereefter he known to the public only in name were Clemmie G. end Jersey Prince. Both of them were out of famous brood-maree, Ned, the dam of the former, having produced four 2:30 performers, and Emeline, the dom of the letter, having no less than six to her credit. Clemmie G. was one of the greatest racemares that ever etarted in the Grand Circuit, and her racee against Phyllis, Harry Wilkes, Wilson, Overman, J. B. Thomes and many other 2:20 etare will he remembered end commented on long efter the grses hes grown green over her grave at Gordon Glen. Jersey Prince wae one of the greatest young horsee we have yet eeen. He was very fest and posseesed all the elements of a successful race-horse. With a seeson's cerefnl preparation he wes, in uur opiniou, capshle of trotting a mile in 2:20.

The following are the 2:30 performers thet heve been reported dead:

Clemmie G	2:15½	Jersey Prince	2:27½
Scott's Thomas	2:21	Lady Kildair	2:28
Unalala	2:22¼	Daisy Hamilton	2:28½
Elsie Good	2:22½	Enfield	2:29
Rexford	2:24	Money Maker	2:29
Clifton Bell	2:25¼	Telegraph Girl	2:29¾
Hall's Mohawk Jr	2:26	Joe	2:30
Russian Spy	2:26¼		

Of these Clemmie G, Unsluls, Elsie Good and Lady Kildair were heing used as hrood-mares, and Hall'e Mohawk Jr. und Enfield closed a fairly eucceseful career in the etud. Scott'e Thomas wae in the stud and died from hlood poisoning, brought on by a hroken leg. Ruesian Spy died in Europe. Joe and Telegraph Girl were heing prepared for a campaign thie eeason. Daisy Hamilton was used es a roadmare. Money Maker and Jersey Prince were hoth cnt down at a time when they promised to make a mark in the records through their get. Rexford and Clifton Bell together with Norlaine were destroyed in the Pelo Alto fire.

The siree of epeed that have died during the paet three and a half months are: Col. Croes, Enfield, Gen. Hatch, Hall'e Mohawk Jr., Happy Medinm, Hinedele Horse, Seneca Chief, Scott's Thomss, Wideawake and Wood's Hsmbletonian.

Wood'e Hambletonian, the oldest of the ahove stallions, was foaled 1858. He died on the 8th inst. with eighteen 2:20 performere to his credit, seventeen of which received all of their individual merit from their eire. Col. Cross and Gen. Hatch were hoth foeled in 1860, and the Hinsdale Horse, whose death occurred on the 9th, the following yeer. The latter wae e horse whose hreeding wes a little two old-fashioned for the thinking breeder of to-day to cure about having in hia stock until tested, and when it wsa found equal, if not superior, to much of the lauded hlood that flowa in bluer veins, it was too late to secure it. He was individuslly good and fsst, having made a record of 2:44½ when a 2:40 horse waa a wonder. In Deck Wright he got a race-horse, who, together with Tom Keeler, Driver and Goldsmith Maid, form the greatest quartette of campaigners in the history of the trotting turf.

Seneca Chief and Happy Medinm hoth died in their twenty-fifth year. The latter at the cloae of last seeson had more 2:30 performers to hia credit then auy stallion then living. His triumphs in the past, notwithatanding the attacks of hia enemies, were numerous, but the greateat of hia produce have yet to uppear in public. If the true test of a sire's merit ia in the nnmher of hia get in the 2:30 list, end not the intrinaic worth of each individual in it, Heppy Medium will in the next few years lead all the sons of Hambletonien. Hall'a Mohawk Jr. was twenty-six years old thia aeason, Enfield tweuty and Wideawake aixteen.

The five hrood-mares that have hecome famous through their producera, are:

Fanny Mapes, by Alexander's Ahdallah.
Jenny Jinke, hy Royal Revenge.
Lady Blanche, hy Riohard'a Bellfounder.
Mery Neil, ay General Hardee.
Rosa, by Roecoe.

Fanny Mapes, the most femoue matron in the group, died at Dewey & Stewart'a eetablishment at Owosso, Mich., un the 9th inet. She wae the keyatone to her late owners' eucceee aa hreeders. They purchased Fanny Mapea and Louis Napoleon in 1873. She wae then in foal to Meaeenger Duroc, and produced Joe Gavin, eire of Cora Belle, 2:29¼, the following eeaeon. Hattie Mapee, 2:32½, was foaled the next year.

Fanny Mapes waa then hred to Louia Napoleon for the first time. It was a happy nick, as that magnificent race-horee and coming eire, Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, was the reeult of the nnion. Fanny Mapes prodnced eeven more foala, four colts and three fillies, by Louie Napoleon. Two of the fillies are dead. George Milo, oue of the colte, hes a record of 2:33 which will be redneed thie aeaeon. The other colts are in the etud. Dewey & Stewart paid $300 for Fanny Mapes, safely in foal to Mesaenger Doroc, when ehe was fourteen yeare old. They bred ten foala from her, eight of which are living, and eold of her produce six animels (one aa a yearling and two ee weanlinga), for an aggregate sum of about $40,000.

Jeunie Jinka produced the game little horae Amher, 2:25¼, who could trot two-mile heate aa easy as one. Lady Blanche was the dam of Firat Call, 2:21¾, and Mary Neil threw Fred Neil, 2:26¾, to the cover of Bay Tom. Roea ie the dam of Barney Wilkea and Wilkie Collins. The former is the sire of Champion Wilkes, 2:22¼, and Lena Wilkee, 2:29¼. The latter etands at the head of the Howard Farm, and ie a uniform aire of apeed, but aa few of hia get have been etarted in races, he has not as yet appeared among the sires of 2:30 performers.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

The Trotter a Profitable Horse for the Farmer to Breed.

I hope no one will think from the ahove heeding that I am going to advocete the idea of a farmer huying a sulky and an outfit of toe-weights, trotting-hoots, etc., and leern the husiness of training and developing the trotter, or even hreeding the trotter with the one idea of speed alone in view, and with no regard for size, suhstance end other qoolifications that go to make op a generally ueefnl animal. All of these contrivances for developing speed are very nseful in their place, hut their place is not with the farmer. So, too, hreeding to some nndersized stallion, whoss whole stock in trade is that he represents in hie hreeding some single noted trotter or producer of trotters mey (?) have ite place, hot that is certainly not with the farmer. Each year brings new proof that the trottsr is fast heing developed into a more generally useful animal, and hetter adepted to a greater number of purpoees than any other hreed of horsee that hae ever existed, and as snch is fast gaining in popularity and advancing in price. The trotter originsted with the necessities of the people reqniring a horse that could travel end pull some kind of a vehicle for e long distance at a rapid gait, and the trotting gait heing hetter adepted to thie pnrpose than any other way of going, and et the esme time fnruishing o meaue of sport hoth in trotting-races and road driving, have together comhined to develop the trotter to the present standard. Never in the history of hreeding any kind of animsle heve octual tests of merit so completely controlled every step thet has heen taken. Every trotting-hred horse that is etandard has attained that renk either hy actual performsnce or by heing releted through both sire end dem to those that heve performed. The word hreeding, when applied to the etanderd-hred trotter, has more practicel meaning than when applied to any other hreed of animals.

I like the neme trotter. It expressss the way of going os distinguished from the thoroughhred or ronning horse, and whet I have written eo far is to set people thinking to eee if their prejodicee heve not got the hetter of the facts.

It costs no more in feed and care to reiee a trotting-bred colt to three years, worth from $150 to $500, than it does to raise a eteer worth from $50 to $60, to some age. But it must he remembered that not every trotting hred colt will sell for more than the steer. To get more than the price of a common work-horee a hreeder mnst in some way hecome acquainted with what qualities the puhlic demaod in a trotting-hred colt, to meke it salehle without the trouble and expenee of developing, and then to koow whet lines of-hreeding produce these qualities with the greatest uniformity.

I helieve a great many fermers would find it not only a pleasant recreetion, but a profitable part of their hnsinees to devote a little of their spsre time to informing themselves on thie suhject, and eech year to raise one or more trotting-hred colts, where there is a etandard bred etallion acceseible.

The fact of a horss heing standard and registered ie not of itself proof sufficient that he posseees the qoelities demended by the farmer; hut it ie proof that the breeding is as represented, and if that hreeding is in good lines adds to the valne of his prodnce, and is a standing edvertisement, circnlating all over the world, and assists very much in making salee.

Every owner of euch a horse shoold be ahle to furnish enough facts releting to the size, euhstance, epeed, color and general characteristics of his near ancestore, eo that those who patronize him could do so intelligently.

In no other hranch of hreeding has there heen kept eo perfect and complete a history of each individuel memher of the breed as with the trotters, and if an intelligent use is made of the recorded facts, no other hranch of hreeding shonld produce more certain results.

The Bihle says, "give me neither poverty nor richee," which I take to mean that kind of blissful sort of existence that comes from raising first-class trotting-hred roadsters and cerriage horses that alweys eell for e good price, and hoping that eome day one of them will turn out a world-heater, and sell for enough to make a fellow rich.—*A. Gardner, in American Breeder.*

Horses and Horses.

During the last week two peculiar thinga connected with horse raising have occured in Arizona, which shonld call the attention of every horse grower in the Territory to the necessity of putting his money and time into breeding with the best blood thst his means will afford. The first of these occurrencea was the shipment from Sonora, Mexico, to California of a train load of thoronghly Mexican broncos, horses that in every feature and outline partook of the rat, as far as it is possihle for a horse to do so. Small, weedy and vicious, they would have prohably sold for from $20 to $40 per head, and no more, in any state in the Union, the only possible excuse for their shipment to Californie being, perhaps, that no purchaser could he found for them in Mexico. Yet these horses were on a par with thousande that ere now being reised in hoth Arizona and New Mexico. The other occurrence wua the paseage of the horsee of "Lucky" Baldwin through Arizona from California to the racing centere of the East. It would be hard, indeed, to equal the matchless eteeda that helonged to the latter band in any pert of the world. Metchlees in outline, intelligence and heauty marked every movement made by any memher of the hand. Here were horeea that had won the wild acclaims of thousande by their conqueete over the fineet racere in the world, and as one looked on them it was hard to helieve that they hed anything in common with their humble brethern from Mexico. Their values ran into the thoueaude, while those of the Mexican horsee ren into the dollars. Yet eo far os the actual coet of raieing was concerned, the difference must have heen slight. The eame feed thet hee enstained and matured the ioferior breed would have done the eame thing for the auperior. The great difference wes, however, simply in the superiority of blood, a fact whioh, if it teaches anything, teechee that no investment that can he mede will pay so well in horse hreeding es the investment of securing the beet atraina of hlood that can he procured in the etud. While it may in the first instance cost ten or even twenty times more than more common etock, in the long run the hetter the hlood the better the pay.

Faehion Stud Farm hea sold to Edward Pyle, of Humboldt, Neh., the hay filly Halo, foaled 1887, by Stronger, (dam Goldamith Maid, 2:14) dam Hazel by Jay Gould, 2:20½; eecond dem Western Girl, 2:27, hy Bellfounder; third dam Fanny by Wild Harry, by Duroo blood.

Mettie Hunter, pacing record 2:12¼. foaled a bay filly April 18th, ut the Foreet City Farm, Clevelaud, Ohio. [illegible] is aired by Patron 2:14¼, and George Fuller threaten[illegible] her a yearling reoord of 2:13½. Mattie's four [illegible] foals have beeu fillies.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 5, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Stmpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Nell, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Little Black Jug, Andy McOowell, Pleasanton
Manbrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G Valensin, Pleasanton
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

Rancho del Paso Yearlinge.

Crowded as we are with work, tied at home so that a day could not he given to "seeiug the races," there was so great a desire to take a look at the Del Paso yearlings before their eastern journey, that the resolution was carried to make the trip at all hazards. Then the late train to the northward, which stops at Sixteenth street etation, Oakland, after 7 P. M. gave a chance. Sunday is a day when work is as much curtailed as can he, so that hy starting Saturday the youngsters could he seen, and if behind time for the afternoon train on Sunday, the early morning on Monday would land us at home in time for a 7 o'clock breakfast.

A fast train, the Oregon Express, and shortly after 11 P. M. the point of destination was reached. An early breakfast, and we were ou the way to the "bottom," while the sun was just above the snow-covered summits of the Sierras, and as good time was made it was not loug until we were among the paddocks of that portiou of the estate. Hereafter we may have something descriptive of the place itself, as many improvements have been made since our last visit, but at this time there is only space enough to chrouicle the main object of the visit. The great object, as we were apprehensive that if the trip was not made then the chance would be lost. It is the commencement of an epoch in the horse-history of California. Sixty-odd thoroughbred yearlings, bred on one farm, to he sent East at one ehipment. Had the prophecy been made, when we first landed in California, that in less than fifteen years such a thing would come to pass, the prophet would have been hurled under an avalauche of ridicule. Furthermore, had that statement been accompanied with others, that colts foaled in 1887 would reach the size of a majority of those seen before the first of May, 1888, ridicule would not not have been thought effective enough and contempt called to aid in expressing contempt for the crazy *vates.* Sanguine as we were, after a residence of one year on this coast, that California would eventually lead the world in the grandest type of horses when speed and form were the standard, if even the belief had sanctioned the predictiou there would have been a lack of courage to make it public. Not a single stud farm on the continent to equal the numbers, and we fully believe that it would be troublesome to select from all a superior array of youngsters.

Form is a matter of opinion; size is something tangible, and though height cannot he depended upon as absolutely accurate when the measurement is taken in a field with a tape line, girth can he determined with exactness. An approximation is all that we claim for the heights giveu, though as the day was warm a steel tape could not have shrunk, and that used is one that we have carried for two or three years, and to make sure it was verified after our return. The colts in the appended list are given in the order visited, ten being measured in the thirteen which came in rotation. Leaving the height out (though that may he assumed as practically correct) there are girths from 67 inches to 70 inches, three of them in the latter notch. Turning to a table and we find that Dexter was 68¼, LeComte 69, Douhloon 71, Leviathan 72, Eclipse 74, and St. Julien 73½ inches in girth, all at full maturity, though that of Dexter was taksn when in training, and if our memory he correct, so was St. Julien. A great deal of stress has been laid on the dates of the birth of California colts, and this has an unquestionable hearing on the growth, though as ons of the 70 inch division was foaled March 12th, it could uct figure in his case. Again it might he claimed that these mammoth youngsters had been forced and pampered to secure sucb growth. Forced undouhtedly so far as plenty of food and plenty of exercise will promote growth; just as far from heiug pampered as it is possible to get. Those measured and several others we "handled," and not one was over-loaded with flesh. According to our idea there was not an animal which was too gross to put in active training, and it could not well he otherwise. We saw them in paddocks, the smallest of which gave a good chance to gallop, soms of them a circuit which would "open the pipes" at a rats we saw several of them show. Their former life was one of activity. After heiug weaned the colts were put in a large field where there was a chance for a straightaway run of at least one mile, the fillies iu another of liks extent. When Mackay described the scene, as he showed us the field, there was a mental resolve that next wint r the journey would he made if for uo other purpose than to see the trial runs. Forty colts, frequently at ths furthest extremity of the field, and wheu the signal was given to come home for the eveniug feed, there was a grander race than ever witnessed uuder silks and satins. The account was givsn as we passed the field on our homeward journey, and after looking at the colts it only needed a short report to realize what an exciting scene was enacted. When there was a difference of opinion regarding the comparative merit of two colts, Mackay would fortify his argument hy referring to the runs in the field, and we had to ackuowledge that he had more to hase his views upon than form when at rest. *Outdoor life,* so far as the weather permits, is the maxim at Del Paso. Colts may he fattened hy warm stahles and restricted exercise, though if that plan he followed there will not he the conformatiou which rules among those we saw. Then again there was every indication of robust health, which would not he the case if the growth had been of the hot-hed kind.

We must acknowledge that there were other surprises hesides those which came from size and shape, one heing the freedom from hlemishes. In the limited time at our disposal it cannot he expected that a very critical examiuation could be made, hut as a stenographer accompanied, every minute could he given to scrutinizing, without anything to distract attention. Since the notes were taken we have been iuformed that those marked as heiug hlemished or ailiug will he kept at home. There was another surprise. The first paddock, or rather field visited, in which the fillies were kept had eight occupants. It would certainly require a long and careful examination to award the first place, not a short job to throw out the poorest. One of the smallest was in the lot, though to make amends for lack of size she is of rare form. The only filly which had a pronounced hlemish was the daughter of Electra, so slight in fact that it might have been overlooked in one of less prominence. There is scarcely a question that the two selected as heing the smallest were entitled to the place, as it did not require a very sharp eye to make the choice. When these measured 63 inches arouud ths heart, and the smallest colt 65 inches it will readily be seen that "weeds" are scarce. Taking the extremes there would he an average of 67½ inches for the colts and 66 inches for the fillies. Were all measured the mean would he much increased.

The array of sires represented is an extraordinary feature. Thirteen in all, and containing such names as King Ban, Mortemer, Kyrle Daly, Sir Modred (imported from England, aud Australia), Iroquois, Warwick, Onondaga, Joe Hooker, George Kinny, Milner, Hock-Hocking, Duke of Norfolk aud Longfield of Americau hirth. Were space available a good deal could hs said of the different types, as even from the hurried examination there were peculiaritics displayed.

We are gratified that so large a consignment is sent to the East. Practically the whole crop of Rancho del Paso yearlings, so that it canuot he claimed that a few were pioked. There will he two in the catalogue which were hred and reared in Kentucky, viz.: the Iroquois—Explosion filly, and the King Ban—Maud Hampton colt. The following is the list:

COLTS.

Foalsd Fsh. 16, brown colt hy imp. Sir Modred—Swsetbrisr by Virgil. Fiftsen hsnds high, strong msds sll over; vsry good through hssrt; 8½ inches bslow the knes; strong hocks snd knees; 67 iuches iu girth; short back; good length of hip, plenty bone and tendon; 20½ inchss round arm.

Foslsd March 12, hrown colt by imp. Sir Modred—Plsything hy Alsrm. Still larger than the Sweetbriar. Fiftesn hands ons inch high; 70 inches in girth; 21 inches around arm. Hsavier mnsclsd all ovsr than ths other.

Foslsd Msrch 9, bay colt hy Wsrwick—Lorilla by imp. Mortsmsr. Still tsllsr and of higher finish; 15 hsnds two inches hsing the verdict of the taps, and with a girth of 69 inchss.

Foaled Feh. 9, hsy colt by imp. Kyrle Dsly—Mura hy imp. Lsamington. A grest dsal of quality iu this fsllow, and with a look all ovsr indicsting speed, plenty of size, though falling hslow the others in girth; 67½ inches his mssssurement.

Fosled March 25, hsy colt by imp. Sir Modred—La Favorita hy imp Glensls. There was no such thing as stopping the gsllop of this colt snd his paddock compsnion, the Trsllis colt. Although it msds an inrosd on the tims, ths loss was msde good, as thsre was a practicsl exemplification that rscing shsps is nsually accompanied hy capacity to run. Of very high form and of abont ths same size as ths others, though thsy looksd larger ss they swspt over ths fisld.

Foslsd March 1, bay colt by imp. Kyrle Daly—Trellis by imp. Grsat Tom. It wss difficult to choose betwesn this colt and the La Favorits, though ws faucisd hs wss gifted with rsthsr the gsestest tnrn of speed.

Fosled Jan. 21, chestnnt colt by Milnsr—Sophie by Bazsr. A stroug msde colt all ovsr; good shsps, and plenty of muscls.

Chsstnut colt hy Hock-Hocking—Msid of ths Mist hy Norfolk. This colt is nsarly as large as his sirs wss whsu four yesrs old. Fiftsen hands ons iuch in height; so dssp through ths hssrt that he msssured 71 inches in girth.

Fosled Jan. 18, bay colt by Joe Hooker—Illusiou by Alsrm. Ths combination of Hooksr snd Alarm shonld shcw speed lines, and sxpsctstion is not disppointed; spesdy looking in evsry poiut, with a hsight of fifteen hsnds one inch, and a girth of ssventy inchss.

Foaled March 22, chestnut colt by Jos Hooker—Callie Smait by Norfolk. Thirteen months snd ssven dsys old; a girth of sixty-nius inches, snd with shsps thst tsmpts to rosy vaticinations is ths conclnsion after viewing this colt.

Fealsd April 3, hay colt by imp. Sir Modrsd—Faustins by imp. Glenelg. A. 1 surely; 68½ girth, hesvily muscled, particularly in quarters snd over hip. Hocks and knees admirahls, legs and fast capitsl.

Foslsd Msrch 3, hay colt by Warwick—Lady Middlston by imp. Hurrah. A "lengthy" colt snd of rscing form throughout. Sixty-nius and ⅜ inchss in girth.

Fosled Fsb. 18, bay colt by imp. Sir Modred—Msrion by Hubhard. A grand colt which was fully snticipated from the breeding; "fiftssn ous" in height snd with a girth of 68½ inches.

Foalsd Msrch 5, chestnut colt hy Iroqnois—Lstola by Lsxington. Though rsthsr lighter in bone snd tsndon than ths othsrs, this colt is aftsr the racing model, his shouldsrs and chest espsoisily good.

Fosled April 10, bay colt hy imp. Kyrls Daly—Trophy hy imp. Great Tom. A good-looking colt of fine size and shspe, though slightly lsme, which will probably keep him at home.

Fosled Msy 10, hay colt by Milner—Aunt Bstsy by Hardwood. Wssk eyes will also be likely to keep this colt from joining the band in the eastern tour.

Fosled Msrch 19, chestnnt colt hy imp. Kyrle Daly or Milner—Katie Darling by Longfield. This is the ouly colt which wss not in a thriving condition, snd he will be kept at home.

Foalsd Feh. 13, chestnut colt by Onondaga—Miss Lanra hy imp. King Ban. Of racing form in places, hut not up to the stsndard, which is likely to militate against his journsy to the Esst.

Foaled April 2, chestnut colt by Longfield—Bsvaria by Spendthrift. A nicely formed colt, though appesring smaller than any heretofore ssen; the girth was taken, and still it showed 65½ inchee.

Fosled April 11, chestnnt colt by Milner—Maggie O. hy Shannon. Good size snd well formed.

Fosled April 3, chestnnt colt by Longfield—Premium by Castor. Good-sized colt, full 15 hands; speedy shspe, very lengthy; fine shoulder snd hack; slight cut through ekin of near hind lsg.

Foslsd Maroh 18, bay colt by imp. Kyrle Dsly—Eliza by Norfolk. Three Lsxington crossee in the dam with euch a potent outcross has resulted in racing points.

Foaled April 10, chestnut colt by Duke of Norfolk—Mise Hooker by Joe Hooker. A sturdy colt, and good-looking withal.

Fosled April 20, black colt hy imp. Mortemor—Katie Pesrce by imp. Lesmington.

Foaled May 6, bay colt by Joe Hooker—Kitten hy imp. Eclipse. Good colt; stroug aud hearty, with a great deal of suhstsnce.

Foaled April 22, chestnnt colt by imp. Kyrle Daly—Hirondelle hy imp. Glenelg. More than a good-looking colt, fine size, with a back formed to csrry weight.

Fosled April 5, chestnut colt by Milnsr—Glorianns by Joe Daniels. A good colt in svery rspect.

Foaled March 23, chestnnt colt by imp. Kyrle Daly—Besais Peyton by imp. Hurrah. Well qualitied in looks and liksly to prove worthy.

Foaled April 3, hay colt by Warwick—Yaabsl hy Lsinstsr.

Foaled April 14, brown colt by Warwick—Siater to Jim Douglas by Wildidle.

Foaled March 30, bay colt by imp. Kyrle Daly—Mariposa by Monarchist. There is little risk in marking extra for thia one.

Foaled April 4, chestnut colt hy Milnsr—Bagatelle by Jim Brown.

Foaled April 15, tay colt by Warwick—Rosa Bella by King Alfonso. Very good ona.

Foaled April 20, bay colt by imp. Kyrle Daly—Wanoa hy Norfolk. A graud-looking colt with speed indicstions sll throngh.

Foaled April 11, bay colt by imp. Kyrls Dsly—Maid of Stockdale hy Shannon. Strongly made and svenly proportionsd.

Foaled April 22, chestnnt colt by imp. Kyrls Dsly—Bsttis hy Gensrsl Longstreet.

Foaled April 20, bay colt by imp. Kyrls Daly—My Love hy Virgil. Nicely mada colt; good size.

Foaled Jan. 24, chestnut colt hy Warwick—Maria F. by Leinetsr.

THE FILLIES.

Foalsd Feh. 15, chestnut filly by imp. Mortemsr—Lizzis Lucas by imp. Austrdian. A bsautiful filly of good size, "lsvsl made," and will aurely rscs.

Foalad March 18, hay filly hy imp. Kyrls Daly—Comanchs hy Leinstsr. This is a remarkably nsat filly aud being the smallest, to the sye, of the whols hand she wsa tsken as the minimnm; atill the taps showed her girth to bs 63 inches.

Fosled April 24, cheatnut filly hy imp. Mortemsr—Sly Dance by War Daucs. A good-looking damsel and about the medium size of ths lot.

Foalad Jsn. 13, chestnnt filly hy imp. Kyrle Daly—Gipsy by Lodi. Ihis filly is nsarly as largs as ths biggest of the colts, girth 63 inches, and of fine form.

Foaled March 29, bay filly hy Iroquois—Vandalite hy Vandal. There is no mistake in rating thie filly among the best, size, form aud othsr racing qnalities all there.

Foaled March 14, chestnnt filly by Joe Hooker—Rosa B. by Norfolk. The sister to ths winnsr of the Americau Derhy, shows that the family is likely to keep up in high achievements. She is nearly as large now ae her illustrions hrother.

Foaled April 11, hlack filly by Iroquois—imp. Agenora by Adventurer. A daughtar of the Epeom Darhy winner—her dam of the very best blood in England—with tbe growth which seema to be eo nearly a gsneral inheritance of the Del Paso yonngsters could scarcely fail in good looke and ehe hae her full ehare.

Foaled April 9, bay filly by Milner—Rebecca hy Hubhard. Astonishingly daveloped, ie not ont of the way in her deacription. A girth of 67 inches does not teil the whole of the story, muscles heing prominently displayed in every portion of her form.

Foaled March 18, hay filly hy imp. Sir Modred or imp. Kyrle Daly—Rosemary by Joe Daniele. Whichever of the noted eires thia filly is credited to, there is small chance of her being a discredit, heing of good form all through.

Foaled April 12, hay filly hy imp. Kyrle Daly—Electra by imp. Eclipse. Sixty-eight inches girth, 15 hands high, etrong all over; Remarkahly fine; big hips; very emall enlargement on right fore ankle. The enlargement is eo emall and in a place where it may never injure, still it ie a blemish on the pictnre, more so from the rest being so perfect.

Foaled Feh. 16, bay filly by Milner—Virgie by Virgil. A "lengthy" filly, fully fifteen hands, aud with a girth of sixty-seven inchee.

Foalsd May 6, bay filly by Iroquoie—Chimera hy imp. Mortemer. A good-looking filly all over.

Foaled Feh 9, bay filly by Warwick—Mileta by Lever. One of the hig division, fully 15 hande, with a girth of 69 inches; and those who like to sea hocks and knees close to the ground will he pleaaed with her, and with other good reasons for approval.

Foalad Feh. 3, bay filly hy Warwick—Susan hy Warwick. Two Warwicks in the field, the sire by Leamington, tha eire of dam by Hnhhard. Were prognostications in ordar tha double wonld lead to rather rosy prediotions. With a girth of 68½ inches, immense quarters, etc., she *should* race.

Foaled March 4, chastnut filly hy Warwick—Cindsrella by Catssby. Fair siza. Very nicaly turned filly.

Foalad March 28, brown filly hy imp. Kyrle Daly—Elizaheth by Thad Stavens. A vary good filly.

Foaled April 23, bay filly hy Warwick—Nellie Peyton by imp. Hurrah. Good eize; good hilly every way.

Foaled May 7, bay filly by Onondaga—Nonage by imp. King Ernest. Very finely turned; 63 inches girth; smallest of the lot of either fillies or colts, sharing with the Comanche filly in that reapect.

Foaled April 8, bay filly by imp. Kyrle Daly—Billow by Longfield. Large and very well formed.

Foalad April 15, hay filly by imp. Kyrle Daly—Joy hy. Lever. Good-looking filly.

Foaled April 25, hay filly hy George Kinney—Aigrette hy Alarm. Judging from her looke George Kinney ie likely to rank ae a "producsr" fnlly as high ae his mark on tha course.

Foaled April 11, chestnut hilly by Milner—Santa Rosa by Wheatley. Genarally good.

Foaled April 20, bay hilly by Longfield—La Scala hy Joe Hooker. Ahont tho largest in thia paddock. Good all ovar.

Foalad April 24, chestnut filly by imp. Kyrle Daly—Aasyria.

Foaled April 10, hay hilly by Wsrwick—Fortuna by Wheatley.

Foaled Feb. 13, bay filly by imp. Sir Modred—Twilight hy Norfolk. Great deal of quality; fine racing form.

Foaled March 17, oheetnut filly hy imp. Kyrle Daly—Winifred by Joe Danisla. A racing filly suraly; plenty of quality, good length and "angles" of proper degress.

Foaled March 12, hay filly hy imp. Sir Modred—Nana hy Virgil. Above tha medium eize of fillies, and can be rated with a low figure after A.

Foaled March 19, chesinut filly by King Ban—Flora hy War Dance. Another fine-looking filly.

Foalad March 12, hay filly by imp. Sir Modred—Rosa G. by Leinater. A likely filly stampsd with the Sir Modred characteriatica; girth 66½ iuohes.

The Disqualification of Sonoma.

As we understand that the effects of the disqualification of Sonoma will be tested in a court of law, the question will not he considered editorially in thie number.

Grafting.

Great good has resulted from the practice of grafting. Inexplicable in some respects as no human mind can comprehend why the insertion of a cion or bud should change the product so that a sour crab will be on one branch, a juicy and finely flavored apple on its neighbor, hoth depending on ths same roots for nourishment. Ou its own stock the graft may he weakly, and the fruit fall far below the quality of that which has a foster parent to bring it to perfection. Hardiness in the stock overcomes constitutional defects, and thus the germ of the fast trotter may be successfully grafted into a parent which is superior in configuration. Could ths trotting cion be depended upon to produce fruit with tbe same uniformity as those of apple, peach, orange, etc., the breeding problem would be solvsd. We believe that ths time will come when there will be an approximation, and that epoch will not hs reached hy a blind adherence to the dogma of "like begetting like," hut with extra efforts to better the sample. The easiest method to improve will be by selectiou of dams. That is the sire beiug one while the dams are many, and thus there is a larger field. Oue tree or bush will furnish cious for a whole orchard, aud though, perhaps, the graft may grow and do passably well on any kindred root, some will be found better than others.

So far in the history of the breeding of trottere too little attention has been given to selectiou of dams. Form was in a great measure ignored. Even in the selection of sires it has been held a secondary qualification. When two animals were coupled, if both posseesed speed it was held to be all that was necessary. In a large number of cases speed on the paternal eide wae held to he sufficient. Ihis may do when the form of the mare indicates speed, and we would rather select a mare of extra form which showed good trotting action than a very fast one which was of faulty formation.

"Half and Half."

Charles R. Marvin brought to the Oakland track on Tuesday last five fast trottere by Electioneer, all from thoroughbred mares, and eacb dam hy a different sire. Ansel, record 2:20, from Annette by Lexington; Express, record 2:29½, from Esther by Express; Gertrude Russell from Dame Winnie hy Planet; Aldeana from Eliza Dolph by Wildidle and a hay five-year-old gelding from Cuba by imported Australian. Ansel obtained his record last fall, Express last Thursday in his maiden race; the others have yet to appear. From the ease witb which Express won the race on Thursday last, and tbe speed shown at times, it is about a sure thing tbat be will drop into the very fast class before the season closes. He is one of three which Governor Stanford nsed wben at home, all of them by Electioneer and from thoroughbred mares. Any two were well matched in appearance, considerahly more than sixteen hande in beight and of nearly the same speed, if anytbing Express being the slowest. His mates were lost in tbe Palo Alto fire. The two were from Blarney by Blarneystone, out of a Lexington mare, and Emma Rohson by Woodburn, tbe colt of the latter the fastest of the three. Express is a very handeome horse with nearly perfect action.

A Farewell Greeting.

Mr. Thomaa Merry hae heen appointed to be one of the American Commiaeioners to the axhibition at Melbourne, and the eelection made by the president in thia case will he heatily andorsed, as the gentleman is rsnowned throughont the country not only aa a gifted and tranchant writer, but also for hia genial attainments and charming converaational powere. Mr. Merry will well repreaent the interests of Oregon and of the Pacific slope, and no doubt through his axartiona he will etrsngthen the growing tiee between this conutry and the colonies. We append three extracts from tha Portland Snnday *Mercury* which show the literary methode of Mr. Merry to auch advantage as to make ns look forward with pleaenra to hie letters from tha colonies. In the meantima Mr. Merry has onr best wishee for a pleaeant voyage, an agreeable eojourn in Melbonrns, and a happy retnrn.

Soliloquies.

I feel to-day, se I sit down to write for you, just ae I felt four years ago whan I started Eaet to see friende from whom I had parted thirty-one yeara hefora. It was a long journey, bnt it was a grand ride, every foot of which had soma naw featnre of intarast to the wayfarer who bad left tbe Atlantic waves when only a hoy and was raturniog to them a whitshaired man within a few waeks of hie fiftieth birthday. To ma it was turning back the hands on my life'a clock for a pariod longar than the average life of mankind. Startling as ware tha novalties brought to the eye, every foot ot tha way aftsr the Columhia River was left astarn at Wallula, it wae to me an occasion of more solemnity thau mirth. I conld not hring myaalf to believe tbat I wae going to accomplish in eeven days what had takan me twenty-eight daye in 1853 when the old Winfield Scott landed me on Long wharf.

A grsat expsnse of the sea will soon separate me from the land of my hirtb, and the Sonthern croae will ehina down npon the steamer'a neck while I eit listening to my fellow-passengers, as thay aing tha aongs of home at sea. Memorias of old daye at Clatsop and Ilwaco will come hack to ma as I see tha mighty steamer'a resistless iron prow cleaving the waves and listsn to tha hollow exhaust of escaping steam. There will not be a waking honr that will not bring hack some recollection of my Orsgon home. Every animosity of this life will he lorgottsn in the new future that opene out hefore me. Life is too ahort for pstty quarrels and small grievances; and in ths happiness of a yesr of travel and recreation, such aa now unfolds itself to me, I have not tims to hrood over paat wrongs or borrow tronhle for the fntnre. These April daya have some sunshine and a few clouds, but I can afford to wait for the rain.

I wonld like to ses Oregon make a good ahowing for herself at the Melhonrne Exposition, for two reasons. Ths first of thess is that onr superior watsr-power is destined to make us what Massachusetts is to the Atlsntic seaboard. Ths second is that Australia is a country containing an induatrions and intelligent psople who are to-day suffering from a seriee of oppressions growing out of land monopolies, worss than the California land grants under Mexican rule could possibly contamplats. You let a man have 160 acres of land and 250 head of bsef cattle in Oregon, and if he is not a drunkard and a gambler, it will not take him long to get rich. But in Anstralia snch a man is completsly overshadowed by his wealthisr neighbors. Think of a conntry whers tbirteen men own ovsr 180,000 acres of land sach; and whers twenty-two men each own over 70,000 head of stock, cattls or abeep. You will rsadily ses how completsly any small farmer is gronnd down like grain hetwesn the upper and lower millstone, nnder such a system of land cultnre and pastnrags. It looks to me now, (although it may look differently after I get down tbere) as it the soher and intelligent middle classes would prefer to move away from there and seek new homes either in British Colnmbis, Orsgon or Washington Territory.

Ths racing at the Blood Horse Mseting agsin showsd ths grsat need there is for mors ahls and experienced jockeys. The riding was very poor in most instances, and the trainsis on ths ground recognizsd the fact that the success of Rancho del Paso was dus as mnch to the jockeys as to the trainers who bronght the nags in snch fine condition to ths post. Thsrs was, consequently, a keen demand for the aervices of Winchell and Hamilton when they wsre not engagsd for the home stable, in the different evenls, and Winchell's victory with Ed. McGinnis against Mr. Haggin's Loveknot and a larga field shows ths almost inestimable advantagee of a good jockey.

The arrival of Grover Cleveland has created quite a mild sensation at the Brooklyn track. It is asserted that the big etrapping horse must have some seriona pretensions for tbe Snburhan and other handicaps, or he wonld not have been sent euch a distance in solitary grandenr, accompanied hy hie trainer, rider and rubber. Should he capture the great event, or even run into sscond place, the pnrlieue aronnd Lsideedorff street will assuma strong vermillion tints on tha evaniug of the race, as he hae heen heavily backed here at very long odds. Ae to Matt Storn, he will probably have even a bigger hsad than that of the Presidsnt'e namsaake.

Frank Van Ness has shipped Adelins and Bolero East, and will follow the horses. He is as yet undecided as to what he will do, and whether he will angage in racing or trotting evente during the coming season, but probably he will renew his agreement with the Sire Brothers, who at last accounts had not engaged anyhody to drive Harry Wilkes, Rosalina Wilkee, Gossip Jr., and others of their string. The horsea are still at Morristown, N. J., and are doing well, especially Rosaline Wilkes, ae she is greatly improved, and is one of the finest pieces of horseflesh in tbe country.

The joint stables of Messrs. McCarty Brothers, and Messre. Milroy & Van Ness, proceeded East on Tnesday last. Chief among the contingent were C. H. Todd and an own brother to him, Gertrude McCarty and Tom Daly; also Bolero and Adeline. The latter mare is still suffering from the injuriee she received in beind cut down on Saturday last, and had to be transferred to the cars on a truck. The veterinary surgeon states that the mare will be all right again in two or three weeks, and will be ready to he put into training for her engagsmente.

The eucceee of Cruiser in the Troubador Stakee at Nashville aatonished the local talant, who, not being confident about Baldwin's pair, generally went for Terra Cotta. Tbe run of nine furlongs in 1:53¾ equals the heat record, so that it is a pity that the winner ia not entersd in the Snburhan and other great eastern handicaps. Cruiaer is hy Wandersr dam Carisaima; he etarted 19 times last season, hsing the victor in seven races. Evidently the Prioce of Norfolk and Volante are in good form, as they ran second and third in the fast race.

The great Hamlin matches sasm to hang fire, so the N. Y. *Sportsman* offers a special etake for Harry Wilkes, Belle Hamlin and Prince Wilkes, being a sweepstakes of $1,000 each, with $3,000 added money; the race to be trottad over the Rochester Driving Park on July 4th, the winner to take $5,000, the eecond to sava stake. It is to ha hoped that the offer will be accepted so as to bring to a final reeult the long-drawnont controverey about tha merite of these speedy horses.

Two yonngeters were nshered recently into existence in Kentucky that are likaly to eell for hig prices at the yearling ealss next year, if all gose well with them in the meantime. One ie a full brother to the grand race-horse Foxhall, undonbtsdly one of the hest horses ever foaled in America, and the other ia a hua bay colt by imp. Pizarro, dam the fine race mare Tolona, by imp. Phaeton. Thera ia a rich combination of racing aud winning blood in both colts.

Allen Roy, 2:17½, a well-known favorita on our trscks, is now at Jewell Park, Denver, Col., in the hands of Ham Hitohcock. Ha will start in tha free-for-all trot at Pueblo, and also at the Overland meeting at Jewall Park, whare ha will meet Elmwood Chief, recently purchased by C. E. Abbott, of Denver, as well as Walls-Fargo and a number of othsr good onee.

Col. Thornton sold, on Saturday last, to Mr. C. V. Tnpper, of Santa Rosa, two promising yearlings, ths oua being High Jack by Double Crosa or Thrae Cheers, dam Lugana by Thad Stevans, and the other Gnido by Donhle Cross, dam Aurora by Thad Stevens. Mr. Tupper intends tn have the colts broken in next fall.

The aum reqnired for tha Napa Connty Fair was $10,000, and through the energetic endeavors of the committee in charge, tha money was enhscribed for in about ten days. The fair will add materially to tha attraotione of Napa City and the Springe during the nsxt fall.

Mr. France, nf Highland Farm, rscently experienced a aavere loss in the death of the snckling colt Prince Red, full brother to Prince Wilkes, for whom it ie ataled [illegible] offer of $4,000 had been made.

The Problem of Breeding.

Breeding questions are always interesting to breeders and students of the stud book. They have also considerable interest to turfmen, who never breed, as it is part of their craft to know the merits and peculiarities of the different strains, otherwise they could not expect to purchase with any judgment. The Dwyer Brothers' are probably as well aware of this as any. When they became interested in racing they knew little of the question of blood in thoroughbred families, although they had a fair idea of trotters. Accordingly for the first six years they were on the turf they never bought yearlings at the sales. All their purchases were developed stock, two and three-year-olds. It was thus they secured Vigil, Charlie Howard, Rhadamanthus, Bramble, Onondaga. Hindoo, Luke Blackburn, Ripple, Miss Woodford, Barnes, George Kinney, etc. They began racing in 1876, but we think it was not until 1882 that they appeared as buyers of yearlings at the Kentucky sales. Their six years of experience had brought them familiarity with every detail of their business, and they had mastered the study of breeding efficiently to purchase intelligently.

The approaching sales of yearlings in Tennessee and Kentucky render any remarks relative to the question of breeding the thoroughbred pertinent. Among the many comments we often hear in regard to colts, are that such and such a one is from an old mare, and that old mares never breed good colts. Again, it will be stated, that although such and such a mare bred a great racer to a certain stallion, her colt by a different stallion is not to be trusted. It was only recently that this subject came up in a circle of horsemen with whom we were taking and has led us to briefly consider the matter.

That there is something in what breeders call a "nick" or that certain stallions suit certain mares would appear from the records. Hanover, who last season swept nearly all before him, serves to show it. Bourbon Belle, his dam, is an old Bonnie Scotland mare, foaled in 1869. She never was thought of until after Hanover appeared, and her foals brought no great prices. Small wonder, as she had seven foals by other stallions, not one of which ever showed any racing ability, one of the foals, in fact, being by the trotting stallion Membrino Patchen. Yet the first time she was bred to Hindoo she produced Hanover. The brood-mare La Henderson was bred to Planet, Jerome Edgar and Virgil before she produced Freida and Aella by Glenelg; Marguerite foaled Rupert when she was bred to Falsetto, but while she has been bred to many other stallions she never produced another colt of any capacity. Calomel, the dam of Raceland, had five foals by other stallions. They all won races but were not cracks, yet the first time she was bred to Billet, Raceland was the result. War Song had six foals by other stallions before she was bred to Eolus, when she produced Eole, and to the same horse she has foaled Eolist and St. Savior. Eolus is the only stallion she ever hit to. Kathleen has had several foals by other stallions, but none of them were ever within 20 lbs. of her son George Kinney by Bonnie Scotland.

Another very conspicuous case of this is furnished in Magenta. This old mare had a numerous progeny, but Lexington was the only stallion to whom she seemed to hit, as to him she foaled Larkin and Duke of Magenta. Lida's was another notable case. She foaled Enquirer, by Leamington. They bred her to nearly every stallion in Kentucky, but she never threw a winner of any merit. Capt. Cottrill's old mare Maggie G. presents a similar case. She bred well to Daniel Boone and Harry of the West, but her produce by other horses were of no account. The mare Aerolite bred nothing but winners to Australian, among them being Spendthrift, Mozart, Fellowcraft and Rutherford. Her foals by other stallions were not of the same class. Lady Wallenstien bred Wallenstien, by Waverley. She has had a dozen other foals by other stallions, none of which, however, proved good. Ballet had Ballance, Modesty and Blue Grass Belle, all by War Dance. She has had numerous others by other stallions, but they do not seem to race. Lilla had two good ones in General Duke (Judge Curtis), and Chillicothe, by Lexington; her foals by King Alfonso, Planet, Pat Malloy and Lisbon have been of no account. The old mare Picayune affords a singular contrast. This mare bred to nearly every stallion a performer of the highest class. She bred Ha'penny, by Birmingham; Florin and Doubloon, by Margrave; Louis d'Or, by imp. Sarpedon; Alabama's dam, by Boston; Ducatoon, by Wagner; Moidore and Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire, etc. Yet she failed to produce a good performer when bred to Lexington, the best stallion in all America, Lindora and Dabrae being her produce by Lexington.

The great California brood-mare Marion is said to have bred nothing but first raters, Duke of Norfolk, Duchess of Norfolk, Prince of Norfolk, King of Norfolk, Queen of Norfolk, Emperor of Norfolk. But the fact is she has never been bred to any stallion but Norfolk. Had she been, who shall say that her fame would have been equal to what it is. Somewhat similar is the case of Fancy Jane. This mare had only one other foal that lived by any stallion but Billet. To him she bred Belle of Runnymede and Miss Woodford, two first-class performers. The other foal was by Wanderer, but it was a failure. We might cite many additional cases but too great an elaboration might prove tiresome.

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley, 2:20¼; Homestake (pacer), 2:16½; Flora B., 2:33½; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a low mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle and flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all bay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26½; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18½; Nerea, 2:23½; Bickford, 2:29½; Lady Blanchard, 2:28½) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 1883 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morsehead proprietor, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Terms $50 for the Season, with the usual return privileges. Good pasture $3.00 per month.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular to

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,

10mr **Or H. FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma**

A full brother to the celebrated race-horse Foxhall by King Alfonso, out of Jamaica by Lexington, was foaled at A. J. Alexander's Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., April 16. It is to be hoped that he may develop into as grand a horse as his older brother proved himself to be when he was taken across the ocean and knocked the conceit out of the Frenchmen and Englishmen by winning the Grand Prize at Paris in 1881, the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire in the same year, and the Ascot Gold Cup in 1882.

Mustang stallions are causing some trouble between Meadow Valley Wash ranchers in Nevada. One of the animals was shot recently by a rancher who claims that unless he can drive them he will shoot all he can and so rid the country of them. The law prohibits stallions over one and a half years old from running at large and prescribes what may be done with them, but does not grant anyone license to openly destroy them.

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form he was handled for a short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Young Molly by Budd Doble. Second dam Molly Trussell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, seven years old, and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, bone and substance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle (record 2:31¼ in fourth heat), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms.

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,
Or MERRITT LOVE,
10mr **Sargent's Station, Cal.**

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13½, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met, Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

We think the service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pasture unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is alive. In case the stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent.
11fe **Pleasanton.**

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS'

Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. **Standard, No. 7868.**

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 6, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 30, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Straders' Cassius M. Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23½; Durango, 2:23½; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha Happy Thought, 2:22½; Mambrino Boy, 2:26½; J. B. Richardson, 2:26½; Lottie K., 2:26½; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19½ Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.
4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.
5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.
6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.
7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $50 season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands, weight about 1250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO			
	Whipple's Hambletonian. Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Guy Miller 561	Hambletonian 10.
			Sharpless' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington.
			dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem	Tattler 300	Pilot Jr. 12.
			Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief 11
			Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc: second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5678.			
	Almont. Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian 10.
			Katy Darling.
		dam by	Mambrino Chief 11.
			By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
	Hortense	Messenger Duroc	
		Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31¼ as a yearling.	
		Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained, but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accomodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season, with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address. **WM. O'NEIL, Agent.**
18fe **Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.**

THE MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD JR.,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE KENTUCKY Stables, 420 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

ABBOTSFORD JR. is a rich rosewood bay, foaled May 18, 1880, 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1075 lbs. He is a very highly formed horse, good bone and great muscular development, and RESEMBLES HIS SIRE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. This horse, with thirty days track work, trotted his mile in 2:30, proving that he has the speed as well as the beauty of his sire.

Pedigree.

ABBOTSFORD JR. was sired by Abbotsford, dam bay mare Ollie ple, by Blue Bull. Abbotsford by Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia by Young Columbus; Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusco. Woodford Mambrino is recognized as the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:19½; that of his son Abbotsford, the sire of Abbotsford Jr., 2:19½, and he has also a large number in the 2:30 list. He is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record of 2:14. Abbotsford, for the short time he has been in the stud, has proven himself a sire worthy of merit, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stakes of 1881, and everyone who has been put in training has shown good speed. Conde, the only one of Abbotsford's get that was ever systematically trained, made a record last season of 2:20 and 2:18½ to pole. That this is not the limit of his speed is well known to all horsemen.

The dam of Abbotsford Jr. was a beautiful bay mare, 15¼ hands high, sired by Blue Bull, dam a Lexington mare, raised by Ezra Champion, of White Hall, New York, thus showing that in Abbotsford Jr. are combined most of the purest and fashionable strains of blood in America.

TERMS, $25 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge if the horse is still in my possession.

11fe12 **R. D. LEDGETT.**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:15. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:15, quarter 39½. Dennis Cannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Meino, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all this yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57½, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31de **Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.**

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20¼.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21¼.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam Imp. Traveller.
11th dam Imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

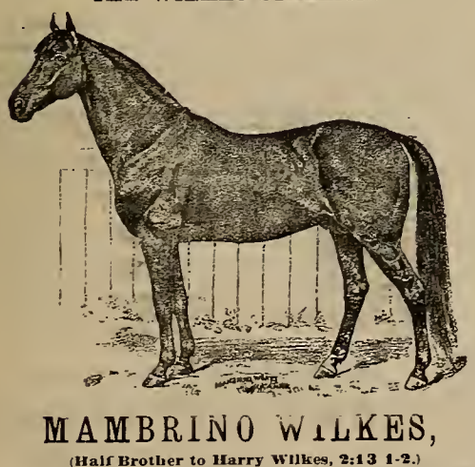
Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

TERMS $100. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed. Good Pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
14ja28 **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE WILKES STALLION.



MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alphens, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26½, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:35 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,250 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by Imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of Imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by Imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
11fe **Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stouer's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:23½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (be trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15¾ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. I, Page 422.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:20¾, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 2:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16¼) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼;

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by Imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 16.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best fest and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalsbone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.
Third dam by Summercock 302.

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1888, recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 351, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE**

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high weight 1,160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood. Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

31de26 **B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 313; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 64; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August, 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 68, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL OAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from [illegible] CO., No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. [illegible], Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL OAMBLE, Bay District Track, Oakland City.

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

By lhe great Almont (sire of Westmont 2:13¾, Puritan 2:16, Fanny Witherspoon 2:16¼ and 31 others with records belter than 2:30, and grandsire of Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾) by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14) he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian Alcona, dam by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼) the founder of the Mambrino Chief family. Alcona is a bright chestnut, 16¾ hands high, and weighs 1,300 lbs. His colts possess speed, style, finish and beauty, and if they don't trot fast, they command the highest price for carriage and general purpose horses. The following is a liat of Alcona's colts sold untrained:

Alcona Jr., two-year-old.....	$1,200	Clay Duke, two-year-old....	$500
Splitrock, two-year-old	50	Alcona Chief, two-year-old..	350
—— weanling, 10 months old	360	Alcona Clay, four-year-old...	1,0 0
Jordan Beauly, four-year-old	1,0 0	—— filly, two-year-old.......	400
Oregon Boy, three-year-old..	1,000	—— colt, two-year-old... ...	500

A total of $6,810 for ten colts, an average of $681 per head. It always pays to raise the best.

I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied that all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they all show speed and gameness of a high order. Alcona Jr. has shown trials in 2:27 with very little work, and quarters in 35 seconds. Clay Duke, by Alcona, trotted a public trial at Sacramento last fall, driven by his owner, in 2:32½ and he has never had regular training. Flora Bell, by Alcona, with a few months' training last summer, trotted a mile in 2:33. These colts will all trot down in the twenties next fall, barring accidents.

Terms: $35 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned next season free. Pasture $4 00 per month. Mares left at City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for

Alcona will make the season of 1888 at Napa, two days each week, balance of the time at Vioeland Stables, one mile south of St. Helena. For extended pedigree and further information, send for circular.

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER, St. Helena.**

WILKES PASHA.

STANDARD, 2618.

Dark bay with white hind feet, 16½ hands high, bred by R. P. Pepper, of South Elk Horn Farm, Frankfort, Kentucky. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25¼, trial 2:17. He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20. First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24¾; Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30; second dam by Wilson's Snow Storm, sire of Jim Irving, 2:23; third dam by Paddie Burns, thoroughbred.

Onward's dam was Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Thorndale, 2:22½,) by Mambrino Chief. Dolly was one of the greatest speed producing brood-mares in the records. George Wilkes stands at the head of the list of sires of fast trotters with 61 performers with records of 2:30 or better, and the combination of these two great producers will breed on with absolute certainty.

WILKES PASHA will make the season of 1888 at the stables of the undersigned, at the Trancas Bridge, two miles north of Napa, on the Soda Spring Road.

Terms for the season ending July 1, 1888, $35 in U. S. gold coin.
Alfalfa pasturage $4 per month; natural grass $2:50 per month.
Every attention and care will be given to mares, but no liabilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

mr31 **P. O. Address, CHAS. SCOTT, Napa City, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Reguins, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

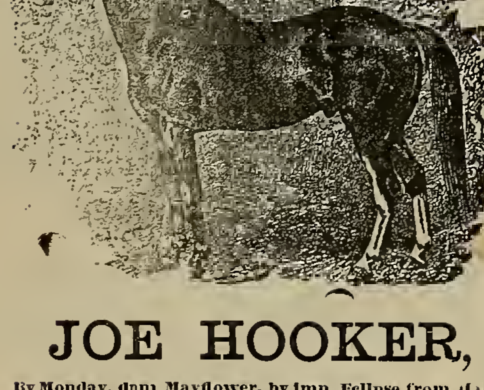
Good pasturage at reasonable tes. All mares at owners risk.
For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
Pleasanton, Cal.

7ja

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from [illegible] nie Farrow by imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1 87 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 13th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by l ss than a length in 2:21½, Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor
11fs **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2, Standard, No. 7848.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. B. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¼ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Ony Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:15½, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at **$5** per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfillerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson,** BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Merenda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31¾); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33¾; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26¾) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¾) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28¾, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31¾) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¾ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19¾ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28¾) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¾ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:21¾, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season, beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger) second dam Browulock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Mirenda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21¾.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races, defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

The Trick Horse.

A writer in the *Matin*, of Paris, having interviewed several circus celebrities, undertakes to satisfy the popular curiosity concerning animal training. M. Loyal, who has been ringmaster of the leading Paris circus for thirty-two years, supplies interesting information concerning horses.

"The horse," he says, "contrary to general belief, is the most stupid animal on earth. He has only one faculty—memory. You must teach him his exercises with the cavasson and long whip. Having forced them into his head you must use the short whip when he resists and give him a carrot when he obeys. Whips and carrots form the secret of the trainer. The horse must be from five to seven years old; before that age he is too spirited, after it his muscles are not elastic enough. The first thing you do is to accustom your horse to the ring, to make him run around regularly, and then to stop at a given signal. To accomplish this the animal is brought into the ring. The trainer holds in his left hand a tether, which is passed into the cavasson, a kind of iron crescent armed with sharp points, fixed on the nose of the horse; in his right hand he holds a whip. Behind the animal an assistant with a short stout whip is posted. The trainer calls on the horse to start, and pulling his tether and smacking his long whip, forces him to gallop around. If he refuses, the assistant uses his whip also; if he is obedient he gets a carrot. To make him stop short the trainer cracks his long whip again, while the assistant with his short whip throws himself suddenly in front of the animal and the result is obtained." M. Loyal tells us that "the horse has a great objection to kneeling or lying down at any moment. This feat is taught by means of the iron bracelets placed on the ankles and attached to a tether held by the trainer, who by sudden jerks or pulls as he is moving, makes him fall or kneel. The animal remembers the lesson, and by dint of whip and carrot ultimately performs them at the command of the trainer. The horse is taught to dance to music in the same way with the foot bracelets."

As regards the learned horse who opens boxes and takes articles out of them, here is how the animal is trained to do it: "I first get a carrot," says M. Loyal, "I place it in a box. I then lead the horse to the box. He smells the carrot, lifts up the lid of the box with his nose and takes out the vegetable, which he is allowed to eat. The next day, before letting the horse free, I show him a handkerchief full of bran. He takes it and tries to eat it; I then let him loose. He runs to the box, but—bitter disappointment—it is empty. The day after I resume the exercise, but this time the horse finds the handkerchief with the bran in the box. He takes it out and I reward him with a carrot. I decrease the amount of bran in the end, and I put merely the handkerchief in the box. The horse brings it to me and gets his carrot. I then reduce the size of the carrot every day until at last I give him nothing. The horse continues to perform with the handkerchief in the hope of getting the carrot."

The Rise and Fall in Cattle.

Ten years ago the ranch business was beginning to attract considerable attention. There were open ranges in every direction, even in the native state of the original longhorn. About that time farsighted cattle men began to stock up and secure good locations. The business continued to improve; investors soon began to roll up big bank accounts. Men who had held down bucking cow ponies and lived on sow-belly soon became quarter and half millionaires, so to speak; wore brilliant stones in their shirt fronts and on their fingers, and lived in town, and put in part of their time carousing and part in hunting up greenhorn investors. Perhaps if they had stuck to the ponie sand the "sow-belly," done more work on the range and less on paper and in town the reaction, which was inevitable, would not have been so disastrous. But five years ago the crest of the boom was reached and then came the break; at first gentle, but increasing in rapidity as the great boom bubble neared the bottom, which it struck the last year.

But it was the capitalists and the speculators who saw in the business immense profits who took the bait. They knew nothing of the business, had no experience in buying or selling or feeding or breeding cattle, but saw that for the time being those who were in it were making money, and concluded they could do so to.

With two or three severe winters and the consequent losses not alone of the steers they had, but the next year's crop of calves by the exposure and starvation of the cow stock, they saw their money shrink to the tune of from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. a year and very soon became as panic-stricken as a flock of sheep. Then it was they rushed everything to the stock yards fit or unfit, young and old, the panic led to the present depression.—*Drover's Journal.*

Seeking our Market.

The shipment of dressed beef from Chicago to California has set some of the leading stockmen of northern Arizona to enquiring into the feasibility of erecting refrigerating works somewhere on the line of the Atlantic & Pacific, in order that the Arizona product may be given to the California consumers who desire it in the shape of dressed beef direct, without being first shipped East to be converted into cold meats. If Chicago can ship dressed beef a distance of nearly 2,500 miles to California and make a profit on it, it would certainly seem as if Arizona could ship it one-fourth that distance to the same market and also make a profit.

Cattle Contracts for the Indians on the Plains.

One great source of profit to the cattle men has been cut off, and that is the old system of Indian contracts. In the old days no such lucrative sales were made as those to the Indian department. The price paid per pound was higher than it is now, but this played but a small figure. The chief return was due to dishonesty on the part of the agents, who combined with the cattle men. The contractors always chose the very poorest cattle on the range for the use of the Indians, and had a habit of keeping the cattle without water for twenty-four hours before they were turned in. Just before they came to the scales they would be driven to the river and allowed to drink as much water as they pleased, thus adding from fifteen to twenty pounds to their weight. Then at many of the agencies, notably at the Red Cloud, in the years between 1870 and 1876, the scales would be set so as to show at least one hundred pounds more than the real weight, and any fraction over one hundred pounds, were it but five, was credited in the account as a full one hundred pounds. Besides this, the traders would allow the cowboys to cut out cattle that had already stood on the scales and weigh them over again, thousands of these having thus been paid for twice over. There was no means of detecting this fraud, for as soon as the cattle were turned over to the Indians a great hunt would be inaugurated and half a season's supply killed in a single day. The sight at the Red Cloud agency on the day of a cattle issue used to be very picturesque. The Indians would form a long line at the end of the corral, and through this the cattle, one hundred at a time, would be driven. Terrified by the shouts and prodded by the spears as they rushed through the lane, they would arrive in the prairie in a condition approaching madness, and would rush at full speed in all directions. At a given signal the mounted Indians would dash out in pursuit, armed with bows and spears, and would commence a regular buffalo hunt. At the end of the day the whole country would be covered with the bodies of the cattle, the Indians taking only the tongue, and leaving the rest to spoil. Of course, it was impossible to keep any check on the dishonesty of agents under this system, and both they and the contractors made fortunes out of the savages. But of late years much more careful supervision has been exercised, and these illegitimate profits have been cut off. The Indians still receive the scourings of the herds, but the difference between the actual and registered weight is very small. But there is still a good profit in Indian contracts, and the government has been the best customer of the solvent cattle men since the depression—which is now about coming to an end—set in.—*Missouri Republican.*

How Many Meals for the Cow?

It may seem a small matter to discuss, whether a dairy herd should be fed twice or three times a day, yet if twice is enough, as many believe, it is not so very small a matter. No doubt that instances could be sited on either side, which, taken alone, would seem to settle the question. If a cow is under-fed in two meals, or if her two meals are devoid of proper nourishment, even if full in quantity, the addition of a third feeding might increase her flow of milk or add to her weight of flesh. There is no doubt that cows may be fed so they will do about all they are capable of doing by either two or three meals per day. Both systems have been practiced and it can hardly be said that there is much difference so far as the cow is concerned. She can take her food in two meals, or in three, according to the convenience of the feeder, and will do well either way if the food is sufficient in quantity and quality. It is a great convenience to have our stock accustomed to the two-meal system. It is especially convenient in the winter season, when the days are short and the cattle are taking but little exercise. In a very cold barn, possibly, cattle might need to be eating most of the time to get food enough to keep warm, but dairymen have no use for cold barns for their cows. Stables should be so warm that no excessive amount of hay and grain will be required for maintaining animal heat.

The cow has a stomach made to hold a large quantity of course, partially masticated food that can be remasticated at leisure. When confined to the barn we are fully satisfied that two meals for average dairy stock are fully as acceptable to the cow and fully as profitable to the owner as three meals. We have been surprised to see how quickly cows would adapt themselves to the two-meal system, and would lie and chew the cud at noon when persons were about the premises. They not only learned not to expect feeding, but soon learned not to care for it. The morning or night meal is not necessarily given at once, but is better given in small feedings continuously till enough is given.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The fashion of bandaging the legs of a trotter is going out of favor with a good many trainers, although a majority still hang to the old methods. On stock farms, where the animals to be handled are young and sound, there is very little bandaging nowadays.

The Profit in Live-Stock.

At a recent farmers' club in Michigan one person raised the question as to whether it paid to raise stock, declaring he "had made some very close experiments weighing and feeding, and could not yet figure out a margin of profit for himself." It is not likely that it would pay if one were to go into the markets and purchase everything which it consumes, but the conditions under which live-stock is grown upon the farms are altogether different. On every farm there is considerable inferior grain and hay practically without commercial value, which nevertheless makes very profitable stock food, and which, in point of fact, constitutes a very considerable portion of its support, and there are incidental products, like straw, stalks and chaff, which but for the value that live-stock is capable of extracting would go to utter waste. There is much coarse herbage consumed by it which the farmer can neither eliminate from his fields with any reasonable amount of labor nor possibly turn it into merchantable products. There are "gleanings" in all the fields after the farmer has finished the most careful harvest and gathering of the crops, and there are aftermaths and second growths of various descriptions which could never be profitably prepared for market, but which contribute not a little to the growth and support of the live-stock. It gathers and turns to profitable use without involving any expense on account of labor, the grass growing in the pastures and upon all portions of the farm not under actual tillage. In short its principal support is derived from products otherwise without material value or which have not been reduced to a merchantable condition. Besides, its presence enlarges the number of field crops which can be grown with profit, and opens the way for the most intelligent and profitable rotation, for in its absence all manner of root crops, as well as clover and grass (except for hay), would be eliminated from the list of profitable crops open to the farmer's selection. Finally, the rotation which it permits and the manure it distributes in the fields or leaves around the stabling and feeding lots, is the means of sustaining whatever degree of fertility the farm possesses, renders the profitable production of general crops possible, and prevents the farm from sinking speedily into a state of absolute sterility. So, even if a farmer cannot always take his pencil and figure out just what profit he is making from the growth of his live-stock, or just what advantage has been secured each day and hour, the final aggregate results show that it has made good money for its owner. Farmers who have devoted themselves mainly to its production have generally grown rich, and while the farmer may not be able to measure his profit with the same precision as in many other matters, he *knows* that the sales of live-stock and live-stock products constitute a very large portion of the income of the farm.

At the same time it must not be supposed that the character of the stock maintained is a matter of indifference. There is considerable merchantable product fed out first and last, and unless the stock is of an improved character a loss is likely to be made on this, which of course cuts down the profits which are realized from other sources of growth, and perhaps dissipates them altogether; and it is also important that the pasturage and coarse fodders be turned to the largest and very best account, which only stock of an improved character can accomplish. There is abundant occasion for a farmer to figure elaborately as to the comparative profits to be realized from various descriptions of stock. Indeed, it is an encouraging sign to find him indulging in figures of this sort, since the difference between the improved breeds and the inferior and common sorts is so great that a careful examination of the subject will be sure to impress any intelligent farmer with the great advantages to be secured by keeping only the improved sorts. But to enter upon calculations as to whether the maintenance of any description of stock is profitable is time thrown away, since the experience of the world, extending through thousands of years, since the day our ancestors were nomads wandering in the desert with no other visible wealth than their herds and flocks, has settled that point beyond the possibility of any dispute.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Nevada Cattle.

A correspondent of a Nevada paper writes regarding the outlook for cattle in that state as follows: "From a candid and careful review of the present stock situation, so far as I have been advised, in eastern Nevada and southern Idaho, I am constrained to the conclusion that there will be no marked advance in the price of stock the coming season unless unusual losses are sustained in other cattle fields of the nation. I have resided here in this country 19 years, and in 1869 I could have counted upon my fingers the total number of cattle holdings in Elko County. But to-day they may be enumerated by the hundreds. Every rancher is, in a certain sense, and to a certain extent, a stock-raiser, holding from 100 or less head of cattle up to the thousands, and while the general tenor of the news from the southern ranges show loss in calves and poor stock, yet in the northern ranges the death rate of old stock will be light, and the out-put of calves over the general average. For these and other cogent reasons, which readily suggest themselves to stock men, I can not see how any material advance in stock can be maintained during the coming season."

Canoeing.

On the 20th ult. four members of the Oakland Canoe Club with three ladies started on a cruise down Russian River from Cloverdale in canoes Nip, Tuck, Columbia and Snolligoster. They traveled down the river for ten days, taking it easy and having a delightful holiday. They report the water rather low between Cloverdale and Healdsburg, below which place it was never once necessary to get out of the canoes. They camped every night on the shore, making in all seven different camps, and on two occasions remained over the day without travelling. There were several amusing catastrophies, both the Tuck and Columbia spilling their crews into the water. In some places the river turns at right angles and with the swift-running water great care is necessary to avoid the sways and overhanging trees; however, the party were not the kind to object to incidents of this nature and enjoyed themselves to the utmost. They landed at Duncan's Mills last Sunday whence the canoes were shipped back to the club house. Mr. Engelbrecht has two fine canoes in progress, one 16x35 and the other 15x34, the latter on an order from a new member. They promise well to reflect great credit on the builder. There will be a race for the Edwards Cup this Sunday.

FOR SALE.

Trotting-Colts, Standard and Registered.

In consequence of my physical inability to train, and my financial inability to employ it done, I will sell two two-year-olds and nine yearlings VERY LOW One is Hambletonian, Mambrino and Pilot on sire's side and Hambletonian, Mambrino and American Star on dams. One is out of a PROVEN producing mare by The Moor, one out of a mare with record of 2:29¾, and one out of a mare with a record of 2:36½ and trial in 2:22. One is entered in Occident and Sacramento Stakes and two are exceedingly fast pacers. All are high bred and of great individual excellence. With so many inferior stallions standing for public service it would be a loss to the state to geld these colts, which must be done if not sold by July 1st. Price $300 to $600.

M. W. HICKS, 1628 F. Street,
Imy. Sacramento, Cal.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description, either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

and KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street

For Sale.

Lady Del Sur.

Standard and Registered.

I offer the above mare and her horse foal, dropped February 10th, by Antevolo, for sale. **Price for the two $1,500.**

LADY DEL SUR, chestnut mare, bred by L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., by Del Sur, foaled 1881.

First dam Cecilia Clark by Clark Chief; second dam by Captain Beard; third dam by imported Envoy; fourth dam by imported Tranby; fifth dam Lucilla by Trumpetor; sixth dam Lucy by Orphan, etc.

Her foal is bay, of good size and high form.

For further information address me, or **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, 2111 Adeline Street, Oakland.

B. C. WRIGHT,
10mrtf Hopland, Mendocino Co., Cal.

BLACK-BREASTED RED —AND— PIT GAME FOWLS.

From imported and premium stock. For size and beauty cannot be excelled in America. My B. B. Reds are extra large, and high station; the cocks weighing from eight to ten pounds and hens from six to eight pounds. The Pit games, "Black Hackles," are the best imported stock, and are warranted GAME to the core. Stags and pullets from the B. B. Reds at reasonable prices. Eggs in season, four either yard, $3 for 13, or $5 for 26. Address

F. P. LOWELL.
28jal4 Sacramento, Cal.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

Bay District
ASSOCIATION,
Spring Meeting.

Saturday, May 12. Three min. Class...Purse $350.
Wednesday, May 16, 2:50 Class.....Purse $300.
Saturday, May 19....2:45 Class.....Purse $350.
Wednesday, May 23, 2:35 Class .....Purse $300.
Saturday, May 26, ...2:20 Class .... Purse $500.

All trotting and pacing contests to be best three in five; five or more to enter, three or more to start. But the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. The Association also reserves the right to change the date set for any class during the meeting by giving timely notice of the same to persons interested.

Entrance fee ten per cent., to accompany the entry. Purses divided into 60, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., to first, second, third and fourth horse respectively.

Entries to close with the Secretary, Tuesday, May 1st, 1888.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Sec'y.
17mr 1435 California Street, S. F.

Trotting Colt
STAKES,
Two and Three-Year-Old Stallions.

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it has been decided to open two stakes for trotting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $100 each, in payments as follows: $25 **which must accompany** nomination on Saturday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to be heats of a mile, best three in five in harness, to be trotted on the day previous to the "National Stallion Stake," and on the track selected for the National to be decided upon. Should the day named be unfavorable, or the track not in good order on that day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set the day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving due notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of this race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile, best two in three in harness, and with these exceptions to be the same in every respect as the one before named. The added money shall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and this added money shall be divided, if both result in contests, in the following proportion, viz., three-fifths to three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should one only be a contest and the other a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the stake that is trotted. Should both prove to be walk-overs, the expenses shall be born in proportion to the amounts in the hands of the Treasurer. Should there be differences of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall be final.

Address nominations to N. T. SMITH, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

mr31tf N. T. SMITH,
Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live etock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead hae for fifteen yeare euccesefnlly managed all the principal ealce of high-class stock on this Coast.

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ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ., SETH COOK, ESQ.,
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EUREKA
Jockey Club.

Inauguration of New Mile Track

—AT—

South Park, Eureka, Cal.

FOUR DAYS' RACING,

July 3d to 7th Inclusive.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 18th, 1888.

First Day—July 3, 1888.

1—RUNNING, Purse $300—Novelty Race—Free for all dash of one mile. First quarter $50, half $65, three-quarters $75, mile $100. All paid-up entries over four to be added and equally divided between each winner.

2—TROTTING—Purse $250. Three-minute class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $150; second to receive $75, and third to save entrance.

Second Day—July 4, 1888.

3—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $50 entrance, half forfeit, $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Mile and a quarter.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $25 entrance, half forfeit, $250 added; second to receive $75, third to save stakes. One-half mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING—Purse $500. Free for all. First horse $350, second $100, third $50.

Third Day—July 5, 1888.

6 RUNNING—Purse $150. Free for all. First horse $125, second $25. Six hundred yards.

7—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-olds bred in Humboldt County. $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake. Best two in three.

8—TROTTING—Purse $300. 2:40 class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $200, second $70, third $30.

Fourth Day—July 6, 1888.

9—RUNNING—Purse $250. Free for all. First horse to receive $200, second $50. Three-quarters of a mile.

10—RUNNING—Purse $350. Free to all. First horse to receive $300, second $50. One mile.

11—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three-year-olds. For horses bred in Humboldt County. First horse to receive $125, second $50, third $25. Best two in three.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS

All trotting races are best three in five unless otherwise specified; four to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

In all races four or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in entries.

Entries in all races to close with the Secretary, Monday, June 18, 1888.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 6 P. M. Monday, June 18th, 1888, for the privilege of selling pools and running of the wheel of fortune, at the races to be given by the Eureka Jockey Club on July 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1888.

DANIEL MURPHY, President.
H. COHN, Secretary. 14ap

DIXON
Driving Park
ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING COLT STAKES,
FREE FOR ALL!
TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,
—IN THE—
LAST WEEK IN AUGUST,
1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Association has opened the following Colt Stakes for trotters and pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 must be paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $10 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $40, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be paid by 5 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $15 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olds and under. Entrance $50, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to be paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock M. on the day of the race. $20 added for each starer. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacers. Conditions same as for three-year-old trotters.

In all stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake to be divided as follows: 60 per cent. to winning colt, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If but two start they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to second. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entries close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McFADYEN, President.
J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. fe25

DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S.

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Washington
Racing Circuit,
1888.
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ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmee and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.
Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.
Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.
Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.
NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22.
Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6.
18fe

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OAKLAND, Cal., (Attorney-at-Law, 957 Broadway), Dec 20, 1887. I have long used "Warner's Safe Cure" with good results, and am now using the same.

H. L. Adams

YOLO, Cal., Dec. 13, 1887.—My wife is using "Warner's Safe Cure" and says that it is doing her good.

Charles F. Brower.

ALVISO, Cal., Jan. 6, 1888.—I nse" Warner's Safe Cure" to keep well. I think it is a good medicine.

M. P. Caswell

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (723 Market Street.) Dec. 10, 1887.—We consider "Warner's Safe Remedies" valnable and would not be without them.

Harry B. Hanthy

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (521 Montgomery Street.) Dec. 10, 1887.—I find "Warner's Safe Remedies" all that we could desire.

William R. Nelson.

BALL'S FERRY, Cal., Jan., 4, 1888.—I am using "Warner's Safe Cure" for disease of the Kidneys and it is doing me good.

Edwin J. Barry.

DANVILLE, Cal, (Real Estate and Business Agent) Dec. 8, 1887.—I have used some of "Warner's Safe Cure" and believe it to be a good remedy when faithfully used.

J. A. Shuey

CALPELLA, Cal, Jan. 13, 1888.—I am happy to state that I have used "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills" with the best results possible for deranged Kidneys and Liver. I continue to use "Warner's Safe Cure" although I feel well.

Edwin E. Webster

JACKSON, Cal., Sept. 28, 1887.—Last December one of my boys, aged 3½ years, was troubled with what seemed to be a bad cold. He grew worse and I called a doctor who called it Dropsy and began to treat my child for it. He continued to grow worse, and I got another docter who analized his urine and pronounced it Brighl's Disease in a bad form. All the doctors said my boy would die, and he looked as if he surely would. I began to give my boy "Warner's Safe Cure" without saying anything to the doctors. In three days his urine showed a change, and an analysis made three weeks later indicated a perfect condition of his urine. Every doctor who heard of his case said that he would die sure, but he took "Warner's Safe Cure" and is alive, if not well, which is more than could have been said if the doctors had been left to stuff him.

W. H. Vela

WEST BUTTE, Cal., Dec. 28, 1887.—My daughter has taken "Warner's Safe Cure" and received great benefit therefrom. I am never without it in my house.

Kate Ward

NOTICE

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(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From April 28, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	.....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " "	6:15 P M
10:30 A M	....Haywards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*2:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*5:45 A M
7:00 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El.....	
	..... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	6 15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
4:30 P M	....Ogden and East.....	12:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	....Sacramento, via Benicia.....	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	12:45 P M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento Rivsr Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose.....	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... " "	*3:45 P M
6:00 P M	..... " "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... " "	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
7:00 P M	..... "	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	....Stockton via Livermore....	5:45 P M
4:00 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland.....	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:30 P. M., inclusive, also at 6:00—9:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*12:00—7:00

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:55.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*7:21—5:51—†9:20—*3:20

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30 —11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—9:28—10:58

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—5:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00.

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—*5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

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No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Mustdora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owsn Dals; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware'a Btsmarck. by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limbsr John, son of Koscinsko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshirs Boy, son of imp. Poche.

Thsse ars extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well tn-bred to the blood of Belmont, No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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Entries to Part I of Volume 5 close March 31st, 1888.

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Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Jtm Jewell, 2:19¼; Modoc, 2:19¾, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

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By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessis Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Bsrh Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

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By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

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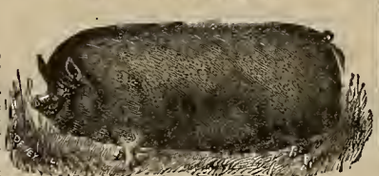

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For sale, twelve head of thoroughbred Percheron stallions and mares. Four ars imported from France. These horses are registered in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and ars believed to be the best lot of animals for sale in California. Address

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FOR SALE,

TROTTING BRED HORSES.

Harold Cossack 4402,

Sired by Don Cossack, first dam by Harold, second dam by Belmont, third dam by Mambrino Chief.

Harold Cossack is 3 years old, as handsome as a picture. Mahogony bay, heavy mane and tail, and a trotter. Also a yearling stud colt by Don Cossack, first dam Madam Bloodstone by Bacchus, sire of Jennie Holton, 2:22½; second dam by Green Mountain Morgan. This fellows is bay in color, large and rangey, and a very fine colt. His dam, Madame Bloodstone, is the dam of Polly Bloodstone, record of 2:29½, made last fall after weaning a colt and with six weeks' handling.

NELLIE BLOODSTONE,

Bay mare, 7 years old, sired by Little Mc, he by old Ethan Allen. First dam Madame Bloodstone, as above. Nellie has a colt by her side sired by Mt. Vernon (record 2:21) by Nntwood, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

KATE BLOODSTONE,

Black mars, 4 years old, sired by Stocking Chief, he by Clark Chief, he by Mambrino Chief, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack. First dam Madame Bloodstone. Will also sell Madams Bloodstone. She is sixteen years old and will drop a foal in May by Harold Cossack. She is a surs breeder, having missed but one season since she was four years old.

FILLET,

Bay mare, 10 years old, sired by Viscount, a son of Alexander's Abdallah. First dam Thoroughbred, registered. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED WING,

Bay mare, 5 years old, sired by Red Line. First dam Fillet, as above. Red Line by William Welch, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. First dam Jennie Clay by American Clay, a son of Stradsr's C. M. Clay. Red Line is etandard bred and registered. Page 541, Third Vol., Wallace's Stnd Book. Red Wing is stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED SILK,

Bay mare, 3 years old, by Red Line. First dam Silky by Chieftain, he by Iowa Tuckahoe, etc. Red Silk has colt by her side by Harold Cossack. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED QUEEN,

Two ysars old, by Red Line. First dam old Fannis, a thoroughbred. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

BROWN BESS,

Six years old, sired by Chieftain, as above. First dam Poughkeepsie Girl by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Brown Bess has colt by her side by Mt. Vernon, 2:21, by Nutwood. Stinted to Harold Cossack. Old Fannie (breeding unknown) a thoroughbred and a fine broodmare.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect April 29, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and Menlo Park.....	2:30 P
7:15 A		6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	*10:02 A
4:30 P	.....Menlo Park	4:36 P
*5:10 P		5:42 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A		9:03 A
10:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Principal Way Stations.....	4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
†7:50 A	..... Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
8:30 A	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P		†8:35 P
†7:50 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A
6:30 A		6:40 P
*3:30 P		†8:35 P
†7:50 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P		†8:35 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, Sunday ..... Excursion Train.	†8:35 P
6:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	6:40 P

A—Morning. P—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only' Trains run on Standard Time furnished by Lick Observatory.

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Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	3 00	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	3 00	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	3 00	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	3 00	5 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey	3 00	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

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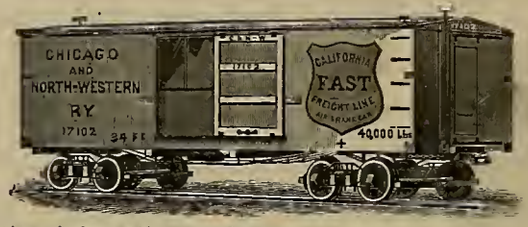

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII. No 1. No. 31 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Notes and Comments.

The Chancelor of the Exchequer proposes to levy an annual tax of £5 on race-horses, which elicits from Pendragon in *The Referee* the following remarks: "Owners of race-horses are already so heavily handicapped and so sadly hampered that I should not be at all surprised to heer that this last blow of all has caused several among them to call in the assistance of the man with the hammer. As it is, in nine cases out of every ten they provide the sport that other people enjoy; they could bet, if they want to bet, at least as well if they had no horses as they can bet with them. It seems to me that if we except three or four of our biggest owners who give its tone of horse proprietorship to racing's ruling body, a man lays up for himself little beyond worry and anxiety when he invests cash or credit in thoroughbred horseflesh. He is always in somebody else's hands—does anybody suppose that the *gentleman* who keeps race-horses is the first to know what is being done by and with them? How often does an owner go into the ring to beck his horse and find he has been forestalled, and there is nothing left him but the dregs of the market? Upon my word, the more one knows of the inner life of racing, the less reason is there to be surprised at owners having a turn for themselves now and again, no matter how honest and honorable they may be when making a commencement. No matter how straight they are, suspicion always dogs their steps, and as Moll Flanders says, it is just as well to do a thing as get the discredit of it. Race-horse owners are at any time subject to the despotism of a tribunal, the horse-owning members of which are such not because they are owners of horses, but because they belong to a certain section of society. That they happen to own horses is a mere accident of the situation; there are some members of the Jockey Club who, I'll bet my bottom dollar, don't know a bay horse from a brown, or what is the difference between a sorrel and a chestnut." The tax may be onerous to some small holders, but it will have one good effect, and that is to consign to other occupations a great many weeds that are now used for mere gambling purposes.

As in the case of the Policeman in Gilbert's "Pirates of Penzance," the lot of a jockey is not a very happy one, owing to the strictly meagre and temporate diet he is obliged to observe in order not to take on weight that would debar him from figuring in the chief events of the season. Especially is this necessary reduction of weight in the early summer regarded by the medical profession as debilitating to the system, and thus rendering it susceptible to the attacks of a fatal disease. The two best English jockeys of our time Fred Archer and George Fordham, succumbed to the effects of fever and consumption owing to the wasting processes used to reduce weight. The difficulty assumes a more serious aspect with the advance of years, as in the full development of manhood the bones and muscular system become enlarged and thus take on a good deal more weight than is the case with the growing youth. The rumors to the effect that McLaughlin could not ride in the rich two-year-old stakes this year owing to an excess of weight, must be taken with many grains of allowance, and even if he cannot scale at 112 pounds the services of McLaughlin would be invaluable in races with heavier imposts. Form a recent letter we learn that although he was so week that he was obliged to be taken to and from the track in a carriage, he persevered in his preparation. The doctors say that if he would eat meat and dry bread he would make a better showing, but no wonder that this enforced fasting, added to two Turkish baths a day, and long wasting walks in the hot sun, tend to un-set him. The question arises whether, in order to retain the services of some of our best riders, it would not be judicious to raise the three-year-old stake weight to 126 pounds, as is the case now in England.

An open rupture appears to have taken place between some of the large Eastern associations and the members of the Alliance Club of Bookmakers, a powerful combination that seeks to further its own interests as against those of the racing organizations. On the subject, Pierre Lorillard recently remarked to a reporter of the *N. Y. World:* "The bookmakers, as a class, rob the public and owners, inasmuch as they take a million a year from them as profits. They are but middlemen and, as such, are not wanted. To insure their schemes they bribe jockeys and trainers, steal stable secrets by employing the most corrupt men to inveigle and and bribe boys to tell what they know of the work done and the hests run. They make plots, run false races, and run horses for no other purpose than to interfere with and prevent horses winning against which they may have laid heavily. I had a full share of that in my experience. On the subject of betting in auction and mutuel pools, Mr. Lorillard said that they were the only equitable systems, as the public made their own odds. Of course they prevent plunging to a great extent. It is doubtful if anybody could with these systems be able to win $50,000 on a race. It is best for the turf that they should not. The people who make racing are the owners and the public, and the thousands who bet their ten, fifteen or twenty dollars are a great deal better supporters of the turf than the few who bet thousands."

When the stewards of the English Jockey Club were censured by the press for not ruling Sir George Chetwynd off the turf for not giving a full explanation of the in-and-out running of his horse Fullerton, they probably recalled to mind a few cases in which their hasty and ill-advised action led to mischievous results. Chief among these was when the Prince Regent fell under the ban of the Newmarket Stewards. In October, 1791, Escape, the property of the Prince of Wales, ran in two races at Newmarket, ridden in both by Sam Chifney, the elder. In the first race Escape was last; in the second he was first against some of the same horses that had beaten him over almost the same distance on a previous day. Great was the explosion of public indignation, and Sir Charles Bunbury (whose own horses were notorious for in-and-out running) angrily informed the Prince that if he put up Chifney again no gentleman would start against him. The Prince, believing in Chifney's honesty, gallantly refused to give him up, and withdrew for many years from Newmarket. The affair ended in 1805 by a petition to the Prince from the Jockey Club, with Sir Charles Bunbury at their head, in which they "deeply regretted his Royal Highness's absence from Newmarket, and sincerely hoped that future meetings might be honored by his condescending attendance." No one who has read the evidence given before the Jockey Club by Sam Chifney and Vauxhall Clark, believes that Escape was pulled in the first race.

Her Grace of Montrose is a very impetuous, eccentric and extravagant lady of high degree. She married the late Mr. Crawford, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the turf of the past generation. She races under the curious assumed name of Mr. Manton, and is known on the principal race tracks as "The Scarlet Duchess," as she clothes herself from top to toe in those glowing tints, "all scarlet" having been Mr. Crawford's colors. On one occasion at Newmarket last summer, she had pointed one of her best nags for a certain race, on which she expected to make "a killing" as described in turf parlance. The number of the horse was run up on the official board; but when the Duchess sent in her commission to back her horse in the ring, she found to her surprise and anger that the public had forestalled her intentions and that no bets could be had about him, save at ruinous odds. The Duchess was so exasperated that she sent word to her jockey to take the horse to the stable, intimating her decision to the clerk of the course at the same time. As this action was in direct defiance to all racing rules, a member of the Jockey Club was finally induced to brave the anger of the Duchess, by informing her that if she persisted in her determination, "Mr. Manton" would be ruled off the Turf. The Duchess flushed with anger and burst into tears and ordering her carriage back into the town, she swore she would never race on the heath again. But woman like, she soon changed her resolution, and is yet a steady patroness of Newmarket. Recently the Duchess gave a banquet to the Prince of Wales, the floral ornamentation of the mansion, amounting to £1,750. Among the items were 1000 orchids at a guinea a piece. The display is said to have exceeded in beauty and profusion, the flowers and shrubs at the City Banquets, but her Grace refused to foot the bills, as the items were far more extravagant than those ordered, and hence an action for recovery in the law courts. It is a ten to one proposition that her Grace will compromise the matter rather than to be summoned before a bench of justice. That clever turfman, Captain Macbell, generally manages the racing affairs of the Duchess, but she is very self-willed in the purchase of her young stock.

In commenting on the death of Dexter, our enterprising contemporary the *N. Y. World* editorially, thus remarks: "Another fact impressed by the death of Dexter is the increased rapidity of trotting in this country. Dexter best the record, and was thought to have accomplished a marvel when he trotted a mile in 2:17¼. Since then Maud S., also destined to a happy old age, through being in the hands of Mr. Bonner, has brought the record down to 2:08¾. Though these last figures were made several years ago, there has so far been no improvement on them, albeit confidence is expressed that the limit has by no means been reached. It is fairly evident, however, that trotting does not now hold the preeminent place in racing circles in this country that it once did. The running racers have been forging to the front again. It is true that fast trotting is an artificial gait, but it is a serviceable one for something beside race matches. It is peculiarly American, and it is to be regretted if it is to pass into the back ground." *The World* gives a great deal of valuable space to racing matters, and its dispatches and accounts of racee are generally considered beyond comparison. Writing in regard to such brilliant arrays of thoroughbreds as are to be seen in the great racing circles of the East, that enterprising journal may fail sometimes, as in this instance, to give an accurate idea of the immense amount of capital, judgment, liberality, and enterprise shown in the improvement of our trotting stock. Outside of the regular classes for racing purposes, there are countless gentlemen of wealth who take a pride in their trotters for private use in all the large cities, and the farmers are also investing every year in a higher grade of stock, as they recognize the fact that it costs but little more to raise a colt of good pedigree than of inferior breed. Of course it would be impossible to form a comparative idea as to the relative value of trotters and thoroughbreds in this country, but one of our leading trainers and owners lately remarked that the totality would be likely to amount to twenty to one in favor of the trotters, as against the thoroughbreds. Be this as it may, this is a great country, and there is ample room for the breeding and improvement of both classes.

Sale of Trotting Stock.

In another column will be found the full description of a valuable mare that C. W. Welby offers for sale. This is Bay View Maid by General Benton, dam by a son of Skenandoah, together with a sucking colt and yearling foal, both being by George Wilkes. This season she has been bred to Sydney, and is believed to be in foal to him. The Benton mares are looked upon with great favor, so that considering their breeding the purchase of the trio ought to result in a safe and profitable investment.

A Chat With Matt Storn.

Grover Cleveland, the California candidate for the Suburban, arrived at the Brooklyn track on Saturday last, and on Wednesday Mr. Matt Storn, his owner and trainer, accompanied by Cyrus Holloway, his jockey, and Jones, the trainer of Wilfred, called upon us at this office. Mr. Storn has not been East since 1878, he having formerly been a noted Canadian steeplechase rider in the days when John Hyland, George Sutcliffe, Pepper and Mike Murphy were the lights of the saddle.

"When I was last in New York," said Mr. Storn, "things looked very different. The Brooklyn Bridge wasn't half completed."

"No," said Holloway, "but we've been showing him the sights and walked him over the bridge this morning to astonish him."

"Well, its worth seeing," said Storn, good-humoredly; "but the cold weather here is the drawback."

"Was the season so advanced in California?" we asked. Then I suppose your horse must be pretty fit?"

"No, he isn't," answered Storn, "but as for the weather there, why, Grover was eating grass a foot high before we started."

"What sort of a horse is he?" we inquired.

"A great deal like the Mondays you've seen—something like Jim Renwick, but not so coarse. He has more of a Leamington finish. You see, he's by Monday, from the mare Robin Girl—she's an Enquirer."

"You certainly got in well at the weights, both in Brooklyn and the Suburban."

"Yes," chimed in Jones, "slipped the handicappers clean."

"Well, I don't complain about the weights; My horse is no better treated than any of the Californians. But there is one thing you must remember, Grover Cleveland has to class as a five-year-old when he is really only a four. He was foaled Dec 24, six days before Jan. 1, 1885, and under the rule has to carry weight for a horse a year older than he is."

"Like most of the Mondays, speed is his forte, I suppose."

"Oh, he'll stay, 'Mr. Vigilant,'" quickly observed the sensitive owner. "He was all out of form last spring at San Francisco, but in the fall he came round. I wrote to Mr. Holloway to come home and ride him in the fall, but I guess he thought he was the same horse he had been in the spring, and wouldn't come. That was the mistake and my loss, as I would have backed heavier had Mr. Holloway ridden him. I won eleven races, with only two losing races between. You spoke of his staying, he stayed mile heats fast enough and three-quarter heats in 1:13¾ and 1:14¼."

"What sort of a horse is Senator Hearst's Australian bred colt True Briton?" we asked:

"He looks for all the world like Pontiac," said Holloway.

"Is he a horse of any merit?"

"Well," said Storn, "I gave him seven weeks' work and he did a mile for me in 1:45. I think he is quite a fair sort of horse."

Grover Cleveland will begin active work in a few days. He has gained flesh *en route*, and has never missed his feed. *Vigilant in the N. Y. Spirit of the Times*

Enchantress, Dam of Harold.

In answer to your note I would say that Enchantress, dam of Harold and Lakeland Abdallah, was a brown with tan color about nose and flanks, about or quite fifteen hands high, of good length in proportion to height; very deep in chest and shoulders, the latter oblique, long in elbow, placing forelegs well under her and on which she stood well; rather long in arm and short from knee (of medium size) to pasterns, which were of medium length, good size and spring; tendons, below knee, broad, fine and hard; feet all that could be desired. She was not as round in the barrel as some might like. She had a strong loin, was thin at withers, was coupled well back; hip of fair length, running well forward of coupling; hind leg rather straight, broad in second thigh; was pretty long from point of hip to hock and shorter from hock to pasterns than Hambletonian family; rear pasterns springy and of good size and medium length; light hair in tail, mixed with white hairs, which also appeared through her coat; tail of medium size at setting on, but very tapering and which she carried well up, although never pricked, merely docked; neck of good length, fine and well carried; throttle large; nostrils, when extended, large and thin; jowls well spread like a game chicken; head of medium size, and very handsome; large hazel eyes, set wide apart; a large development of brain; ear long, thin and pointed, which was well placed and carried.

The old mare's lips were disfigured by the bit, indicating that she was willing to do her full share of the work. After keeping her through the winter and helping her up in hopes she might improve on summer's grass was finally persuaded to allow her to be shot as an act of mercy. After being helped to her feet by four or five men to be led to her grave, she balanced herself and walked faster than the man leading her could walk, actually pulling him along by the halter.

My theory at the time of purchasing this mare to breed to Rysdyk's Hambletonian was to obtain an in-bred stallion from the soundest of all families (Abdallah) in hopes that a decided out-cross on other highly-bred trotting families might produce a high rate of speed. I should like very much to see Harold or Lakeland Abdallah bred to some of the speed producing daughters of Sayre's Harry Clay, who were out of highly-bred trotting mares.—*Chas. S. Dole, in Middlebury Register.*

Horse Whispering.

It is commonly believed that there are undoubtedly a mysterious influences by which an immediate ascendency is gained over the horse, independent of the process of teaching or promptings of affection. There was formerly living in the county of Cork, Ireland, a family who laid claim to the possession of a secret by which the wildest or most vicious horse could be tamed. This secret is said to have been originally imparted by a Bohemian Gypsy to the then head of the family, a century and a half ago, and to have been regularly transmitted, as a parting legacy at the time of death, from the father to the eldest son. Possibly there may be in the county of Cork a scion of the family still practising, with more or less success, the art of "horse whispering," but it is an indisputable fact that at the commencement of the present century the fame of Con Sullivan, the then head of the family, for miraculous cures of vicious horses, had spread far and wide throughout Ireland.

Among the many well-attested accounts of the wonderful achievements of Con Sullivan, "The Whisperer," the services which he rendered to Col. Westenra, who afterward succeeded to the title of Rossmore, were the talk of the whole country. The colonel had a splendid race-horse called Rainbow, and he was anxious to run him at the races on the curragh of Kildare; but he was so wild and vicious that his owner found that he must give up all thoughts of bringing him out and running him. He would bite every one who went near him, like the present Lord Falmouth's brute Muley Edris, who "savaged" the late Fred Archer's arm, and it was necessary to tie up his head when the groom who attended him was with him. If a horse chanced to be near him he was sure to bite him or try to; and the legs of the jockey who attempted to mount him did not escape his fangs. Lord Doneville said he knew a person who could cure him. The colonel could not believe him, and a wager of £1,000 was laid on the matter. A messenger was dispatched for Con Sullivan, who was known throughout the country side as "The Whisperer" from the supposition that he whispered into the horse's ear, by which means he quieted such as were unruly. When he was told the state of Col. Westenra's horse he desired to go into the stable to see him. "You must wait till his head is tied up," was said and repeated by those present. "No occasion," said Con, "he won't bite me." So in he went, after peremptorily ordering no one to follow him till a given signal should imply that they had his permission. He then shut the door for the unenviable tete-a-tete. In a little more than a quarter of an hour the signal was heard. Those who had been waiting in alarm for the result rushed in, they found the horse extended on his back playing like a kitten with the Whisperer, who was quietly sitting by him. Both horse and operater appeared exhausted, particularly the latter, to whom it was necessary to administer brandy and other stimulants before he could be revived. The horse was perfectly tame and gentle from that day.

In the spring of 1804, Mr. Whaley's King Pippin was brought out to run at the curragh of Kildare. He has been described as a horse of the most savage and vicious disposition; he had a habit of flying at and worrying any person who came near him. When he could turn his head round, he would seize his rider's leg with his teeth and drag him from his back. The difficulty of managing such a horse may be conceived, and on this occasion it was impossible to put a bridle on him. The Whisperer was now sent for. He remained shut up in the stable all night. In the morning King Pippin was seen following him like a dog—lying down at the word of command, and permitting any person without resistance, to put his hand into his mouth, while he stood "gentle as a lamb." He was brought out in the course of the meeting, was run, and won the race.

The fame of the Whisperer had now spread throughout the country, and his services were in extensive demand. This extraordinary person has been noticed in many and various publications. Crofton Croker speaks of him in his "Fairy Legends," as "an ignorant rustic of the lowest class," while he bears ample testimony to his extraordinary powers. —*St. James' Gazette.*

Conditioning Horses for the Stud.

To the editor of the *Canadian Sportsman*:—You are doubtless well aware of the slipshod manner in which many of our stallions are treated at this time of year, and the unhallowed forcing process they have to go through in order that they may be brought up to what their owners fondly imagine is the proper condition for a horse to be in before commencing stud duties. I have seen many instances in my time when otherwise good horses were the next thing to ruined by the so-called preparation process, and none suffer more in this respect than the big fellows. Men who are lucky enough to own a really good roadster, or trotting stallion, generally know a little about a horse, but the majority of owners of heavy sires display an amount of ignorance in their treatment that is simply amazing. They seem to be impressed with the idea that if they only can get a horse "hog fat" that they have accomplished all that is necessary; and when their charges have been made great mountains of fat, the owners will point with pride to the result of their feeding, and claim that their horses are just about as fit as feed can make them for a season in the stud. But in nine cases out of every ten instead of this horse being benefitted by the forcing process he has been subjected to, the reverse is actually the case and instead of being, as every sire should be, built up with good hard flesh and properly prepared for the work before him, we find a lot of great flabby unwieldly brutes, loaded down with a mass of soft tissue and useless fat, and in anything but the condition that common sense should demand.

Catching a horse up from the straw stack and suddenly subjecting him to a course of sprouts which includes a lot of utterly useless quack nostrums and stimulating feed, is *not* the process best calculated to prepare him for stud service. Yet such is the rule followed in the great majority of cases. True, a horse may pile on fat and appear round and sleek when the forcing process is complete, but that is no guarantee that he is in proper condition to withstand the severe strain upon his bodily forces which many of our stallions are subjected to. By far the greater portion are simply forced and made ugly tempered and the chances of their being sure foal getters spoilt by their owner's ignorance.

The grand secrets of proper conditioning are so simple that few men are content to follow them. It is now some years since I was interested in sires of any kind, beyond the natural interest that a lover of a good horse takes in its welfare, but when I had stallions in my stable I always endeavored to treat them in a rational manner, and possibly can claim to have owned as good sires as the majority of Canadian breeders. I do not claim that my method of conditioning for the stud was original, for such was not the case. But I used such information as could be gleaned from the best works on the subject obtainable, and had no cause to complain of results.

The grand principles to be followed and the only rules to be observed are briefly as follows: Be sure that your horse gets nothing but the very best of feed; see that his stable is thoroughly well ventilated and kept perfectly clean; cleanliness is an absolute necessity, and in order to insure the best results thorough grooming and washing when necessary must be combined with healthy and sweet quarters. Any horse with a proper constitution and properly fed and housed will put on flesh rapidly, but in order to have that flesh of the right kind he must be regularly exercised. The owner's intelligence should tell him how much exercise his horse requires, and he should carefully study the case in point. If the horse takes on flesh rapidly the exercise should be sufficient to keep that flesh healthy and firm, and if he is in poor condition to start with, and the object is to round him up moderately fast the exercise should be graduated accordingly, giving him only sufficient to keep him well in shape.

There is a great tendency among lazy helpers to shirk the exercising work as much as possible, and the owner should keep this in mind and insist upon the animal getting enough. A good strong trotting or thoroughbred sire should, in my opinion, have eight or ten miles a day, walking or jogging to keep him hard, and a big fellow wants at least six or seven miles walking work to keep his muscles as they should be.

There is no sense in tiring a horse out with too much exercise, but his owner should use his judgment and study his horse until he finds out just how much work will benefit him, and then insist upon his getting it. What is required is just enough to keep his muscles in proper shape and his appetite good, and then judicious feeding and cleanliness will do the rest. What should be every owner's object is to keep the horse thoroughly turned up and at his very best where health and vigor are concerned, for by this course only can the best results be obtained. The more vigorous a horse is and the better his health is kept the better his chances are of being a sure foal getter, and of getting first-class stock, for his sexual power depends upon the condition he is in, and can be increased by proper care, or lessened by mismanagement proportionately. With a good healthy subject to begin on, proper feed, pure air, thorough grooming and sufficient exercise are all that are required to put him in the pink of condition, and everything should be done systematically and regularly.

Let the above be borne in mind, and the horse fed and watered regularly, pure water and the very best food, three times a day, and it will be found that he will fill out well and put on great solid flesh, such as the case requires. In the matter of feed give what the horses will relish and no more. The quality will vary, as horses, like men, have different appetites, but the intelligent owner will have no trouble in finding out what is required. Let the hay be sweet and clean, the oats good and sound, varied with a feed of corn, and of course his ration of bran to keep his bowels in proper shape, and treated in this way he will require no doctor. Careful and systematic grooming and washing will be needed to keep his coat in proper polish, and these, it should be borne in mind, are very essential to general health. If properly done his coat will be as smooth as a seal, and if he is scurfy about the mane and tail, keep both well washed, using soap, and plenty of it when required and he will show as fine as silk and his skin be as clean as a lady's hand. These are the proper methods, and might be followed with advantage by the greater number of Canadian owners, instead of the shiftless methods usually employed. Yours, EX-BREEDER.

Boycotting the Bookmakers.

It has finally been decided to do away with bookmakers at the coming racing meeting at Jerome Park. Mr. Kelly, who has the betting privilege at that race-track, has decided that French mutuels and auction pools shall be the only systems of betting in vogue there. The American Jocky Club has decided to accept his mandate, and so the public will be compelled to pay to Mr. Kelley either 3 or 5 per cent. of their money for holding it for twenty minutes, according as to whether they bet in the auction or French pools. The same systems will alone be used at Cedarhurst and Pelham, where Mr. Kelly has secured the privileges, and the Long Island Jockey Club will likely follow suit. It is agreed by defenders of book-betting that there can be but only one outcome of this decision is adhered to—the opening of the city pool-rooms where book betting can be done, a decrease in the receipts at the track, and in all probability a repeal of the Ives pool bill, which will be demanded because of the reopening of the city pool rooms. The only reason the jockey club officials give for the change is that it is done to secure more honest racing by taking away from the track the bookmakers, who are alleged to be responsible for all the crooked work that has been done. Bookmakers have been responsible for some of the crooked work done on the race-tracks, but it is equally true that they have been equally as often sufferers in a financial way from jobs put up by unscrupulous owners and trainers. I seems a little hard on the public, which supports both bookmakers and jockey clubs, that they shall be forced to pay 5 per cent. of every dollar they wager into the hands of the jockey clubs and their officially-recognized gambling official, because some bookmakers have been dishonest in the past. Might not honest racing, if earnestly desired by everyone, be more easily secured by debarring from the track privileges any bookmaker who owns, races, or is in any way interested in any race-horse? The bookmaker would be the only one affected if that course were pursued, and the public which desires to wager a trifle on a race would not be forced to pay an exorbitant tax in addition to their $1.50 admission fee for the privilege of seeing a race and betting their money.

Up at Jerome Park the bookmakers's stands are now being torn down and an army of men are at work erecting in their place accommodations for the auction-pool sellers and the French mutuel machines. The latter will be the only means for betting there when the season opens. That the bookmakers will be back there before the spring meeting is ended is asserted by many as almost an absolute certainty. The small better who risks only $5 or $10 on a race is the one that makes racing profitable to the clubs, and he has got to be accommodated. There is no chance for him in the auction pools. The big gamblers will drive him out. The French pools will have no attraction for him, for he can have no possible chance to know the odds against which he is betting, and aside from the exhorbitant tax he is absolutely at the mercy of the manipulators of the machine. They may be absolutely honest, and the jockey clubs will probably try to keep them so, but the chances for knavery and crookedness in the machines are so great that the public do not trust them. This is shown by the fact that neither at Jerome Park nor at Sheepshead Bay, where the machines were in operation last season, were they patronized to any extent. Thousands of dollars were bet in the books to hundreds that were bet in the mutuel and auction pool rooms together.

The direct outcome of this decision of the jockey clubs will first be felt at Albany. The Finn-Delacey amendment to the pool bill prohibiting French machines and auction pools at the race tracks will be pushed through if possible by the bookmakers, now thoroughly angry, when they see the prospects for business except at Brooklyn, Monmouth and Saratoga taken from them. Altogether, things are in a pretty mess. It is a big victory for Mr. Kelly in his fight against the Turf alliance, but a sorry one for the small better, who must either be content to pay about 20 per cent. of his money daily for the privilege of betting, give up horse-race speculation, or be content to play in the city pool-rooms.—*Special to the Missouri Republican.*

The Hinsdale Horse, sire of Deck Wright (2:19¾), Mattie K. (2:24½), Wilber F. (2:24½), N. J. Fuller (2:26½), Archie C. (pacer 2:30) and other fast ones, died at Ox Bow, N. Y., on the 10th inst. He was foaled in 1861, got by the Hinsdale colt, from a daughter of imported Emigrant. The Hinsdale colt was by Sammy Blucher, by Lewis Blucher (Black Blucher), by Blucher, thoroughbred son of Duroc, by imported Diomed. Where sufficient trotting propensity came from to enable him to accomplish what he did is a mystery, as he was largely running bred. The best of his get, Deck Wright, was from Doll Wicks, by Young North Britton, a son of imported Britton, second dam by Young Duroc, yet he has won in all fifty-three races, and captured 146 heats in 2:30 or better which a horse handicapped with so much "running foolishness" has no right to do, according to theory.—*American Cultivator.*

Racing Frauds.

There are more ways of stopping a horse winning a race than by dosing, pulling or administering the old-fashioned bucket of water just before the race. A method that, at least to the writer, was a novel one, was adopted by a smart owner in the race of the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot in 1885. The man in question had a dark horse in at a very light weight. A week before the event the animal won such a trial that the owner was jubilant and laid his pluts to win a fortune over the races, which is a heavy ante-post betting affair. The secret got out, however, and when the stable commission was put into the market it was found that all the big books had been taken and only a short price was to be had to big money. The owner at once resolved to get all he could out of the horse through agents and wait for another race. With this end in view he decided to run him, get him well beaten and thus effectually scare backers off in the future This owner was far too shrewd to put himself in any jockey's power by asking him to pull the horse, nor did he believe in the drugging or watering process. He sent for his blacksmith and a few hours before the race had the horse's racing plates taken off and replaced by a set half-a-dozen times as heavy as the old ones. The race was run and the horse, starting a warm second favorite, finished in the last half dozen in a field of over twenty runners. The jockey who rode failed to notice the shoes, and said after the race that he had to drive the horse along all the way and that he ran a perfect pig. No wonder! Nemesis was on the owner's track however, for the animal has never won a race from that day to this, and the good man has lost thousands over him.

It is safe to assert that there are not nearly so many horses "pulled" in this country during the course of a season as there are in England. This is in a measure owing to the fact that as yet there is not one hundredth part of the gambling on horse-racing here that there is on the other side of the Atlantic. In London alone there are nearly 100 so-called clubs, which exist solely and wholly for the purpose of enabling bookmakers to meet and transact business with their clients. The average subscription to these clubs is less than $2 00 per annum, and many of them are actually nothing more than large rooms, almost bare of furniture, with a desk for the bookmaker and fitted up with a bar at one end at which the oft disappointed backers may seek surcease of sorrow in the flowing bowl.

At many of these places the game of keno is also in full blast during nearly the whole of the day and far into the night. Of course these clubs have little in common with Tattersall's, the Albert, the Victoria, the Beaufort, the Albany, the Metropolitan, the Great Northern and other reputable establishments, where, although almost every member bets, the social features of a club are not altogether lost sight of. Similar gambling houses, for they are in reality nothing else, are scattered about in all the large towns in England, Ireland and Scotland, and, in addition to these places, to which anyone possessed of a few shillings may obtain entry, little bookmakers flourish all over the country, who transact their business, which, carried on in this fashion is contrary to the law, in public houses, shops and even on the street. It is probably no exaggeration to say that upwards of 3,000,000 of the population of Great Britain are habitual backers of horses.

With the vast sum of money at stake, which comprises the gross amount of these united daily investments, it will readily be seen how a large bookmaker who can control the running of a horse or a stable of horses may amass a large fortune in a very short space of time. Hence it is that complaints are so frequent as to in and out running of this or that animal, culminating every now and then, as in the Durham-Chetwynd case, in a scandal so great as to threaten the very vitality of England's national sport. British legislators seem powerless to cope with this growing canker of wholesale and indiscriminate betting. Englishmen will bet, and if all these small clubs and little bookmakers were vigorously prosecuted and swept away a great outcry would arise that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor, for, as the present statutes legislating on gambling read, it would be impossible to close either Tattersall's, the Victoria or the Albert Clubs, where, theoretically at least, no money changes hands when a bet is *made*, and the law has nothing to say against two men making a bet if no money is deposited to bind the bargain.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Valuable Cross.

A revision of the list of 2:30 and better sons and daughters of the dead pacer Blue Bull shows that he has fifty trotters and nine pacers in the list, while the pacers and trotters to the credit of George Wilkes, measured by the same standard, number fifty eight. That these stallions, both dead, are the leaders in their respective classes is beyond question, and that each was a good representative of his class is also clear, Blue Bull being a pacing-bred pacer and possessing great speed at that gait, while George Wilkes was a trotting-bred trotter and demonstrated by his performances on the turf that he was one of the best of his day. His career in the stud was not as extensive as that of Blue Bull, but this was more than offset by the fact that he had from the start a good class of mares sent to him, while the Indiana pacing stallion never served a mare of any breeding until his days on earth were nearly numbered. It is true that George Wilkes acquired no reputation as a sire until he was passed the meridian of life, the years that he spent in the stud on Long Island being practically barren of results so far as the production of 2:30 trotters was concerned, but even with this handicap it is plain that on the whole he had a better chance as a breeder than Blue Bull.

The important fact, then, as presented to the student of the breeding problem, is that, measured by the 2:30 standard alone, the leading sires are a pacer and a trotter, and they are in this respect so nearly on an equality that, practically, no difference exists between them. Of course the 2:30 test is not in all respects a fair one, and this is well understood by breeders. Take, for example, the case of Electioneer. Judged solely by the 2:30 standard Blue Bull is far the superior of this son of Hambletonian and Green Mountain Maid, and yet were the Indiana pacer alive to-day no man of sense would prefer his services to those of Electioneer. The fact that the last-named stallion has got all his trotters in the last ten years, and that within that time he has put twenty-five sons and daughters in the 2:30 list, is an important one, but of still greater moment is the fact that practically all his standard performers went into the list at four years of age or under, and that more than half of them beat 2:30 when three years old. In addition to this it is remembered that he has sired a yearling with a record of 2:35¾, a two-year-old with a mark of 2:21, a three-year-old that trotted a mile in 2:19¾, and a four-year-old that has proven herself capable of a mile in 2:16. It is these characteristics in the stud service of Electioneer that make him the greatest living stallion and that entitle him to rank above such a horse as Blue Bull. The work of the pacer was indeed wonderful, and had he been afforded the opportunities enjoyed by Electioneer thinking men are not prepared to say that he would not have accomplished as much as the California stallion.

Then again the characteristics of the get of different sires must be taken carefully into account in estimating their merits, and the records show that not only have the Electioneers more speed than the Blue Bulls, but also that they will fight out a race better. When it comes to a consideration of how potent is the blood of different sires it is evident that much time must elapse in every case before a fair estimate can be made, and it is more particularly in this regard than in any other that George Wilkes led all his contemporaries His sons have proven in a most unmistakable manner that they have the power to transmit speed at the trot, and so uniformly successful are they in this respect that for the last five years the highest-priced noted stallions have almost without exception been sons of George Wilkes. That the sons of Blue Bull have not attained as high rank in the stud as those of George Wilkes is not to be wondered at, as they are laboring under precisely the same disadvantages that beset their sire. In spite of its success the blood of Blue Bull is not fashionable, and the sons of the pacer that did so much to bring Indiana into notice as the birthplace of trotters must, in a great measure, continue their attention to common mares; and although the percentage of speed they will get from such matrons will no doubt be high, yet it can never be said that they have had or will have anything like the chances given the sons of George Wilkes and Electioneer. That the latter will transmit his speed-begetting power to his sons is unquestioned, since Norval in his two-year-old form sired Norlaine, that as a yearling trotted a mile in 2:31½, reducing all the previous records for horses of that age.

The fact that a pacer at one time stood at the head of the list of trotting sires, and that he still occupies that position when measured by the 2:30 standard, has been commented on in these columns; and now after years of waiting, the *Gazette* finds that the breeders of the country have come to seriously consider this question of pacing blood in trotting pedigrees, it being evident that it is one that cannot be ignored. One prominent eastern breeder is out with the remarkable declaration that a black mark should, in his opinion, be given a stallion for every pacer sired by him. In the case of George Wilkes such action would work a great change in the complexion of affairs, as the son of Hambletonian has sired half a dozen pacers that have beaten 2:30, and as a matter of fact the very fastest trotter of his get, Harry Wilkes, jogs on a pace, and Ed Geers is responsible for the statement that Frank Van Ness, the driver of Harry Wilkes, says that if the little fellow were to be handled at the pace he would go faster than on a trot. The trotting sires should be given a black mark for every pacer got by them is absurd, because it is a well-established fact that the trotting and pacing gaits are interchangeable, pacers being made to trot fast by the use of toe-weights; and it is also well known that in the maternal line the blood of the pacer is also a valuable and important element in trotting pedigrees. Without the blood of the pacer St. Clair we should never have had the 2:16 of Manzanita at four years of age, or the 2:21 of Wildflower at two years, these wonderful fillies being out of a St. Clair mare that herself made a record of 2:30½, and upon whom it was necessary to use toe-weights in order to make her trot. When the stallion record was lowered to 2:15¼ the work was done by a trotter to whom the pace was a natural gait; and yet nobody thought of decrying the trotting powers of Smuggler because he came of a pacing family and had paced himself until educated to the trot. It won't do for breeders or enthusiasts to decry the pacer or deny the value of pacing strains in the pedigrees of trotters. Maud S. and Jay Eye See had for dams a couple of mares of the Pilot Jr. family, and the sire of Pilot Jr. was a pacer of absolutely unknown blood. Nobody argues that the blood of Pilot Jr. is not a good thing to have in a trotting pedigree, and an examination of the records will show that in other families the foundation of which is pacing blood there are a number of mares that are the dams of 2:30 trotters. This is true of the Blue Bulls, about a dozen daughters of the old horse having become standard by the performances of their produce; and the Hiatogas are also making a good showing in this direction. No, the pacer, like Banquo's ghost, will not down, and it is plain to be seen that so long as our best trotting sires continue to get first-class pacers, and the pacing stallions keep on getting first-class trotters, it is folly to claim that the blood of one is a detriment to the other. That extreme speed at the pace is more easily acquired than at the trot is true, and it is this very characteristic of horses with the pacing gait that makes their blood valuable when blended with that of the trotter. It gives a higher rate of speed, and, when the pacing blood is not too pure and potent it does not in any way interfere with or spoil the gait. It is doubtless true that the indiscriminate breeding of pacing mares with trotting stallions would produce a large percentage of double gaited horses, but if mares which come of pacing ancestry but are themselves trotters are so mated the result cannot but be beneficial. The daughters of Blue Bull that trotted are such mares, and so are the descendants in the female line of Scott's Hiatoga and other well-known pacers The blood of the pacer is plastic, and aside from this pacers are, as a rule, good individual specimens of horseflesh, so that in uniting their blood with that of the trotter there is small danger of unsoundness. In a word, the cross is a good one.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

A despatch from Lonisville states that the Derby will be run on the opening day, May 14th, but that there will be no "free field" as has been the custom for years past on the Derby Day. It is also nearly a certainty that the betting will be confined to auction and mutuel pools under the direct management of the club, to carry out which it is said, Col. Clark has ordered mutuel machines and 600,000 tickets. It is said in some quarters that this movement is in conjuction with similar action by the American and Coney Island Jockey Clubs. In an interview with Col. Clark on the differences between the bookmakers and the Jockey Club, he said: "My terms were $34,000 for the meeting and the auction pools. The bookmakers offered $26,000 and the auction pools. Last year the bookmakers gave $30,000. This year the club increases the amount of added money and purses by by $4,000, and if we accept the bookmakers' terms it will make a difference of $8,000 to the club. It has been reported that last year Warrell & Co. lost $6,000 on the privilege, but the books alone took in $27,200, which left a deficit of only $2,200, which was more than covered by the pool business in town." Continuing on the subject, at some length, Col. Clark said: "We have ten mutuel boxes and will sell $2, $5 and $25 tickets, which with auction pools I believe will bring us a larger income than we can get by selling the privileges. If the bookmakers could dictate and compel us to accept $26,000 they could force us to take any sum less than that if they liked." There is considerable talk over the situation, and it is intimated the Kentucky Association will adopt the same course at Lexington.

A Swell Riding Club.

Equestrianism has boomed wonderfully in Washington during the past six months. There has been a fair amount of riding in former years, but a lady on horseback was a rare sight, and, in general, the exercise was looked down upon as a species of anglo-mania. Last year, however, Mr. J. D. Brown, who for years has been well known in the horse trade in New York, came to Washington and laid before such people as Secretary and Mrs. Whitney a project of opening a riding school, if he could obtain the indorsement and patronage of the leaders of official and social life. The proposition was received with enthusiasm, and Mr. Brown thereupon went to work with characteristic energy, and in less than six months he had the magnificent building occupied by the Washington Riding Academy erected. It is situated at P and Twenty-second street, and covers nearly an entire square of four blocks.

The ring is 100x80, and the going is beautifully soft and elastic The ground floor is occupied by offices and reception rooms. The next floor consists of a drawing room for ladies, sumptuously furnished, with dressing rooms and lockers adjoining. The floor above is devoted to the men, and consists of a cafe and smoking room, a dining room, together with dressing rooms and lockers. Galleries extend from each floor, from every part of which a good view of the ring can be had.

The stables are below the office floor. They are all made of hard wood, exquisitely finished, and consist of loose boxes and open stalls. There is accommodation here for 150 horses. Sixty of the stalls are occupied by Mr. Brown's own horses. The balance are filled by horses belonging to Secretary Whitney, Mr. Greger, the Secretary of the Russian Legation, and other noted riders. The stables are so very well ventilated that there is scarcely a trace of the ammoniac smell characteristic of horse lodgings. Underneath the stables are the carriage rooms, feed rooms, etc.

Society has kept its promise and the school is patronized by the elite of Washington. The President, as well as all the members of the Cabinet, excepting Mr. Vilas, and all the embassies, as well as the families of Senators, Congressmen and others figure among the subscribers. A stranger cannot be admitted except he is properly introduced, and altogether the aim is to keep the establishment as high-toned as possible.

The school has been in operation only since January, but already the good effect is noticeable. Horsemen and horsewomen abound on the roads in the vicinity, and during the hours devoted to lessons for ladies the ring is packed. On Saturday nights the music rides have become such a feature that no private social entertainment can prevail against them, and as the galleries hold scarcely fifteen hundred people, all sorts of little intrigues are resorted to for cards of admission.

Next to Secretary Whitney, Mr. Greger, the secretary of the Russian Legation, must be regarded as the leader of this social equestrian movement. Mr. Greger is an all around sportsman. A crack pistol shot, possessed of the reputation of being the third best swordsman in the country, he is, above all, an enthusiastic horseman, and is particularly fond of 'cross country sport. This is quite a hunting country, foxes being abundant, and there is quite a useful pack of hounds consisting of twenty-four couple. They are all South Carolina bred. They have not the speed of the English foxhound, but they are better stayers, and as they have to work very often through thick brush, they are more serviceable than the imported animals. Mr. Greger has done a great deal to encourage hunting, and, in addition, has gotten up several paper chases, and on one occasion got up a series of amateur races, offering diamond and pearl scarf pins for the winners. Another special fancy of his is to get up long rides through the country, to which he invites large parties. The objective point is generally some hotel, road, or club house, where luncheon or supper is served. Mr. Greger's colors are violet and white, and on the occasion of these rides he presents every lady with a huge corsage bouquet of white and blue violets. On Sunday night he got up a moonlight ride, which started from the riding school at 9 o'clock. Fifteen ladies and gentlemen accompanied him.

President Cleveland, though a member, has not yet done any riding, the reason, no doubt, being that as he is very sensitive he is afraid of the ridicule which the ubiquitous newspaper correspondent might heap upon the beginner on horseback. Several members of the Chinese Legation, however, are becoming devoted admirers of equestrianism. It is true they cut awkward figures on horseback, with their odd blouses and trousers and pigtails flattering about. But Chinamen are persistent, and generally succeed in what they undertake, and hence there is no doubt but what in time they will make good horsemen.—*The Sporting World.*

One of Splan's Own.

Few men can tell a better story than Splan when he is in the humor. The following which appeared in the Cleveland *Plaindealer* recently, is one of the best:

The funniest thing I ever heard in connection with a fixed race was in Philadelphia years ago. A race had been fixed, the boys had their money in, and everything had an easy look. One of the boys was old Jack Batchelor—of Mattie Graham and Red Cross fame—now with the runners, poor fellow! Heats were being donated here and there, the money rolled in and the programme was being strictly adhered to. One man, who stood to lose $750 at the best of it, kicked an awful kick. Batch was under it, and he said unto the man who didn't like jobs: "What's the matter with you? If it is a job go out and guess the right one. It's a guessing match, anyhow!" Then the meeting adjourned. Some time later on the race adjourned too. In the late evening a few of the cutest of the boys cast up accounts and found—in them—there was more money and less risk in letting the horse win that could win, and so it was arranged.

In the morning while Batch was still absent, the race was finished and plans for the future discussed. Presently Batch dropped in. When he saw the board and who had won he "beefed" a "beef," the like of which I had never heard in the eastern country. Then he "canght" and fell to cussing. During a lull in his discourse some one asked what was wrong: 'Nothing!" he said in a calm and correct despair, as he removed his ten-cent chip hat and wiped his wrinkled brow with a five-cent handana, for the sun was hot, and his conversation had been hotter still. "Nothing! I am not kicking over what I've lost or about the new deal"—someone had told him how the programme came to be changed. "But I am objecting to such deals being made while honest men are asleep." It was funny.

It was this same Batch, you may remember, who, while dealing faro in Chicago, was asked by a freshy, "What is the limit?" "Limit!" quoth Batch, who didn't like freshies, "we play from the green earth to the blue sky, and if you isn't enough you climb on and I'll turn for the whole." The young man didn't play."

Racing at the East.

The interest in racing matters at the East is rapidly on the increase in local circles, if we may judge from the large attendance of speculators at all the pool rooms, and the number of telegrams that are daily received by interested parties as to the condition of the horses and their chances of success in their various engagements in the near future. This interest will steadily increase when the great Eastern meetings at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, and Jerome Park will draw to their tracks the most celebrated horses in the country, almost all of which are engaged in the rich stakes and handicaps offered by those associations.

The meeting at Nashville was very successful, and the fine showing made by the Emperor of Norfolk and Volante in the Troubadour Stakes was looked upon as a sign that the Baldwin string was in good form. This supposition proved to be correct as on May 3d, the Lawyers' Stake with $500 added, was only a gallop for Emperor of Norfolk, with 118 pounds up. He got away last of all, but in running the first half mile he made up the gap and on the back stretch shot by Cruiser and Badge, the leaders, as if they were tied to a post. He ran that quarter, the third, in twenty-four seconds, and keeping right on won easily by a length and a half from White, who beat Cruiser as far. Time by quarters, 26, 52, 1:16½, 1:42¼, 2:09¼. The betting was 5 to 2 on Norfolk and 5 to 1 against White for a place.

Racing is mighty uncertain, but it really looks as if there is nothing to prevent his winning the American Derby next June with the extreme penalty. On Sunday last the stable was divided, Volante, Miss Ford and two or three others being sent to Coney Island, while Prince Charlie and the bulk of the stable were dispatched to Louisville.

On the same day on which the Lawyer's stake was run at Nashville, D. A. Honig's three-year-old filly Leo H. by Rap, dam Carrie Watson, ran seven furlongs and a half in 1:34½, thus establishing a new record. Leo made the first half mile in 0:48, and five furlongs in a minute flat. There she led Egmont by three lengths, and though Taiter made a great run home he could not quite catch the fleet filly, who won by half a length in the great time noted above. The betting was 5 to 4 on Persimmons, and 6 to 1 against the winner.

On the final day of the Nashville meeting the main interest of the day centered on the honors in the last race, the Freeland prize handicap. The field composed some of the most prominent horses on the turf. Emperor of Norfolk, who was prime favorite over the field at even money, was badly defeated by Paragon a 10 to 1 chance. At the tap of the drum Brown Duke led off with Paragon second, Terra Cotta third, Emperor of Norfolk fourth, Volante last. This position was maintained to the five-eighths, when Emperor of Norfolk came to the front and Terra Cotta to place. Entering the stretch Paragon challenged the Emperor, and Terra Cotta also passed the latter. Paragon won by a scant length, Terra Cotta second. Time, 2:07¾.

The Kentucky meeting opened under the most auspicious circumstances, on May 7th. The chief event of the day was the Distiller's stakes for all was a mile and a quarter which was won in good style by Poteen, a Suburban candidate, he finishing in grand style in 2:08. Macbeth, a strong second to Poteen, looked as though he had returned to the form he displayed at Memphis, and once more looms up as a dangerous Derby quantity. Wary, from some cause, seemed to lack speed to-day, while the others were outpaced at the finish. Insolence ran the first mile in form in 1m. 41⅗s., and the first five furlongs in 1m. 1⅕s.

The race for the Dixiana stakes resulted in a fine contest between French Park, owned by J. D. Morrisey, and the Melbourne stables. Once again the former outstayed the latter and won in grand style in 1:03¾. He is a bay colt, full brother to Pike's Pride and was bred at the establishment for which he ran for and won to-day is named.

The Wilgus stake was won by the Lioness with a trifle to spare, she defeating, among others those two good youngsters, Laura Stone and Blessing. Her victory was a very popular one. The Lioness cost $3200 as a yearling at the Runnymede sale, on which farm she was bred. Like French Park, she is extensively engaged all down the line, both in the two and three-year old stakes.

At Lexington on the second day of the meeting, the interest centering in the second race, the Phœnix Hotel stakes, one and one-fourth miles, was due to the fact that the field was composed of three prominent Derby candidates, Autocrat, Macbeth II and The Chevalier. The performance of Macbeth in the Distiller's stakes on the previous day made him a hot favorite, but he was out-footed by The Chevalier, son of Prince Charlie, winning in hand by three lengths. Autocrat was miserably ridden. When this fact is taken into consideration he run a good race. The winner is a good-looking brown colt standing in the neighborhood of fifteen hands two inches. He is owned by Lieutenant Thos. J. Clay of the United States Army, who purchased him of George H. Clay, his breeder, when a yearling for $800. He is the first of his sire's get sold in this country. As he is also the first colt by that horse to win in his three-year-old form, he has been a great tip all winter for the Derby, the books on him in that race having long since been closed at heavy odds. He is in the stable of John McGinity, who has already trained two winners of that great stake in Leonatus and Montrose. The fractional time of the race was 25½, 50½, 1:18, 1:44¾, 2:10. As Mr. Baldwin's Prince Charlie is looked upon with favor for the Derby, the sire, who was known in England as the prince of the two-year-old course at Newmarket, will be well represented on that occasion.

On May 9th the chief event was the Breeder's Stake for two-year-olds, six furlongs, in which French Park made still further good his claims to be considered the best two year-old that has shown thus far this season, as, getting away last of all, he overhauled those in front of him with ease, winning without trouble by two lengths in 1:17. Seawood then carried off the Clay Stakes, a mile and a quarter in 2:15¾, and Barrester, owned by the famous jockey Isaac Murphy, proved himself quite a good colt in the fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, winning handily, the first mile being made in 1:42.

The purchase of Sir Dixon by the Dwyer brothers is another illustration of the rare sagacity with which their turf business is conducted. Racing with them is purely a matter of business, and they have never hesitated to pay out good round sums for proved good horses to strengthen any division of their stable where they were threatened with weakness. To this policy is due their ownership of Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Miss Woodford, Barnes, Tom Martin and other good ones that have made their colors famous. Last fall it was plain that none of their two-year-olds were likely to develope into three-year-olds able to contend this year with such crackers as Raceland, George Oyster, Emperor of Norfolk, Quarantee and Fitz James. So they gave $10,000 for Tea Tray, and have now paid $20,000 for Sir Dixon, thus assuring to themselves a part, at least, of the valuable three-year-old stakes at the Eastern tracks. In breeding, Sir Dixon is as good as anything the Dwyers have owned. He is by Billet out of Jaconet, she a full sister to Iroquois by Leamington out of Maggie B B by Australian, whose sire, West Australian Sir Dixon much resembles in general formation.

It is a question whether the famous jockey, McLaughlin, will ever be able to ride another race. He is having the utmost difficulty in training down to the proper weight this year. During the winter he usually grows heavy rapidly, commonly adding twenty-eight pounds to the 112 he carries in the saddle. The superfluous flesh he has heretofore rapidly trained off within a few days after the beginning of spring work. This year despite Turkish baths, diet and exercise, he has been unable to bring himself within the weight. An expert in turf matters has advanced the idea, which is accepted by many, that McLaughlin's trouble is a change in the character and weight of his bones, which neither baths, diet nor exercise can alter. If this is so, the little hero of the turf will have ridden his last race.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* thus classifies the two-year-olds of 1887, who will contest for the rich three-year-old plums of 1888.

"Opinions may differ in this matter, but after a careful study of their respective records, I believe most of you will agree that the division in the subjoined table is not unjust to any one of the twenty-eight:

Class 1.	Class II.	Class III.
Em. of Norfolk	Badge	Bilston.
Fitzjames	Cascade	Bella B.
Gaurantee	Gallifet	Belinda.
George Oyster	Geraldine	Fordham.
Los Angeles	Huntress	Prince Royal.
Magnetizer	Leo II	Saladin.
Raceland	Now or Never	Satan.
Sir Dixon	Omaha	Satisfaction.
Speciality	Tea Tray	Torchlight.
		Wooden

It cannot be said with safety that there is in the entire lot a single animal of the highest class—no Tremont, no Hanover, no King Fox, no Kingston. The arrangement is made with reference to two-year-old records and has nothing to do with the great things reported of certain ones now in training for three-year honors.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Jockey Club, the following additions were adopted in regard to jockeys and trainers:

First—On and after September 1, 1888, no jockey will be qualified to ride in any race unless licensed by the Executive Committee.

Second—On and after September 1, 1888, no trainer shall be allowed to stable or train on the grounds of the American Jockey Club unless licensed by the Executive Committee. No horse entered by an unlicensed trainer, or in his name, or under his subscription, or of which he is wholly or partly the owner, or which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee to be under his care, as an agent or superintendent, shall be qualified in any race.

Races at Dixon.

On May day there was quite a fete at Dixon, and the *Tribune* gives the following account of the races that drew the largest assemblage ever seen on the track, as the programme was both varied and of excellent quality:

The first event was a running race, five-eighths of a mile and repeat, and the following entries started in the order named: Susie S., Minnie S., Blue Bonnet and Maggie D. Blue Bonnet won the first heat in 1:05½, which is considered excellent time for a half mile track. The rider on Susie S. was changed and she won the next heat handily in 1:05¼. Minnie S. and Maggie D. were withdrawn, and Susie S. won the final heat in 1:06½. In the 2:40 trot there were five entries, and they started in the following order: Rosie Mac, Col. Hawkins, Franklin, Dick Brown and Burton. They came in the same order and Burton was shut out; time 2:31¼. For the second heat, the start was rather stragging, Rosie Mac and Franklin having a little the best of it. Rosie Mac won after a hot struggle with Franklin; time 2:32. The scoring for the third heat was very tedious. When they finally got off, Brown foulded Rose Mac badly. She pulled out of the pocket and the driver of Brown drove her out next to the fence enabling Franklin to come in and win the heat. For this offense Brown was distanced. The time was 2:34½. In the fourth heat Rosie Mac was never headed. Franklin made two disastrous breaks which destroyed all chance he had for the heat; time 2:34. Hendricks and Johnnie Maddern's three-year-old pacer, Hector, were sent an exhibition mile between heats. It was a very pretty heat. No time was announced but a private watch marked 2:52.

The attendance on Wednesday was very good for a second day. The first race was three-quarters of a mile and repeat, and the entries started in the following order: Maggie D., Pickpocket, Avondale and Blue Bonnet. Avondale and Pickpocket ran a dead heat in 1:19¾. Avondale won the second heat in 1:20, and Blue Bonnet and Maggie D. were sent to the stable. Avondale won the third heat and race; time, 1:21¼. In the 2:50 trot, the only entries were Burton and Keo. Burton won in straight heats; best time, 2:43.

The Oakland Races.

The attendance was very light at the Oakland Trotting Park on the occasion of the third day of the Spring meeting. In the first race Express sold for $20 against a like amount for the field in which were Franklin, Colonel Hawkins, Dick Brown and Jennie McCarty. The first heat was between Franklin and the Colonel, and it was judged by competent spectators that Franklin took the heat, but it was adjudged to Colonel Hawkins with Express in the third position. Donathan then took Hinds' position in charge of Franklin and captured the three successive heats in fine style, he being too fast for the Palo Alto representative. But little interest was manifested in the running race, although it proved to be closely contested, with the result for two heats in doubt. Minnie R. started out the favorite, but after the second heat, which Johnny Gray won, he became a strong favorite, and wound up the race.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, May 4, 1888.—Purse $100, for the 2:35 class. Mile heats, three in five in harness.

A. L. Hinds' br g Franklin	Donathan	2	1	1	1
E. Downer's b g Colonel Hawkins	Downer	1	4	2	3
Palo Alto's b g Express	Marvin	3	2	3	2
F. Stewart's br g Dick Brown	Buster	4	3	4	4
—— Fink's g m Jennie McCarty	Bayliss	5	dist		

Time, 2:29¼, 2:29½, 2:30½, 2:30½.

Same Day.—Second Race.—Purse $100. Half mile and repeat. Running.

G. Howson's g g Johnny Gray, aged, 112	Howson	2	1	1
F. Fletner's b m Minnie R, aged, 110	Hennesy	1	2	2
J. Stover's b g Norton, aged, 112	Johnson	3	dist	

Time, 0:50, 0:50¼, 0:50½.

The Final Day.

On Saturday, the last day of the meeting, there was a slight increase in the attendance, but nothing to the crowd that ought to have been present when such a strong card was offered by the management. The feature of the day was the exhibition of Palo Alto's bay mare Gertrude Russell, by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie, a thoroughbred mare, who trotted the second heat in this, her maiden race, in 2:23½. The first race was for a $200 purse for the 2:24 class, and the entries and starters were Palo Alto's b m Gertrude Russell, Leven's s m Daisy S, and Hodson's blk g Artist. In the pools Gertrude sold for $20 against $7 for Artist, and only $5 for Daisy S.; the mare was known to be short of work. The first heat was a pretty contest between Daisy and Gertrude, the former winning by a short head in 2:26½. In the second heat Gertrude gave a fine exhibition of speed, winning in a jog in 2:23½. The Palo Alto mare took the third and final heat and race, Artist being second on each occasion.

The second race was another victory for Palo Alto with Cubic, a son of Electioneer, dam Cuba by Australian. This race was almost a repetition of the first in regard to winners and heats, but not in regard to time, as it was for a slower class, as Palo Alto's entry again lost the first heat, but won the following three straight, two of which were in improved time. This race was also Cubic's first effort, and he was favorite at $20 to $5.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, May 5, 1888.—Purse $200; 2:24 class.

Palo Alto's b m Gertrude Russell	Marvin	2	1	1	1
B. Leven's s m Daisy S	Dustin	1	3	3	3
J. Hodson's blk g Artist	Trefry	3	2	2	2

Time, 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:26.

Same Day.—Second Day—Purse $100; for named horses.

Palo Alto's b g Cubic	Marvin	2	1	1	1
F. Stewart's br g Dick Brown	Buster	1	2	2	2
J. Fairbank's blk g Monk	Fairbanks	dis			

Time, 2:30, 2:28½, 2:29½, 2:32½.

The Santa Rosa Fair Races.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, the following speed programme was arranged for their meeting that commences on August 13th:

First day—Dash of three-quarters of a mile; for District two-year-olds. Dash of three-quarters of a mile; free for all. Purse for the 2:30 class and a pacing purse for the 2:25 class.

Second day—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds. A dash of a mile and a quarter. District purse for the three minute class. Purse for the 2:20 class and a trot for the District three-year-olds.

Third day—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all. Purse for the 2:23 class; pacing purse free for all; trotting purse for the District 2:37 class.

Fourth day—Dash of three-quarters of a mile; for two-year-olds; selling purse; free for-all. Mile heats. Purse for the 2:40 class and a trot for District yearlings. One mile.

Fourth day—Dash of a mile and three-quarters; free for all. Dash of one mile; for three-year-olds and under. Purse for the 2:25 class and a trot, free for all.

The Capital Turf Club.

The following speed programme has been issued for the summer meeting of the Capital Turf Club:

First Day—Tuesday June 5th, Special two year old trotting stake, closed with eleven entries, one mile and repeat; Match race between Harold Cossack and Waldstein; Special purse for named horses, open to Alpha, Dolly Bloodstone, Solitaire, Sutter Boy and Roderick.

Second Day—Wednesday. Running race, three quarters of a mile and repeat for all ages; Running stake a mile and a quarter for all ages; Running stake for two year olds, five furlongs.

Third Day—Thursday. Purse $400 for the 2:30 class and pacing purse $400 for the 2:23 class.

Fourth Day—Friday. Purse $300 for the 2:35 pacers and Purse $300 for the 2:35 trotters.

The final day will be taken up with Special races. Full particulars are to be found in the advertising columns; the entries closing with Mr. F. A. Jones, the Secretary, May 21st, next.

A Letter from Ventura County.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I never was much interested in trotting stock until quite lately, as the thoroughbreds were more to my taste. When I first came to this Coast, to Oregon in 1848, there was no good racing stock here. I crossed the plains three times with ox teams, bringing with me some cows and heifers in '51 and '53; on the last trip I brought a mare by Sir Henry Jr., dam Blackburn's Whip, but failed to get anything of value, although I bred her to the best horses. Then I concluded to try trotting stock on a small scale, for my own amusement, so I bought two of the mares that Senator Stanford got from G. W. Trabern when he purchased Nephew. One of them is by Green Mountain Boy Jr., the dam by a son of old Lexington. She had a filly foaled by Nephew last year, and this spring a colt by the same sire. They are both of a promising kind. The other mare was bred by Mr. Barney Horn of San Francisco, and she has as smooth a gait as I ever saw, and is fast at that. She is by Patchen Vernon, dam Breeze by George M. Patchen, and was bred this season to a colt I bought from Mr. Corbett of San Mateo, by Guy Wilkes, her dam by Dol Sur, and who is as near like his sire as can be, both in form and color and moves in fine style. I claim as his name Wilkes Moor (formerly Crusader) as his second dam was by the Moor. A. W. Richmond is now owned by Mr. Jack Hall, and the old horse looks fine this season. He has also a horse named Corbett by Arthurton, then Wildidler by Wildidle, and a yearling colt by Guy Wilkes. There are also many well-bred trotters around here, among which is a horse recently brought from Pennsylvania by Mr. Palin, and Mr. J. Gries has some good fillies by A. W. Richmond.

SPRINGVILLE, April, 1888. THOMAS CLARK.

In another column Mr. J. B. Mason, of Los Angeles, announces for sale a fine mare, Pond Lily by George M. Patchen. She can be had on moderate terms, as the owner has no time to attend to her training.

WHIP AND REIN.

The Willamette Vallsy Horss Breeder's Association has been formsd and the regnlar mesting will bs hsld annually in Salem on ths ssoond Saturday in March. The chief aim of the association is to foster the intsrssts of horss hreeding and raising in ths vallsy, and to kssp a rscord of their pedigress and performances.

The fine stallion Reliancs by Alexandsr, dam by Mambrino Rattlsr, 2:22½, has besn pnrchssed from Mr. J. M. Learnsd, of Stockton, by C. W. Welby for Mr. S. E Lsrabie, of Deer Lodge, Montsua Territory. Reliance is the sire of Adrian and other flest stock, and if he is mated with well-bred marss, he will provs to bs a great acqnisition to that district.

Under dats of Msy 1st Matt Storn writes from Prospsct Park, Brooklyn, to a member of the staff of this jonrnal that hs arrived thsrs safsly with Grover Clsveland, who stood ths trip in good form, and is doing as well nnder limitsd work as conld bs expsctsd. At the tims of writing ths wsathsr had been cold and rainy, and Matt states that he mnst be careful to get ths horss acclimstsd bsfore he can give him strong work. Of Hanover he writss that he is ons of ths grandest race-horses thst ever looked through a bridle, and that thsrs ars many othsr cracks on ths grounds that will taks a good dsal to beat in their sngagsments.

Commodore Kittson has decidsd to sell his entire stable. Among the stallions are Van Arnim, 2:19½; Rsvenue, 2:23¼, and Blackwood Jr., 2:21½. Among ths marss ars Minnie R., 2:16¼; Gem, 2:13¼; Fannis Witherspoon, 2:16¼; So So, 2:17¼; Lady Rolfs, 2:22¼; Lady Logan, 2:30; Lannie G., 2:27; Astoria, 2:29½; Lady Groesbeck, 2:25½, and the promising yonngsters Alao, Astsroid, Rosanna and Collsctor. Mr. Kittson disposes of his horses becanss of advancsd sge. He is ovsr sighty and in fesble health.

Lord Randolph Churchill is striving to gain as foremost a position on ths English turf as in statssmanship, and hss made a promisiog commencsmsnt by winning at Nswmarket the valnable Fitzwilliam plate of 700 gnineas, for two-year-olds, with his filly by Retreat, dam White Lily, that hs bought ont the Stanton ssle last summer for 500 gnineas. The winner is heavily engagsd in ths two and three-ysar-old stakes.

On Wsdnesday last B. C. Holly took his dspartnre for Denvsr with Fnsilads's List, Sid, Cassandra, Nancy, Hamlet, and his recsnt pnrchass Mart Gibson, who may provs nssfnl in short races. On the same train, with Cy Mnlkey in chsrge, the following horses from Rancho del Paso were forwarded to the same dsstinstion: Trade Mark, Jnbiles, Pancho, Extract, Welcoms and Katishs.

We learn from Sprague, Lincoln Co., Or., thst Mr. J. M. McKinney, the breedsr of Sorrsl Miks (Hickory Jim), has some very fine Dasher, Rifleman and Dr. Lindsey gallopsrs, and has recently pnrchssed Billy Bsksr (for $1,250), by Moslem, son of Almont, dam hy Mountsin Chisf; second dam by Milliman's Bsllfonnder. This trotting sire will be nsed by Mr. McKinney to cross on his rnnning brsd mares, thns showing his faith in the infnsion of the thoronghbred strains as an improvemsnt to trotting-stock.

Mr. Haggin hss pnrchased from Colonel T. Thornton, thst promising yonng filly by Longfisld, dam Carrie C., who from her apeed ought to prove a valnahle acquistion to the Rancho del Paao string at the Eaat. The Haggin horses, in charge of Albert Cooper, left for New York on Sunday last. When added to those already at the Brooklyn track, thia will form one of the most valnable collsctiona of race-horses ever gathered together in one atatle.

Mr. L. U. Shippee ia forming a new stable of great valne. The gentlsman has a nnmber of promiaing two-year-olda that he hopsd to have in condition to rnn at the Blood Horae meeting, but nnfortunately they went amiss in their training and had to be reserved for the fall sssson. Abe Stemler recently went east to attend the Lexington yearling aales in the intereata of Mr. Shippee, and he has made aome valnable purchases of valnable stock as may bs ssen from the accounts of the salea in another colnmn of this jonrnal.

Johnston in Budd Doble's Stable.

Johnston, the phenomenal pacer, has come back to stay in Chicago, the acene of his greateat trinmph, where in 1884, at the West Side track, he paced hie historical 2:06¼ mile, which is liable to remain as the "best on record" for a long time. He was pnrchased at the rscent spring sale of Woodard & Harbiaon, at Lexington, by Colonel John W. Conley, a well-known Chicago capitalist, for $3.900, and ia now in the hands of Bndd Doble, at the track. He was bred at Berlin, Wis., foaled 1877, sired by Baahaw Golddnst, dam by Ned Forrest, and ia to-day as sonnd aa a new dollar, withont a blsmish or pimple. The career of this wonderfnl horse is an illustration of the fact that it is not policy for even an animal to "show his hand," especially if it is a winning one, for whsn the great pnblic are thoroughly convinced that either a man or beaat cannot be bsaten they tnrn away and seek smaller game, and in the case of this star side-wheeler, the effect on his monetary valne is very marked. In 1882 he paced an exhibition mile in 2:18¾, and in 1883 a one-half interest in him was aold for $5,000, to E. Smith, of Milwaukee. In the fall of the same year Pete Johnson gave him a record of 2:10, at the West Side track, shortly after which he was aold to Commodore Kittson for $20,000. In 1884 John Splan drove him againat 2:10 at the West Side track, on which occasion he made his wonderful record of 2:06¼. In 1887 he was pnrchased from Commodore Kittson by Frank Siddalls, of Philadelphia, for $12,000, who in tnrn has now partsd with him for $3,900. Crit Davis, in whose charge he has been dnring the past wintsr, says he now poasessea as mnch, if not more, speed than ever before, and as he is known to be perfectly sonnd, it wonld aeem that the only logical rsason why he sold so cheap was becanse he can go so fast—which, without investigation, seems rather odd in these days, when the horse world is wild for apeed. With the addition of this follow to his string, Bndd Doble haa now aa strong a stable at Washington Park track aa any trainer haa ever hnndled. It is made up of the following:

Oliver K., 2:16¼, by King Wilkee, aon of George Wilkes, dam by Virginins.

Johneton, 2:06¼ (pacer), by Bashaw Golddnst, dam hy Ned Forrest.

Arrow, 2:14 (pacer), by A. W. Richmond, dam thoroughbred.

Editor, hreeders' record 2:23¾, by Princeps, dam Duroc Maid by Messenger Duroc.

Princs Arthnr, 2:18, by Western Fearnaught, son of old Fearnaught.

Mikado, 2:20¾, by Hardwood.

Ed Annan, 2:17¼ (pacer), by Danntlsss, dam by Nighthawk.

Jack, 2:29¼, by Pilot Mediom, dam by Magna Charta.

Geneva, 2:25, by Princeps, dam by Hambletonian 10.

Bndd Dobls, bay gelding (pacer), by Indianapolis. Hs hss four whits fest and a white facs, and strongly resembles the famous old Dsxtsr.

Fawnfoot, 2:32½, hay pacing mare, rscently arrivsd from St. Lonis.

Silver Bell, three-year-old bay filly by Coyler, son of Hambletonian 10, dam by Harold; second dam hy Edwin Forrest. The fins disposition of this yonngster makss her a stable favorits, whils hsr breeding and gait indicats that shs will be a trotter.

Flora Huff and Cora Bell, 2:19 to pole, ths $15,000 bsauties that hs bonght in Nsw York last wintsr.

Also, a very promising colt belonging to Mr. Burnhsm, of Chicago; a good pacing mare that came in Wednesday, and Father John, the worthy son of Glsnelg and Brademants, that does ths running for the stabls whsn any of ths differently gaitsd animsls want soms very "warm" company and valuable assistance in their efforts.

The sbovs comprised all that Budd had on hand whsn ths writer saw him on Wednssday, and they woold seem to be abont as many as a man wonld care to hnve. The horses are all in sxcellsnt health, and jnst beginning to gst ths work that will soon devslop their weak and strong points.—*The Horseman.*

Oakland Canoe Club.

The race for ths Culwards Cup took placs last Snnday. Thers wers not many at ths club honse, and only two sntriss, ths Watsr Lily, holder of ths cnp, and ths Tnck. Ths lattsr looks all right aftsr her Rnssisn Rivsr expsriences, and will maks a fine crnising as well as a fast canos. The canoes keep well together till ths stake was ronnded, when the Water Lily got qnite a lead, which, however, the Tuck ssemed to rsduce considsrably, but ths Water Lily won by fonr minntss. The Flirt, Bonita and Hsbs started about 11 o'clock for Goat Island, ths latter breaking her a'rivsr mast, passing nnder the railroad bridge snd was compellsd to retnrn, the othsrs going on. There was qnite s stiff brseze and a lumpy sea on the hay; off the broad-gauge mole it was necessary to resf, as the csnoes plnnged so in ths choppy sea, and wet decks were ths ordsr of the day nntil the island was reached. Lunch was eaten ashore, snd a wslk aronnd ths island aftsrwards proved very plsssant. Thsre is now no trace of the disastrons firs of lsst snmmer, and the grsss is two feet high. At 4 o'clock Flirt and Bonita wers afloat sgain, and enjoyed a rattling rnn home hefore the stiff wsst wind, arriving abont 5:45. The club will have a ladies' day on May 30th. A large attsndance is expscted.

ATHLETICS.

To Bicyclers.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—The bicycle events to take placs at joint mest of the Bay City Wheelmen and Olympic Blub on Wednesday, May 30th, '88 at athletic grounds' corner 14th and Centsr Sts., Oakland, have been changed as follows:

One mile maiden race.
Two mile (L. A. W.) atate championship.
Three mils lap race.
Three mile handicap race.
One mile handicap race.
One mile safsty race, (Rover type) Entry fee $1.00. $.50 retnrned to atarters. Entries will close Satnrday, May 26th, '88 at clnb rooms, 230 Van Ness Avenue.

Harry C. Cummins,
Sec. Bay City Wheelmen.

Foals of 1888.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

TROTTERS.

April 27th, brown filly by Norval, dam Sonntag Mohawk by Mohawk Chief.

April 30th. bay colt by Nephew, dam Victoria by Don Victor.

April 30th, hay colt hy Electioneer, dam Lizzie by Wildidle.

April 30th, chestnnt colt by Piedmont, dam Lilly by Elsctioneer.

April 30th, brown colt by Electricity, dam Fatina by Berlin.

May 1st, bay colt by Nephew, dam Morning Glory by Electioneer.

May 4th, bay colt by Benton Frolic, dam Dolly by Electioneer.

May 4th, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Belle Campbell by General Benton.

May 6th, bay colt by Electioneer, dam Helpmats by Planet.

May 7th, brown filly by Electioneer, dam Minx by Don Victor.

THOROUGHBRED.

April 17th, hrown colt by Argyle, dam imp. Patrilla by Pero Gomez.

TROTTERS.

At Vina. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

April 23d, bay colt by Clay, dam Monte Belle by Mohawk Chief.

April 23d. cheatnut filly by Will Crocker, dam Sallie G. by Flood.

April 24th, black colt by Clay, dam Lillian by Lodi.

April 26th, chestnnt filly by Piedmont, dom Adele hy Gsneral Benton.

April 27th, hay filly by Clay, dam Satanella by Leveller.

April 27th, black colt by Nephew, dam Fairest by Kentncky Prince.

April 28th, bay filly by Alfred, dam Alviniza by Whipple'a Hambletonion.

April 28th, hay colt by Alfred, dam Signa by Bentonian.

April 29th, bay colt by Alfred, dam Wilmina by Mohawk Chief.

April 30th, bay colt by Wolsey, dam Juniatta by Fred Low, son of St. Clair.

April 30th, bay filly hy Alfred, dam Mise Lancaster by Don Victor.

May 2d, bay colt by Alfred, dsm Daisy C. by The Moor.

May 3d, hay colt by Nephew, dam Bentrice by Wildidle.

May 4th, brown filly by Clay, dam Rivnlet hy Rivioli.

May 5th, bay colt by Electricity, dam Gypsy hy Panl's Abdallah.

May 6th, bay colt by Alfred, dam Amlet by Fallia.

On ths morning of May 7th ths stables of ths Sonnd View Stock Farm on Long Island near New York wers destroyed by fire. Several trottsrs of great valne perishsd, inclnding Anna Wilkes, a bay mare, five years old, hy King Wilkes, dam Suffolk; Gracie Wilkss, a bay mare, six years, by King Wilkss, dam Gracie Rogers; Snffold, half sister to Rarus; Ashamahogue, ths last rspresentativs of the famons Telegraph stock; Ringstte, a two-year-old, and Conklin Boy, a yearling of mnch promise. Ths firs is thonght to hs the work ot tramps.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are reqnested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Dog Show at Richmond.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Ths Virginia Field-Sports Association ars seriously considering a rsal first-class bench-show at Richmond, Virginia, next Octobsr in connection with ths fins Exposition thers. Everything indicates that we will certainly havs it. If we do it will bs on a styls befitting onr orgsniztion. The season will be the best, as in Octobsr all the cracks will bs traveling Sonth in prims condition for field-work. We ars negotiating now for ons of ths bsst managers in ths conntry, and in correspondence with Spratts for the benching, feeding, etc. We will offer as fine prizes as ths Westminster Kennel Clnb, and sscnrs the best jndges to bs had. Dog owners must rally to ns and maks it a big show. The Exposition is going to bs something fine.

Jno. S. Wise, Prssident.

Richmond, April 30th '88.

Pacific Kennel Club.

Ths rsgular monthly meeting of ths Club wss hsld at Parlor A, Palacs Hotsl, on Wednesday eveniog last. Sscretary and Treasnrsr, James E. Watson submitted his balancs sheet in connection with the dog show recently given. It showed that thers had besn expsnded in behalf of the show, for stamps $5; for dipioma paper, $6 25; for labsls, $1 50; for jndges, $856.75; for individnal spscials, $90; for regular and clnb specisl prizes, $713; for advsrtising $273.45; for printing, lithogrsphing, etc., $558.75; for office expenses and salaries, $312.75; for expenses at Mechanics Pavilion, rent. carpentsring, feed of dogs. help, etc., $1338.39. Total $4183-.24. The rsceipts directly from the show were: Entrance fees, $723; sale of tickets, $?,182 35; sale of catalognes, $127; bar and restaurant privileges, $155; net proceeds of advertisements, $248. Total $3435.50. Showing an actnal loss of $747.74. The total receipts from duss, contributions to special prize fnnd, and money in ths treasnry whsn the show opened was $962.73, and as mnch as was necessary to mest ths show deficiency was applisd, in that way, all bills being paid. There is still dne the A. K. C. $123 50, to meet which there ts in the trssury, $171 54 The showing cannot bnt bs satisfactory to all concerned. On motion of Mr. R. E. Wilson, a vote of thanks was ordered to Messrs. James Watson and John Davidson, who judged the show, Acting under a statement by O. A. Tolle, the Club had advertised a gold medsl to the best dog in the show, from M J. Flavin & Co. That firm denisd having made anch an offer, and the Clnb ordered a silver medal made and sent to the owner of Tom Pinch, Mr. J. Martin Barney. A vote of thanks to the Execntive Committee, Secretary Watson, Supsrintendent Carroll and Veternary Bowhill was passed. The resignation of Col. S. Taylor, as Prssident, was read and accepted. On motion of Mr. Wm. Schreiber, Mr. Ramon E. Wilson was elected to the vacant place. The Club then adjonrned.

Type.

Among many words and phrases commonly nsed, the word "type" is perhapa most often nttered by those who are compslled to criticise dog shows. Precisely what the term shonld mean is not so easily to be ascertained, bnt a very satisfactory analysis of the word is that made by "Este" in the cnrrent English *Kennel Gazette*, who says that if we are to have a defined standard of points, it must certainly represent an ideal typical perfection, and continnes by saying:

May we attempt to define *type?* It is an eaaier task than to portray perfection; the former has ita bonndariea and limits, which can be made and fixed by onr own will; while the latter as constantly prsvents ns like a phantasm, and eludes the grasp of its votariea, the one a reality, the other an ideality. Whewell, in *History of Scientific Ideas*, aays: "A typs is an example of any class, for instance, the apeciea of a genns, which is considered as eminently possessing the characters of the class." John Stuart Mill, in *System of Logic*, gives a similar definition, and uses precisely the same words and illustrations. Cuvier distinguiahed each type by the sum of the characters of ita form and strnctnre. In the essential charactera of their strnctnre the higher and lower membsrs of the same type agree, while in the nnimportant details they prssent the most marksd differences, but in a greater or less degree are related to one another and have the most essential charactera in common. Combinations of modified charactera are oftsn present in the aame species, and occasion important variations, which can be inherited by the descendents. "Varieties often differ more from each other, though arising from a common species, than do the distinct natural spscies thsmselves, *e. g.*, Tnmbler, Fantail and Carrier pigeons which are all descended from the Columba livia or Rock pigeon." (Darwin). The definition of *type*, given by H. Cassini in Jordan'a *Dictionnaire des Termes*, is, "Typical characters are those which bslong only to the majority of natnral bodies, comprised in any gronp, or to those which occnpy the centre of this gronp, and in some sort aerve as the type of it." Dr. Morton nses the term *type* sa aynonymous with *species*, and defines it simply as "a primordial organic form;" bnt he anbdivides speciea into the "remote," "allied" and the "proximate." Remote species never prodnce hybrids, allied apecies produce an infertile offspring, whilst proximate species prodnce a fertile offspring. The laws of hybridism well repay very careful study, and explain many of the mysteries of bresding, and the causes of aome breeds "running ont." Morton was the great exponent of the theory of diversity of origin, and believed that dogs were descended from several distinct apecies; an opinion shared by Hasckel, and even Darwin himself, although so opposed to the gsneral tenor of hia teaching; bnt, more of thia anon.

Type will thus be seen to be used in somewhat different sense by various writers on Natural History and Philosophy, but for our purposes it must be used only in a relative manner—as a type of a genus, a species or variety, or even for a particular strain of a variety; indeed for us, as dog-lovers and fanciers, it is restricted to the two latter. When we say that any dog has the correct *type*, we mean that he possesses the outward characteristics of form and expression, which are common to, and peculiarly distinctive of, the variety or strain to which he belongs. It is of degree rather than of kind, and is the central point to which all members converge. Exaggerated type is a radiation from the centre and becomes a monstrosity, outbalancing proportionel symmetry.

Now how is type formed? By two great factors, viz., natural selection and artificial cultivation. It is perpetuated by heredity and modified by adaptation.

Goethe says: "Every organism is the product of two contrary constructive forces, or formative tendencies. One, the internal formative tendency, the centripetal force, is that of the type, or the tendency toward specification, which constantly aims at maintaining uniform the organic forms of the species. This is heredity. The other, the external formative tendency, the centrifugal force, is variation, or the tendency towards metamorphosis, which acts, through the continual changes made in the external conditions of their existence so as continually to vary the species. This is adaptation." The skill of the breeder must be exercised in balancing these two forces, and we may see how important it is that he should have a fixed typical central-point to look to. Adaptation plays an important part in giving *type* to a particular strain. Youatt tells us "that Messrs. Buckley and Burgess had Leicester sheep, purely bred from the original stock of the celebrated Mr. Bakewell for upwards of fifty years, neither deviated from the pure blood, yet the difference in the type of the sheep produced by these two gentlemen, gave the appearance of different varieties." Darwin says: "Some little effect may be produced by the external conditions of life, but he would be a bold man who would account by such agencies for the differences of the greyhound and bloodhound." He also tells us that "Type is produced by natural selection or inherited variation, and adaptation or artificial selection. * * * Man selects not for the animal's good, but for his own use and fancy; the key is man's power of accumulative selection, nature gives successive variations; man adds them up in certain directions useful to him. In this sause he may be said to make to himself useful breeds." By this "artificial selection" he is able to perpetuate advantageous variations, but he seldom exercises selected character in the most fitting manner, or allows the most vigorous males to struggle for the females, as nature does; but often begins his selection by some half-monstrous form, or at least by some modification prominent enough to catch his eye or to be plainly useful to him. An American farmer (General Shute, I think) had a very short-legged sheep born in his flock; he selected this ram as a sire to produce stock, which would be less likely to jump fences; and thus formed a strain of short-legged sheep, which soon became in general demand. In the same manner no doubt Basset-hounds with short twisted legs were selected to keep the pace slow, and enable the hind runners to live with them when hunting the hare. Many other instances of a similar nature will present themselves to our notice such, as hornless cattle, etc. Hæckel, the most advanced evolutionist of our time, says: "Nature evolves new species without design, just as the will of man produces new varieties in cultivation with design, making judicious use of the productive effects of heredity and adaptation." Nature aims at internal perfection, man's power is exercised only in external formation; need it be said that her productions are truer in character, bear the stamp of higher workmanship, and are infinitely better adapted to the most complex conditions of life?"

ROD.

Lance-wood Twigs for "J. D. M."

Musing idly in my comfortable little nest to-night, dear old Geoffrey Chancer's lines

> Whan that Aprille with his schowres swoote
> The drought of March has perced to the roote,
> And bathud every veyne in swich licour,
> Of which vertue engendred is the flour:
> Whan Lephirus eek with his swete breeth,
> Enspirud hath in every holte and heeth,
> The tendre croppes, and the yonge soone
> Hath in the Ram his halfe cours i-ronne,
> And smale fowles maken melodie,
> That slepen al the night with open yhe,
> So priketh hem nature in here corages:
> Than longen folk to goon on pilgrimages.

running constantly through my mind, sending thought and desire to some talkative stream in the greenwood, your published letter of March 21st came suddenly back to remembrance, and I resolved to toss these twigs in the way of your dun or red-spinner, and surprise from you some more piscatorial ideas. In so doing I may appear but an idle angler who sits on the bank and chaffs while others work. Well, even Adam Bede's dog could not do himself justice owing to natural deficiencies—circumstances having a trick of making us seem what we are not—and if some of my remarks should bring to your mind the old adage that fools rush in where anglers fear to tread, just sharpen your rapier and prepare to demolish the fools. I, for one, will not cry quarter. How I wish we differed radically enough to make the polishing of your weapons a necessity! But here am I, at the very outset, forced to express my hearty concurrence in your wish for a book on California trout fishing that might rival the complete angler, and obliged to confess you a delightfully unique disciple for giving voice to such desire. A joyful task for any serious, thoughtful man, the writing of such a book we may say, and yet the worry and hustle of our century is all against it. For, although we may generally disguise the fact, much of our pleasure in reading Walton is due to the manner in which his pages reflect the restful days of his time. Every sentence moves with a gentle ease that seems to say: "Here is no haste; let me drink this cup leisurely in the sunlight of May!" Our May days, alas! are like rag carpet—full of odds and ends. Little time and less opportunity have the dreamiest among us for mornings and evenings beside the hawthorne and wild brier. Then, too, most of our out-door men are sportsmen with a favorite pursuit for every season. The simple angler like Walton who fished white fish were worthy the taking, and spent his leisure time when barred from the streams in recording experiences and making improvements on tackle, has almost passed away. Let us hope before his shadow is entirely lost to meadow and hillside, he will leave for us some pages of poetical musing, reasonable philosophy and practical advice. But of one thing, I, at least, am thoroughly convinced, that no book or books will ever deter a certain class of persons from fishing out of season. If a man have not natural heart enough to let poor, sickly, spawning trout alone, no amount of writing or talking will ever convince him of his general stupidity and lack of fine fibre. For all such, a firm law, impartially administered is the best medicine. Nothing takes the fever out of coarse blood like an active, cooling draught. And if some of those gentlemen (?) who fish in advance of the season could be suddenly brought into court, with an earnest and two reliable witnesses on the side of the prosecution and a right-minded judge in front, it would prove a salutary lesson to them and to their kind; and recollection of the "extreme penalty of the law" might serve as a future safty valve. Perhaps when we get a fish commission made up of men who regard their duty before their personality, and who are really enthusiastic so far as the fishing interests of our State are concerned we may hope to see the gentleman (?) poacher as well as the vagabond poacher held responsible for his acts. But even the ablest lawyer is powerless in the absence of witnesses, and here is a place where anglers themselves can aid the law. To be advised of a criminal act, and to assist in the concealment of it, makes one partner with the criminal. A great interest should never be made subservient to small feeling. And until anglers fully realize this, and the necesity of giving testimony against aggressors they can scarcely complain of inactivity elsewhere. Law always has been and always will be violated to a greater or less extent as public act and opinion shall permit; but the very fact that we notice such violation is proof of its general efficacy. Were there neither game nor fish laws there would soon be neither game nor fish. For the one "pot-fisher" of to-day a hundred would be on the streams to-morrow, and our piquant Salmo would meet brutal and sudden extermination; while his coarser relatives and friends of bay and river would speedly ornament the fine seine of reckless Italians and calculating Chinese, whether under age or not. It is extremely difficult to make some people view the matter in this light. They seem to have an idea that the State considers the sportsman rather than any one else. An appropriation generally acknowledged to be pitifully small for the purpose, is looked upon by them as reckless waste of public money. These are practical, progressive individuals who consider mountain streams full of sawdust, or slickins a sign of material prosperity and advancement. To them the man with the fyke is more acceptable than the man with the rod, he does business on a larger scale and is not full of sentimental nonsense about natural forests and clear water. Men of this practical turn like to know at least one fish commissioner; they have axes to grind. Now, if our fish commission could be appointed for a term of years and composed of men made of good, stern stuff, careful in the choice of assistants and filled with a determination to put down whatever is truly opposed to the future necessities of our State, the axe-grinder, and the sycophant would lose their occupation, and men who respect the law have an equal chance with those that transgress it. There is much truth in the saying that the man makes the office, hence the difficulty in finding the proper one or ones for the place. Gentlemen who go fishing are plenty, but genuine anglers who make a study of the sport of it are few. Let us concede and emphasize it. And it is the manifest duty of the one of these whose business interests will permit to get himself appointed fish commissioner just as soon as an opportunity offers. He will have plenty of up-hill work and he pretty thoroughly disgusted before the first year of his term is out, but no great object was ever accomplished with slight pains, and in this case, at least, the game is worth the candle.

In the matter of sportsman (?) catching baby trout for the sake of growing red and inflated over a large take, do you not think anglers themselves somewhat to blame? Is not the man who comes in after a day's fishing with only a dozen or fifteen fish rather looked down upon by the jaunty fellow with a hundred or more, though half of them be no larger than minnows? Is not the greed for a well-filled creel a disease of fishermen? Did it not so completely blind Stewart that he could not tell where sport ended and butchery began? Have you ever heard of one angler picking out from another's catch all the babies and pointing to the decent fish say "there's your take?" And yet if this were done would not many an enthusiastic beginner learn to love the babies well enough to forego robbing them of the pleasure of reaching maturity?

But even after all these things are set right—

> When the enterprising poacher gives up poaching,
> And the somnolescent fish commisson don't nod,
> When the too impulsive angler accepts coaching,
> And the stream dealer takes to fishing with a rod—

There still remains with us the bait-fisher; an easy going fellow is he, with strong belief in the attractive properties of his little paper of shrimp and his little box of worms. How carefully he leans over that dam of logs and drops his mammoth tackle into the haunt of some lazy, old trout. Tell him he should always give a game fish some chance for life and he smiles knowingly. Show him your light tackle and he shakes his head and asks if you never tip with worm. Some eloquence would be needed to persuade him he is not the better fisherman; and when he picks up the morning paper and finds himself mentioned as that indefatigible angler Mr. A. who never fails to show a fine basket, or that earnest follower of Izaak Walton, Mr. B. whose trout are always up to the mark, he gives you a passing thought and sips his coffee in contented ignorance. It would be difficult at such a moment to convince him that he knows absolutely nothing of fishing as an exciting and exhilarating sport. Still the bait-fisher has some good material in his composition; the errors he falls into are more often born of ignorance than wrought out of intention, and he has been known to reform and become a thorough angler. I question if he is as much to be blamed as the man who uses light tackle, understands casting well, and yet from preference tips his lure with sections of the repulsive and unfortunate worm whether the trout rise to the fly or not. This mode of procedure admits of no excuse—is indeed scarcely pardonable at the very commencement of a late season when the trout are still too sluggish to manifest much interest in anything. What! If I had gone a long way from home, and the fish altogether refused my fly, would not I, too, add something to make it taking? Well, that would depend. In all affairs where human beings are concerned the amount of resistance is proportioned to the degree of temptation. Given temptation strong enough and the strongest supply of resistance will wear away. But fishing with anything except the fly offers no temptation to me, so presumably I would be safe. Then I've a rather independent feeling about it; when a trout does not want my lure I do not want him. To know some poor worm wriggled in death throes to spare me a part of himself would certainly add neither poetry or facination to the sport. Indeed, of the two, I think it would be much better fun to fry frogs while you prepared them. Only you could not have the second joint of *my* rod with which to "wheck" them into unconsciousness. On the clear, bright days when every sunbeam seems laden with a divine message, you cannot possibly conceive how I envy you the saucy, independent Los Gatos! In every one of its ripples is a story, and the shadows on its banks are etchings by the hand of a great Master. Perhaps some day during the present season it shall be my good fortune to steal in among them. If so, the wish that I may find you angling there is certainly permissible.

San Francisco, April 28.

An Abuse at Los Gatos.

Enclosing a complaint to the Board of Fish Commissioners, about the dam in the Los Gatos at Alma, our correspondent, "J. D. M.," writes thus about the schools of fish which are now trying to pass up that stream:

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—"The school of sea trout or young salmon, the letter I think, are from five to ten inches in length. They are very likely *fly catchers*, and will be exterminated where they are if the baby killers of San Francisco "catch on." If they can be passed up the stream by means of the ladder in question, there will be glorious fishing in future.

I found the head of the drive about one mile below Los Gatos about three weeks since and took two from one rifle in a few minutes. Within the last week they have reached the dam in question and can get no farther. A man who will fish the creek a mile below will get strikes to his heart's content. I wish to see them passed on. Cannot you assist in the matter by urging the fish commissioners' attention to it.

As I predicted in my letter to the Breeder and Sportsman, fishing is now good and getting better. Trout are getting into condition." "J. D. M."

Los Gatos, May 7, '88.

A few days ago a split bamboo rod built by B. F. Nichols, of Boston, was received by a noted angler of this city, who kindly permitted us to see it. The rod was, professedly, built to meet the wishes of the angler in every particular. The utmost minuteness characterized the order—no limit as to expense was enjoined, and ample time was given to enable the maker to produce a masterpiece. The rod was to be nine feet in length, and to weigh four ounces, as well as to have peculiar fittings in the way of reel seat, rings and grip. It was a nicely furnished instrument, but critical examination developed several points in which it might have been improved. The ferrules were coarse and disproportionately heavy. The guide rings were wrapped on without giving the several parts a slight set *from* them, as should be done to preserve the life of the instrument and lessen the tendency to set toward the rings. One of the shaved places on the butt had chipped out a little knot, and the cavity had been filled with some cement like material. The rod, in short, showed lack of care in selection of materials and in laying up and finishing. That it is a good, serviceable weapon goes without saying, and that in the skilled and careful hands of its owner it will do years of good work may well be presumed, but it cannot be said to be a really first-class production. Its balance and play are excellent, and considerable credit is due Mr. Nichols for producing a single action rod of such extreme lightness, but the little imperfections cannot but annoy one of rigid taste, such as the fly fisher, in whose hands it will kill hundreds of trout, and be subjected to the close inspection of about all the experts in and about San Francisco.

A fishing party consisting of Messrs. Whitlock, Reddick, Hawes and Dewitt went up above San Antone Falls in Washington Territory, recently. They report fishing this year to be the worst ever known. Fish are not very plenty, and are small, not more than two or three inches long. If something is not done to prevent the depredations made by the Washoe Indians, the streams of that region will in a few years be entirely cleared of trout. These Indians must be made to keep on their own reservations or summarily dealt with.

Just what the minimum in the weight of split bamboo rods is to be, remains to be seen. It is not many years since a ten feet ten ounce rod was thought a very light one, but each passing year has seen advances on the part of the artist rod-makers, and we believe there is in existence a split rod ten feet long which weighs but three and one-half ounces, but which has nevertheless accounted for many a four and five pound lake trout, beside bringing to basket hundreds of pounds of small creek fish. The question has sometimes arisen whether such extreme lightness was not to gratify a mere fancy, and it may be doubted after all argument whether in the hands of an angler of average physical ability, fly-fishing can be more comfortably done with a four-ounce than an eight-ounce rod. There is a switchiness about the lighter rods, and an uncertainty both in the recovery and delivery of forty or fifty feet of wet line that is more annoying to some fishermen than the additional weight of such a rod as will handle easily from the wrist, or at most from the forearm, any desired length of cast. It is not many days since two anglers about equally skillful were lake fishing, one using a 4¾-ounce Cutskill and the other a rod by the same maker that weighed nearly twice as much. On part of the fishing it seemed best to cast somewhere about sixty feet, and there, the user of the lighter in casting did so from the shoulder, and soon tired, while the other was delivering a fairly straight line from the elbow. Both were using G line and gossamer leeders, with midge flies. Certainly against a wind, or even when fishing with anything more than a slight breeze, the sureness and promptness of the heavier rod would recommend it. The arguments in favor of the thinnest possible gut and neatest and smallest flies do not apply to the rod, and we confess that if as many and as good fish could be raised with heavy line and leader, we should use them simply because they are more easily handled, and water can be more accurately covered with them than with the tackle ordinarily used.

Much interest is felt in the recent attempts to make steel rods, and it is to be hoped that some genius will produce a sound, serviceable rod either of steel or some better metel, if there be any. Any wooden rod is a nuisance, and the better it is the greater the care necessary to preserve all of its excellences. Between washing, drying, polishing, rubbing with rottenstone, rewinding, varnishing and all the other little artifices in vogue, the owner of two or three good rods who uses them much is compelled to give time to caring for them which might be much more profitably employed. In any large city a man who thoroughly understood his business, might build up a paying industry simply in taking care of rods. If proper metal rods could be made all of the minor annoyances would be abated. The angler could in a moment do all that would be necessary to fit them for laying away against the next excursion, and they would endure indefinitely. After reading of some experiments with aluminum and various alloys of that metal, it seems feasible to produce a rod of six to eight ounces weight of that metal, which shall combine the elasticity of steel, the non-oxidizable

propsrty of tbs lighter metal and the necessary ligbtness. Such a rod wonld necessarily be tnbnlar, and if it shonld appear tbat the sxtreme fineness of ths tips made it inexpedient to form tbem of mstal, bamboo splits could be nssd, and a new rod be bad simply at cost of a nsw tip. We commsnd to Mr. Wilson of local rod-making fame, tbe metsl rod soggsstion and shall hs glsd to chronicls any sxpsriments wbich he may make.

In a fraternal lstter to another contributor this week, our tbougbtful corrsspondsnt "Petronella" incidentally remarks a fsw remarks shont tbe mnddle into wbicb circnmstsncss have plunged tbs Board of Fisb Commissioners. "Petronella" is indignant, and ber fseling is sbared by many, tbat interests so great shonld hs imperilled by jealonsy or dssire for preferment. Wbile similar boards in other states sre moving along dignifiedly, attending to the dntiss of tbsir pnrely bonorary offices, tbs California Commission is wasting time and energy in petty sqnabbles, wbich can have no ontcoms bnt to establish one or other of the sqnahblsrs in an office, to wbicb no emolnment attaches except a per diem of $5, wbile sctually engaged in official labors. It is inconceivsable that either of the gentleman wbo ars obstructing tbs work of tbe commission can be doing so hecsuse of a desirs for tbs per diem. At most, such psy, if honestly computed, conld amonnt only to a trifling snm. Tbe rsasons for the sqnabble mnst be looked for eitber in an extravagant sslfestimate of personal importance, in personal rslations with the appointing power, or in political desirss. It wonld sesm to hs tbs part of gentlemsn fitted by tastes, knowledgs and dignity for membership in a board so bonorable as that formed to care for fish and gams interests, to withhold from nnssemly wrsnglings, and by withdrawal from all connsction with tbe prssent complication, leavs ths appointing power free to sslect a board, tbe behests of which wonld nndeniably hear tbs stamp of lsgslity, and which could without hindrance enforce ths laws.

A fish cass of considerabls intsrsst in hsing prosecuted by Mr. Ramon E. Wilson, and defended by Mr. Dorn in tbis city. The qnestion at issue is, whether the tsrms "Cbinese sturgeon lines" and "Chinese shrimp or bag nets," nssd in Section 636 of ths Penal Code, mean snrgeon lines, and shrimp or bag nsts when nssd hy Chinsss, or whether ths word "Chinese" is msrely descriptive of certain sorts of linss and nets, use of which by any person is prohibited. It is manifestly improper to attempt to forestall ths jndgmsnt of ths court, bnt it may bs asid that tbs qnsstion is of vital importance in connection with the wholessls slanghter of fry of fish of all sorts whicb is daily occurring, and if it is adjndgsd tbat the words as ussd maks tbe Ssction unconstitntional, tbs combinsd forces of sportsmsn, anglers and all other good citizens should be cantered on bsving a law passed by ths next Legislatnre whicb sball, beyond qnibble, consstvs ths fish supply.

A pleasant incident of tbs week was a visit from Mr. W. M. Cary, Fish Commissioner of Nsvada. Mr. Cary in a simpls way is doing very mnch to stock tbe streams and lakes of his State. Last ysar be batcbed and distributed 800,000 tront, of whicb ovsr 200,000 were Nsw Hsmpshire brook fish. He bronght down with him 30,000 of tbs latter sort to exchange with the Spring Valley Water Company for bass. Althongh Mr. Cary is heretical to tbe extent of preferring bait fishing to that done witb tbe fly, be is nevertbeless a keen angler, and full of delightful reminiscences of sport any time for eixty years back in Michigan, Iowa, California and Nevada. One of bis enggeations impresses us as likely to be nsefnl. It is tbat fish ladders shonld he built precisely in the form tbat an oversbot wheel would take if its rim could be flattened ont. The bucket to opsn toward the stream. We sball have a model built and sball tben be able to give exact figures. The idea is one tbet can he carried out at nominal cost, and would insure the easy passage of fish up almost any fall or over any dam. Mr. Cary will remain at the Grand Hotel for some days, and local lovers of the rod can afford themselves no greater pleesnre than to call npon him.

Local streams are fast becoming fit for fly fishing. Reports from the Sierras are tbat there is yet mnch snow, and the fishing is consequently bad. Several partiee for the Rogue and Williamson Rivers in Oregon have been formed, and the nenal Webber Lake contingent is about ready for its June exodne. Webber will sadly miss the qnaint face and qnainter talk of that venerable exponent of fishing with the Dennison epoon, Philip McShane. The inlet will yield him no more big tront, and "John" will lose big tips for fresh dng worms.

TRAP.

Blue Rock Club.

Twenty-three members of the clnb met at Birds' Point on Satnrday last, and did as poor shooting as the least sanguine could have expected. Tbe work done by the clnb at Adam's Point last year was amasing because of the great nnmber of "eggs" in each score, and it appears that even each reliables as Kellogg, Fox, Laing, Tubbs and Will Golcher cannot always score high even after a deal of practice. Two fifteens and one fonrteen only were made, although several others got into donble figures.

The regular score was at 20 blue rocks, 18 yards rise, use of one barrel.

Jellett	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	— 4
Schwerin	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	— 8
Cadman	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0	—11
Johnson	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1	— 13
R. E. Bell	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	— 4
W. Liviston	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	— 8
Newell	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	— 7
Mack	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0	—13
W. Golcher	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1	—11
Adams	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	—14
Noves	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1	—12
Fox	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	— 9
Mellie	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0	— 7
Dewing	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	— 4
Kellogg	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0	—15
Hawks	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	— 6
Laing	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	— 8
Jackson	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—15
Tubbs	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1	—12
Mayhew	1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1	— 8
Abbott	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	— 6
Pntzman	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1	13
Gould	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	— 5

At twenty Blue Rocks, 18 yards rise. Opsn to members who did not take part in tbs April shoot of ths club.

Jellett	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 W	
Schwerin	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0	— 8
Cadman	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	— 7
Johnson	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1	— 8
Bell	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	— 4
W. Leviston	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1	—10
Newell	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	— 9
Mack	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	—10

SWEEPSTAKE.

At five pairs Blue Rocks, 15 yards rise. $1.50 entrance.

Kellogg	11	10	00	00	10	4	Golcher	10	10	00	10	10—4
Johnson	10	11	01	10	10—6		Brown	11	01	10	10	10—6
Tubbs	01	11	01	10	11—7		Schwerin	10	00	10	00	10—3
Jackson	10	00	00	00	00—1		Newell	01	00	11	00	00—3
Laing	10	00	10	01	10—3		Pixley	00	11	11	10	10—6
Fox	00	10	10	11	10—6		Bell	00	00	10	01	11—4

California Wing Shooting Club.

Ths May meeting held st San Bruno on Sunday last, was notable because of ths presence of one of the members, Mr. Crittenden Robinson, whoss a'ssnce for a ysar has hsen remarked witb regrst. It is not improbable that Mr. Robinson will in fntnre maks San Francisco bis bome, and lend bis inspiring presence to shooting events.

The day was breezy and tbs birds good, so good in fact tbst no clean score was made. Doctor Knowles tied Messrs. Robinson, Hass and Coffin, each getting ten birds from as bard dozens as are often seen. There were no ninss, but Messrs. Sperry, Meily and De Vanll were credited with eigbt each, a very good performance under tbe conditions.

At 12 birds, Hurlingham. For club prizes. Ties shot off in succeeding match, Robinson winning first, Knowles second, and Coffin third.

Knowles	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	—10
Jones	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1— 6
Robinson	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—10
Sperry	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 1— 8
Haas	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0 1—10
Miley	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0— 8
De Vanll	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	2·	0	0	1— 8
Heeth	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0— 7
Coffin	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	0 —10
Shrcder	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0— 6
Rice	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2— 6

At 8 birds, Hurlingham. $2.50 entrance. Divided by Robinson and Knowles.

Robinson	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1—8	Coffin	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—7
Haas	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0—6	Jones	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1—5
Sperry	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0—6	Smith	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	0—5
Knowles	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2—8											

At 6 birds, Hurlingham. $2.50 entrance. Divided by Robinson and Coffin.

Slade	2	1	2	2	1	0	6	Haas	2	1	1	1	0	1—6
Robinson	2	1	2	2	1	2	—6	Sperry	2	1	1	0	1	1—5
Coffin	1	1	2	1	1	2	—6	Jones	1	0	0	0	1	2—3

Antioch Gun Club.

Ths scorss made at the last mesting of the Antioch Gon Club, on Wednssday last, were:

At 15 single Macomber targets, 18 yards rise.

M. Homburg	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1— 7
N. Tyler Jr	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1— 8
N. A. Tyler	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1— 8
F. Taylor	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1—11
W. Remfres Jr	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
W. Remfree	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
E. Krebs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0
J. Taylor	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0— 7
T. Reilly	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0— 9
H. Stovesand	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1— 4
F. Dean	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0— 8

At 12 live birds, Hurlingham. For $25 a side. It was decided to shoot the tie off at a future meeting.

W. Remfree Jr	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0— 7
T. Reilly	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1— 7

In the *Humboldt Standard* of May 3rd, appeared a long letter addressed to the sportsmen of Humboldt County, and nrging the formation of a sportsman's clnb. Tbe letter is nnaigned, bnt baving a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the writings of our friend Wm. Ryan, well known to shooting men about San Francisco, we venture to say that tbe letter beare in all parte evidences of being his work. It discusses in a sensible manner tbe benefits to be derived from organizations in behalf of the game and fish laws, and ontlinee a scheme for mntual plsasure and good which shonld indnce gensrous support. Trap sbooting and rifle practice are featnree, while tbe idea of aecnring control of a suitable plat of gronnd for aucb pleaenrea is advanced. It is to be hoped that the *Standard* will make tbe scbeme prominent and lend all its great influence to the fonnding of such a clnb of sportsmen as the practically houndless attractions of tbe region jnstify. Tbere is no better way to advance all material intereets in a section than to conecrve its game and fish, and in the proper seaeons invite the vieits of eportsmen. Bakersfield, in Kern County, tbrongh its "Knigbts of the Trigger" wil lgo forward with renewed energy, and tbere is no reason why Humboldt shonld not do eqnally wsll.

The Humboldt Sportsmsn's Clnb held its regular meeting on Tbnrsday evsning, May 3d. By-laws, clnb-rules and other matters of interest were discnssed. The membership of the clnb was limited to twenty-five, which leavee room for a few more applications, and A. T. Smith was appointed a committee to solicit members. The clnb will be governed largely by the rnles and regulations of the State Sportsmen's Association. The officers and members of the clnb are wide-awake, enthnsiastic sportsmen, who propose to devote their attention to ths welfare of the sportemen of the country. At the next eession a meeting will be appointed on the clnb grounde, when the eportsmen can give an accnnt of themselvee.

Ths Enreka Rifle Cloh wss organized on Sunday last, May 6th, with James T. Keleher as captain, C. E. Wheeler, secretary, and George R. Gibson, scorer. The other members are C. G. Taylor, F. A. Lewitt, R. Lathrow and P. Qninn. The clnb is in constant practice, and will meet the Ferndale team for a shoot tbe latter part of the month.

It is proposed to have a reunion of the Cosmopolitan Shooting Clnb at San Brnno on Sunday, May 20tb. The echeme is to have a team shoot, Captain Mathias Anlt and Jndge Hale Rix acting as captaine and selecting the teams by choosing alternately from those who eignify their intention to participate. A eimilar meeting wae held last year, and one in tbe preceding year, both of which were very enjoyable events. All trap shote and eportemen are invited to take part, and win if poesible eome of the many prizee which are offered. Names can be sent either to Mr. F. H Putzman, coruer Pine and Montgomery streets, or Messrs. Clahrougb & Golcher, 630 Montgomery etreet. It will greatly facilitata matters if those who wish to shoot will leave their names at an aarly day. A rennion dinner will be served in Uncle Dick Cnnningbam's very best etyle, which means mnch to the veterans wbo bave so often in otbsr yeers interchanged reminiecencee aronnd tbe table at San Bruno. Mr. Murpby will supply plenty of good birds, and the sport will ha well worth the day at lovely San Brnno. The old-tima clnb was tha moat popnlar in the State, and while its membersbip roll ehows gaps because of the pasaing away of some of its most highly asteemed members, thera is a large company of good men lsft, all of whom with friende shonld turn ont in honor of the occasion. A feeture of the Comospolitan Club meetings was the cars taken for the comfort and plessnre of wives of members and otber ladies, and it is expected the fairer ones will insist on being present.

THE RIFLE.

A Hunting Rifle.

Few subjects bave been more written abont than that heading, tbe present article; and it may he said that there are tew abont whicb opinions so diverse are persistently held. Conditions nnder wbich game shooting is done are so various both as to character of grounds and wildness of tbs animals sought tbat it seems almost impossible to reach a mesn in tbs matter of a hunting arm. A writer evidently of experience expresses in *The Rifle* these opinions:

The calibrss of American hunting-rifles are from 22 to 50; any bore of larger than .50 may be said to be obsolete. The charges are from three grains of powder up to 150, and from 30 to 500 grains of lead.

Tbe sportsman desiring to select a rifle has the above bores to choose from, and there are cartridges of varying charges fit and nnfit for hnnting purposes. Hunting-rifles are often chambered for ths improper cartridges. Many gnn salesmen have no particnlar knowledge of what consiitntes a proper hunting-rifle, and recommend ons and all the rifles they have on sale; therefore, it is not strange that the inexperiencsd sportsman frequently finds he has selected an improper and unsatisfactory weapon. There is another reason which has caused many sportsmen to make a mistake in choosing a hunting rifle; a story of a chance shot killing a large animal has frequently been accepted as evidence tbat such a calibre and charge is the proper one for hunting such game. A few years ago a large bull-moose was killed in Canada with a single shot from a 32-calibre pocket-rifle, charged with a rim-fire cartridge, and it resulted in making converts to ths bslief that snch a weapon was all that was necessary for killing big game. Several instances are known to tbs writer, where deer have been shot dead with a .32-calibre rifle with a few grains of powder, and one case known a deer killed with a .22 calibre. It is believed that almost every person who has hunted with a rifle, can recall instances where a single fortunate shot has settled the question with individnals as to what was tbe proper hunting-rifle.

In selecting a hunting-rifle tbe intelligent and well-informed sportsman will endeavor to combine ths following features: lightest possible weight in the rifle which will permit of the charge being shot without great disturbance from the recoil, and not affecting accuracy. Few cars to hnnt with a rifle nnder seven or ovsr ten pounds, in weight, tbe weight being largely governed by tbe charge used and strength of tbe user. The manner in which ths sportsman hunts his game most also govern the weight of the rifle, a light arm being desirable when travelling, but if mounted or in a boat a heavy weapon could be carried without inconvenience.

Many sportsmen strive to redncs tbe barrel to ths shortest possible length. Doubtless not a few novices bave made essions mistakes by selecting too short a barrel, gaining in compactness, but sacrificing the ability to take as true a sight as with tbe longer barrel. We should, therefore, say in reference to the length of tbe barrel: one short enough to secure accuracy, but long enough to enable the hunter to take a clear and satisfactory sight and secure a good trajectory; ths shortest barrels in general use being 24 inches, and few care for a barrel longer than 32 inches. A short barrel may hurn tbe full powder charge and impress the sportsman that if this is accomplished it is all that is desired: but it should he borne in mind that by the addition of each inch the power of the gas after combustion, to a greater or less extent, is ntilized, affecting the power or curve of tbe bullet.

Tbe charge for the hunting-rifle which is to be used on most game found in America should be the largest charge of powder and lightest weight of bullet by which accuracy can be secured up to 150 yards. The inexperienced person not infrequently believes that the heavier the bullet the more desirable the cartridges for hunting, which is generally incorrect. The rifles and cartridges manufactured for target practice disregard ths essential points in a good hunting-rifle and cartridge. Accuracy alone is tbe desideratum, and is secured by determining the proper charge of powder and lead and twist in the rifle to spin the bullet and secure the greatest accuracy. The heavier the bullet the more rapid will be the fall, or greater the curve in its flight; but as a heavy bullet flies steadier than a light one, and has a flatter trajectory at long range, with a proper charge of powder, and is less affected by the wind, it is chosen by the target-shooter in preference to the light bullet which possesses less accuracy, but, to a distance at which game is shot, flies more rapidly and with less curve; therefore, the most desirable hunting-rifle is the one that will approach the nearest to the point where the greatest accuracy, lowest trajectory, lightest weight, and shortest barrel are combined.

When the sportsman has learned this much about hunting-rifles he will see that even if he should satisfy himself as to his choice of calibre for hunting, the arm and charge which would be suitable for one section of the country would be unfit for game-shooting in another. The rifle which would combine accuracy, power and low trajectory up to 150 yards would, perhaps, be unfit for hunting when long shots were made, such as antelope hunting or mountain sheep. Rifles which are made for a heavy charge of powder and light bullet are rifled with a slow twist; and those for a lighter charge of powder and a heavy bullet with a quicker twist. There are rifles made which have a twist which will shoot as light a bullet as 350 grains, or one of 500 grains, and this arm is chosen by many who vary their charge. The Sharps military rifle will shoot with accuracy a 356, 405, 500 or 550 grain bullet, and is used by many hunters on various kinds of game. The character of the game to be hunted should also govern the weight of the bullet somewhat; for bear and buffalo more penetration is desirable, or as old hunters say, they want a hons-smasher.

CANOEING.

Mr. H. H. Sonle, whose pleasant writings about canoeing and canoeists bave made him for a place among authorities in the connsction, has assumed editorial control of *American Canoeist*, published in New York city, Mr. C. B. Vaux retiring. Mr. Sonle is a trained journalist, and the paper cannot fail to prosper under his guidance.

Mr. Dalton Harrison, who bas for some months contributed tha bright resumes of the doings of local canoeists to this paper, is becoming more venturesome in his trips, and we are informed, contemplates canoeing the whole of the whole of ths Sacramento river from head to mouth.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, or *beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. **Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.**

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 12, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (Imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteco, I De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Little Black Jug, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton
Mambrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G Valensin, Pleasanton.
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

Marching On.

Two weeks ago there was published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN a list of the produce of thoroughbred mares, the get of Electioneer from his first season at Palo Alto, until the end of 1887. Thirty-three mares and fifty-three colts, including yearlings, those which have died, all in fact that have come from the union of the premier sire of Palo Alto and thoroughbred mares

Since the publication of the list a portion of it has been emphasized in a way that could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine advocates of the value of racing blood in fast trotters, and to those who oppose the combination is an argument in favor which will trouble them to answer. The proprietor of Oakland Trotting Park advertised four races to come off the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of May, the entries to which closed on the 25th of April. Palo Alto engaged in all of them, and Mr. Marvin brought to the course the four which were entered, accompanied by Ansel. The quartet was composed of Express, Cubit, Gertrude Russell and Aldeana, all from thoroughbred mares and named in the published list as having only shown in trials. From different dams and these by different horses viz., Express by Endorser, imp. Australian, Planet and Wildidle. Aldeana (in the list Eloise) caught a bad cold in the journey from Palo Alto which laid her up. Express started in the race on Wednesday, 2:40 class, winning in straight heats over Alex McCord, Monk and Big Jim in 2:29¾, 2:29½, 2:30¼. The track was very slow, being so deep on the inside that "long miles" had to be trotted and then the ground was anything but fast. Rain came and the second days races were declared off. Friday Express started against Franklin, Col. Hawkins, and McCarthy. The track was rather better than on the preceding day, but still slow. He appeared a trifle sore from the first race but made a good showing. The first heat, awarded to Col. Hawkins, he did not make much of a struggle having made a bad break soon after the word was given. In the second he was several lengths behind Franklin at the half mile pole, but from there both trotted very fast. Franklin was timed by a man who stood by us from the half mile pole home in 1:12, his watch being started at the half and stopped at the finish. We were calling the quarters for Mr. Lathrop and taking the half from the time of the heat left 1:12¼. Express was a good deal closer at the finish than he was at the half and taking everything into consideration the rate was equivalent to a 2:20 clip. This was a severe trial to a young horse in his second race, the victor being not only fast but reliable, in fact more than likely to trot close to twenty before the season is ended.

Overmatched as he was, Express trotted a great race, the last heat being as fast as any of the others. The announced time it is not necessary to give, as there was so great a descrepancy between the time "hung out" and that shown by outside watches as to render the official anything but trustworthy. Donathan, who drove Franklin in the second, third and fourth heats, expressed the highest admiration for the son of Esther, and Captain Pwmyea, enthusiastically proclaimed him the finest looking gelding he ever saw. As the Captain has been in the livery business in Oakland ever since we landed on the coast, probably several years before, he has seen many fine horses.

Saturday the track was better, though not nearly up to its best. The first race was the 2:24 class. Gertrude Russell, represented Palo Alto. She is one of the handsomest mares ever seen on a trotting track, and could be passed for thoroughbred without question unless the examiner was more than usually expert in horse characteristics. A sister to Palo Alto, who made such a grand eastern campaign two years ago, bids fair to equal him in speed, and will surely surpass what he has done up to this time. Palo Alto's record is 2:20¼, made in the fourth heat of a race, in which were ten starters, and his sister scored 2:23½ in the second heat she ever trotted.

While Marvin was East in 1885, Gertrude, then a two-year-old, was driven by a man who was totally unqualified to drive one of such high breeding. He punished her severely, got her to pulling so hard that she went all out of shape, and was excitable as well as being headstrong. In this, her first race, it was expected that she would be troublesome to control, and even Marvin had doubts. In place of that she was as reliable as an old campaigner after one heat was trotted. In the first she broke almost before the starting bell ceased to vibrate, falling back at least six lengths ere the leader had covered one hundred yards, and Marvin let her go along easily until half way down the homestretch.

From there she was closing on the leader, but at the finish she was a head behind Daisy S, who won in 2:16¼. Artist had taken it easy in the first heat, the second it was different. He was head and head with her at the quarter in 36 seconds, at the half 2:12¼, he was nearly level with her. She made a slight skip on the turn Artist broke before reaching the three-quarters, and though she was not urged thereafter, she made the mile in 2:23½.

The third heat, or at least the first half of it, was somewhat trying for a beginner. Again Artist did his best, and was not more than half a length behind at the quarter in 37 seconds. From there he increased his pace, forcing Gertrude to the half mile mark in 1:11, that quarter being made in 34 seconds, though that was all that he could do and she literally jogged the last furlong, Marvin holding the reins in one hand and looking over his shoulder at his competitor, the heat made in 2:25. The fourth heat Daisy rushed to the front from the outside so that Gertrude had to trot around Artist, Daisy leading to the quarter in 36 seconds when Gertrude collared her, Daisy broke, and Artist was second at the half in 1:10.

Too fast a pace for the black, though he made a gallant fight, and Gertrude again jogged in in 2:25. This much of the race is described in order to show that there was enough to upset horses which had taken part in many battles, and that Gertrude's steadiness was somewhat remarkable under the circumstances. Cubit wa quite lame, having injured himself some time ago. For all that he exhibited race-horse qualities, winning the second, third and fourth heats, and giving a record of 2:28½.

Without bringing into the calculation trials, although well authenticative, private performances show the capacity for speed, the result of coupling thoroughbred mares at Palo Alto with Electioneer are as follows:

Ansel, seven years, 2:20—Annette by Lexington.
Palo Alto, four years, 2:20¼—Dame Winnie by Planet.
Gertrude Russell, five years, 2:23½—Dame Winnie by Planet.
Whips, seven years, 2:27¼—Lizzie Whips by Enquirer.
Cubit, five years, 2:28¼—Cuba by Australian.
Express, six years, 2:29½—Esther by Express.

Six in "the list" with a four-year-old. Azmoor, only one quarter of a second behind, will be admitted by every fair-minded man to be a good showing, far more than that, a grand result from a total of 38 colts which could be claimed as having any trotting work. When the trials at Palo Alto are added the proportion of fast trotters is fairly startling. Beside those which have appeared in public and have shown miles better than 2:30 are, Wave, 2:27 when three years old; Peyton, 2:26 when three years old; Blarney gelding, 2:24½ when five years old; Miss Peyton colt, 2:28 when four years old; Azmoor (after making his public record of 2:30¼) 2:21 when five years old.

Aldeana has shown a mile considerably under 2:30, but having forgotten the exact figure which Mr. Marvin told us, it is not given.

Thus twelve in 38 have made conspicuous marks, with others showing a rate which would "place" them also.

Boycotting the Bookmakers.

Under the above heading there is copied in another part of this paper, a "special" to the *Missouri Republican*. It evidently emanated from the tabooed bookmakers, or from a person who was laboring in their interest, or ignorant of the subject of which he writes. It does not require a great capacity for figures, to see that the percentage in the books in a large majority of cases is far above that charged in the mutuels even, though it is not so palpable to those who have not "ciphered out the sum." Eliminating from the calculation ante post betting, which is all in favor of the layers, the "starting odds" are regulated so that the bookmaker has more than five per cent. the best of it.

As an illustration we will take some of the races run at the late meeting. In the first race $5 in the book won $6, in the mutuels $5.25, second, book $8, mutuels $5.10, third race, book $5; mutuels $5.85, fifth race, books $3 50; mutuels $5.60. This was the first day of the races, and in the fourth race the mutuels were not quoted, but in the others five dollars invested on each of the winners would have won in books $22.50, in mutuels $31.80. The first race on the second day was heats, but taking the average a $5 investment in mutuels would have returned $3.90 in the books $2.00. The second race on that day, mutuels $5.35, book $5.71, third race, mutuels $4.20, books $3.00; fourth race, mutuels $4 35, books $4.00. Without going further it will be seen that six of the eight races showed a smaller percentage in the mutuels than in the books. A few comparisions will show the difference between the books and auction pools. In the third race of the second day in pools.

Jubilee and Sonoma	$200 00
Palo Alto colts	105 00
Telish	38 00
Cassandra	35 00
Field	34 00
Total	$412 00
Percentage	12 36
Sonoma won	$399 64
Profit to buyer	$199 64

Jubilee and Sonoma were at 3 to five in the books so that $200 invested would have returned $120.

When favorites win the bookmakers have the "worst of it" and in all probability the fraternity suffered at the late meeting. But that has no bearing on the relative percentage and to show the standing when a non-favorite wins another pool will be copied.

Haggin Stable	$260 00
Hermes	155 00
Canny Scott	90 00
Field	125 00
Total	$630 00
Percentage	18 10
Canny Scott won	$590 00
Profit to buyer	$521 00

Five to two was the rate against Canny Scott, so that in this case $90 would only have brought a profit of $225. In the race won by Triboulet, $110 in the pools brought a profit of $284.79, whereas in books the surplus would have been $220. A still clearer idea may be obtained from taking the race won by Triboulet as an example all through. The quoted pool stood.

Tennyson	$200 00
Triboulet	110 00
Peel	45 00
O. H. Todd	40 00
Field	12 00
Total	$407 00
Percentage	12 21
Nett amount	$394 79

Had Tennyson won, profit	$194 79
Tribonlet	284 79
Peel	349 79
C. H. Todd	354 79
Field	382 79

Book odds: 3 to 5 Tennyson, 2 to 1 Triboulet, 6 to 1 Todd, 8 to 1 Peel, 25 to 1 Fusilade's Last. Adeline and Daisy D. were grouped as the field in the auction so that the average of the odds was 31⅔ to one.

In the hooks:

$200 on Tennyson, stood to win	$120 00
$110 on Triboulet, won	220 00
$40 on Todd, stood to win	224 00
$45 on Peel, stood to win	360 00
$12 on Field, stood to win	380 00

In order to prove to a man who disputed the percentage being as large in the books as it was in the pools, we compared the hooks rates and mutuels all through the meeting at Monmouth Park, a few years ago, and it was rarely found that the result was different from that shown above. So far as percentage is concerned, there is no necessity for further argument, as it does not require great mathematical ability to understand the "pull" of the "pencillers."

The following is a telegram sent hy the California Associated Press:

NEW YORK, May 7th.—Pierre Lorillard says he is opposed to hookmakers "because they rob the public and rob the owners of horses. There is no fairness in their dealings. They are onacropolone to a degree, and in their capacity as middlemen between the owners and the public they manage to appropriate at least $1,000,000 yearly. By confining betting to French mutuels, no one could lay odds against a horse. He could only bet on its winning. The mutuel system might not suit a plunger, but it is just what the public and what the owners want, who are not, as a rule, heavy bettors. Why should the owners have any middlemen between them and the public to enrich themselves at the expense of both?

"Now that the betting is legalized with the 'Paris mutuel' system in force, you can charge such a commission as will afford the clubs fair remuneration for maintaining the track. All bookmaking is against the horses. The bookmaker, of course, could not live unless he bet against the horses, and in the course of plying his trade he steals secrets, and buys up jockeys and trainers. The hookmaking system is therefore demoralizing to jockeys and trainers and hurtful to everything and everybody connected with racing.

Without endorsing all that Mr. Lorillard claims there is a good deal of sound reasoning. That there are hookmakers who would scorn the use of such tactics as suhornation of jockeys and trainers is beyond question; that here are those who claim the name who will stop at nothing, however base, is just as certain. There are other reasons which demand the passage of a law in California similar to that which rules in New York is too plain to he controverted, and the fear of the fraternity going to such lengths as to suppress auction and mutuels on the tracks, is without the slightest foundation. San Francisco members of the Legislature, or rather a portion of them, may he coerced into opposing legislation which would suppress book-betting or pool-selling excepting on the grounds of the associations, though the good sense of the whole country cannot he blinded to the motive underlying the action, and such a bill will become a law just as surely as it is introduced. The last Legislature would have passed such a law; that which is to meet will assuredly grant the relief if it is made a test before the election. California has too much at stake to hazard the continuation of a system which will surely result in a depreciation, if not a downfall of the horse-breeding interests. The opposing interest is confined to a few residents of San Francisco who, all told, are less than one per cent. of the people who may be termed patrons of legitimate sports.

Practical Endorsement of Tips.

We receive many letters in regard to tips. A majority of them desiring information, hut not a few who have tried them, and, with rare exceptions, satisfactory results. Some weeks ago we received a letter from James Ormeby, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which gave his experience, hut being somewhat busy when it came, laid it by for future use, and that so effectually that we have been unable to find it since. We distinctly remember, however, that his experience was such as to warrant unconditional approval, and when fortunate enough to find it, will publish it in full. If our memory is correct Mr. Ormsby tested them in winter, and the winters in Milwaukee are far from being like our California months, which by courtesy are so designated.

The letter of Mr. Bedford, which was published last week, is like very many received. Owners of horses who are impressed with the advantages of following Nature as closely as possible in the treatment of the feet of horses are discouraged from the opposition of trainers, shoeing-smiths and grooms.

Should there be ailments the —— tips are anathematized in vigorous language, and we have little doubt that some of the objectors would charge that saddle galls were due to the abbreviated pedal attachments. Conversing with a blacksmith a few days ago in relation to his practice, he informed us that he had occasionally found horses which could not wear tips, owing to their feet wearing awling at the heels.

We have never claimed that every horse could be driven in tips, but that all of our own, since the first trial, twelve years ago, have stood the test. Not so severe a test as was given those which our correspondent mentions, but enough to prove the adaptability of tips for track work and "road driving."

The letter, which we take the liberty of publishing, from Mr. Beach, of the Lake County *Examiner*, is purely practical. Such roads as he describes are more trying on the feet than the drives in the vicinity of cities and towns, though the macadamized streets of Oakland will wear away shoes faster than any others in our experience. Especially when wet, the water sharpening the gritty surface as it does a grindstone, and we have known steel shoes to he entirely worn out in two week's use.

Mr. Beach errs in giving us the credit of originating tips. More than a century ago tips were used, though so far as our enquiries extend, we were the first to set them into the horn, and the sinking has unquestionably been beneficial. Since the pamphlet, Tips and Toe-weights, was published, we have made improvements, cutting the posterior portion of the tip at an angle, in place of square across, being decidedly the better method.

It is extremely gratifying to hear the good wishes expressed in regard to the success of Antevolo in the National Stallion Stakes. Should he make a good showing in that, there will he double pleasure. In the first place a horse which can keep in the front rank, or near it in the company of those engaged, will gain distinguished honor. Should it be one who has never worn shoes it will be a practical illustration that tips *will answer* for fast trotters. Peculiarly gratifying to breed, rear and train a horse which has the qualities to distinguish himself in such a field, the gratification from that will hardly equal the satisfaction attending the commendation of evidence in favor of a "Natural Method of Shoeing Horses." The whole country is interested in that phase of the race, and rightly so as it has a hearing on all classes of horses.

If a horse can he trained and trotted in races from fifteen months old until long after maturity has been reached, without the "protection" of ices, there are sound reasons for following the same treatment to whatever use the horse may he put.

LAKEVIEW, OREGON, May 1, 1888.

MR. JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, San Francisco:

Dear Sir:—Pardon the liberty I take in addressing you, and occupying your valuable time, but my excuse will be found further on.

You have many admirers here, not only on general horse topics, but especially as the originator and the most prominent advocate of "tips."

There are many more readers here of the BREEDER & SPORTSMAN and "Tips and Toe Weights," than there are subscribers.

Two years ago, men who advocated tips instead of shoes, were very scarce here. In fact I think A. McCullen, an efficient County Treasurer, was the only man who believed in the theory, or practiced it, by using "tips on his own horse, (a trotter by the way). But "tips" have grown gradually in favor ever since, in this neighborhood, and now I could not enumerate all those who use the "new notion."

I use them, and after a trial on a heavy horse (for driving), over the county, crossing mountains, rocks, or what not, and on the hardest, "grittiest" road in existence, pronounce them a success so far. We have from six to eight months of a dry season, and the roads being of a gravelly nature, become as hard as any McAdam, besides the grit on top, makes it very wearing on a horse's foot.

Wm. Carll, mail contractor between this place and Linkville, (daily mail both ways) 100 miles, and between this place and Summer Lake, 75 miles, twice a week, each way, has *forty horses* at present shod with tips, and pronounce them a *grand success*. Although this is not his first trial with tips, it is the first practical success, having never before had a smith who could forge the tips and put them on properly.

Mr. Carll tried tips 15 years ago, while Superintendent of the O. & C. Stage Line, and was but partially successful from the above facts and having no one to learn from, but on the contrary, many (including blacksmiths) to contend against. At that time he cut off the rear parts of old shoes, and used them as tips on old horses, who were worn out only in the feet.

Mr. Carll is prime instigator in this letter, as he thought it might be some satisfaction for you to know, that up here in the mountains, away from civilization, we might say, your efforts on behalf of the horse are greatly appreciated, and your tips are receiving the hardest test that could be demanded of them.

I might add that one of our livery men has commenced using them, one minister, and all practical horsemen, who believe in modern methods for modern times will eventually use them.

We are all anxious to see Antevolo come to the front in the great stallion race,

Although 154 miles to the nearest railroad point, and away out here by ourselves, we take an active interest in all turf events, and anything from your pen is sought after, read and re-read and discussed until the next BREEDER arrives.

Yours very truly,
S. C. Beach.

Fair Play.

We have always considered Col. Sandere, editor of the *Breeders' Gazette*, to he a man of candor. We still think so, and have come to the conclusion that he pays no attention to that department of his paper which treats of trotting horses.

Some years ago his lieutenant claimed that Governor Stanford had discarded all of the thoroughbred mares in his trotting stud, having learned that the mixture was a failure. Now, as will he seen from the following paragraph cut from a late number of the *Gazette* that has taken a new tack.

There has been quite a talk raised in the East over the remarks made by a breeder of that section who recently returned from a trip to California. While on the Pacific Coast he visited Palo Alto, and finding some Electioneer colts and fillies with which he was pleased, made an effort to buy them, but was told that they were reserved, and the result of his investigations was the discovery that the fillies by Electioneer that are trotting bred are being held onto until the ones that have thoroughbred blood in their veins are disposed of. Senator Stanford has evidently concluded that although the experiment of crossing a trotting stallion with thoroughbred mares may once in a while produce a colt that trots fast, it is not, on the whole, the best one, and is getting rid of his running blood as fast as possible where it is mixed with that of the trotter.

This was evidently taken from *Wallace's Monthly*, but so worded as to avoid giving credit. When it appeared in the *Monthly* we questioned the accuracy of the information and have since learned from Mr. Lathrop and Mr. Marvin that there was no foundation for the charge.

The writer in imputing motives to Senator Stanford makes a haphazard assertion without authority of any kind, and a glance at the Palo Alto catalogue of 1887, would have shown to the contrary. In place of getting rid of his running blood as fast as possible where it is mixed with the trotter he is increasing it. Forty thoroughbred mares were bred to trotters in 1887, thirteen of them to Electioneer. That he is justified in doing so *must* he acknowledged when the result of the previous mixture of the blood is known.

Will the *Breeders' Gazette* publish the list of Electioneers from thoroughbred mares which have shown in 2:30 or better as given in this number? It would not be out of place to state the whole number which inherit the "mixture," so that the readers of the *Gazette* could form a correct estimate. Append the pedigree too, or at least, state that the shortest ran for seven generations without the mixture of anything save racing blood, that in the case of Ansel, who heads the list with 2:20, there are twenty generations on the maternal side without a break.

It cannot be expected, however, that a man who never, to our knowledge, extends the pedigree of Maud S., beyond the dam will take the trouble.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

J. N. Minor, Arcata, Cal.

Mr. Newland claimed the name of Modjeska in BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of May 12, 1883, for brown filly, three white feet; foaled April 27, 1883, by The Grand Moor, her dam Echorine by Echo. Mr. Newland informs us that the granddam of Modjeska was said to be by Belmont (Williamson's). This he will endeavor to verify at an early date.

H. H., Cedarville, Cal.

We do not know the pedigree of "Swift." Dr. Hicks will oblige us by sending the pedigree of Patrician.

L. Teerey, Toronto, Canada West.

William Robinson took Mazeppa from Iowa and we believe sold him to Simon Jemee. We never learned his pedigree. The last we heard of Robinson he was somewhere in New Hempshire. He may be able to give the required information.

Gerber & Bros., Sacramento, Cal.

There is no charge for claiming names in BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, all that is necessary being to send name and pedigree to this office. Toregister, send to J. H. Wallace, *Wallaces' Monthly*, New York, who will furnish blank form for you to fill. There are standard and non-standard departments in the Register, and the fee is $2.00. Should the dam have the necessary qualifications, your colt is standard-bred. We do not know of a trotter of the name of Florin.

"Reader," Livermore, Cal.

Give us some clue to Oregon Belle. Her sire if you can, and who owned or ran her.

Cyrus B. Harrie, Jereey Landing, Cal.

See answer to Gerber Bros. and "Names Claimed."

Anction John is the name given in Chester, probably the Johnny was a stable name, was by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., his dam Lady Bloomer. She is said to have trotted inside of 2:40.

Names Claimed.

Cyrus B. Harrie, Jereey Landing, Contra Costa Co., claims the name of D. M. Delmas for sorrel colt, left hind foot white, foaled April 3, 1886, bred by N. R. Harria, by Almoon, his dam by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

Electioneer Foals of 1888 From Thoroughbred Mares.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Noting in the editorial columns of your issue of the 28th ult., a desire that the list of 1888 thoroughbred foals by Electioneer, half thoroughbred product, should be added to those of greater age already published. I herewith append the same complete for the season.

SUCKLINGS.

Bay filly, dam Texana by Foreigner.
Bay filly, dam Marshra by Planet.
Bay colt, dam Planetia by Planet.
Bay filly, dam Esther by Express.
Brown filly, dam Lizzie Whipa by Enquirer.
Bay colt, dam Helpmate by Planet.

Yours truly,
S. C. FERGUSON,
PALO ALTO, May 9th.

Racing Dates for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Eureka Jockey Club, En. July 4 to 7	Marysville Fair..Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
Los Angeles Fair......Aug. 6 to 11	Sacramento State Fair. Sept 3 to 15
Ione Fair..............Aug. 7 to 10	Stockton Fair....... Sept. 18 to 22
Santa Rosa Fair......Aug. 13 to 18	San Jose Fair........Sept. 24 to 29
Petaluma Fair........Aug. 20 to 25	Quincy (District No. 11) Sept. 24 to 29
Eldorado Fair........Aug. 20 to 25	Salinas Fair.. ....Oct. 1 to 6
Chico Fair ....Aug. 20 to 25	National Trotting Stallion Staks Oct 20th.
Oakland Fair....Aug. 27 to Sept. 1	

NEVADA.

Reno State Fair .....Sept. 17 to 22.

NORTHWESTERN.

Salt Lake, Utah ....June 2 to 7	Spokane, W. T......... Sept. 4 to 8
Helena, Mont., Spring .July 4 to 7	Eugene City, Oregon...Sept. 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont ...July 18 to 22	Colfax, W. T....... Sept. 10 to 15
Butte City, Mont......Aug. 6 to 11	Hillsboro, Oregon....Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair..Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or., State Fair..Sept. 17 to 22
Missoula, Mont..Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	Walla Walla, W. T...... Oct 1 to 6

EASTERN.

Lexington, Ky..........May 7 to 12	Kansas City, Mo......June 12 to 21
Baltimore, Md......... May 8 to 12	Sheepshead Bay .June 14 to July 4
Louisville, Ky..... ..May 14 to 24	Chicago, Ill... ..June 23 to July 14
Brooklyn, L. I ....May 15 to 30	Monmouth Park..July 4 to Aug. 30
Latonia, Ky......May 26 to June 9	Chicago, Ill .... Sept 1 to 3
St. Louis, Mo......May 26 to June 9	Jerome Park ....Oct. 2 to 19
Jerome Park....May 29 to June 12	Kansas City, Mo . Oct. 27 to Nov. 8
Cedarhurst................ May 30	

The Annual Yearling Sales.

The sales of the yearling thoroughbreds brought a crowd of visitors to Lexington last week, and very large prices were the rule for the own brothers and sisters of the present racing cracks.

The sale of Charles Reed's yearlings at Fairview, was regarded as a failure, but then the produce of that farm is not looked upon generally with favor by the racing men. Only $8,825 were realized for thirty-four head of colts and fillies, an average of $270. Three sold for over $500, the highest-priced one being a bay colt by Forester, dam Bounce, which went to the Melbourne stables, Lexington, for $900.

On May 3d the annual yearling sale took place at the Alexander Farm. Seventy-eight head realized $41,000, an average of $527. Among the best sales were: Colts—chestnut by Pat Malloy, dam Jersey Lass by imported King Ernest, Green B. Morris, $1050; chestnut by Falsetto, dam Queen Victoria by Lexington, Appleby & Johnson, New York, $1,700; bay by Falsetto, dam Virge by Virgil, Dwyer Brothers, $1,300; bay by Lisbon, dam Patrimony by Pat Malloy, G. B. Morris, $1,600; brown by Falsetto, dam Quickstep by Lexington, W. S. Barnes, $1,150; chestnut by Powhatten, dam Penumbra by Pat Malloy, P. McNamare, Mount Sterling, Ky , $1,000; Mamie M., ten years old, by imported Saxon, dam Viole by imported Eclipse, Kinsey Stone, Georgetown, $1,375. Fillies—chestnut by King Alfonso, dam Jamaica by Lexington, J. T. Williams, Eminence, Ky., $1,850; bay by King Alfonso, dam Tilly Duke by Lexington, Dwyer Bros., $1,400; bay by Pat Malloy, dam Favorite by imported King Ernest, by Rice Steel, Paris, Ky., $1,800.

On May 4th the seventeenth annual sale of the Elmendorf yearlings, the property of Dan Swigert, took place at the farm. A large crowd was present and the bidding was good. Six colts, the last of the celebrated Virgil, were secured by Dwyer Bros. Forty-two head brought $69,950. Nineteen colts averaged $1,070. The principal sales were as follows: A bay, brother to Dry Monopole, by imported Glenelg, dam Pera by imported Glengerry to Dwyer Bros. for $2,000, a bay by Virgil, dam Regan by Lexington, to Dwyer Bros. for $2,000; a bay by imported Glenelg, dam Florida, by Virgil, to Dwyer Bros. for $3,000; a brown by Virgil, dam Fine Form by Lexington, to Dwyer Bros. for $3,600; a bay by Glenelg, dam Acoustic by imported Anstralian, to R. W. Weldon, of Middleburg, Mo., for $1,550; a brown by Virgil, dam Heliotrope by imported Knight of St. George, to Dwyer Bros. for $1,300; a brown by Virgil, dam Fanny Brown by Brown Dick, to Dwyer Bros. for $1,600; a bay by Glenelg, dam Queen of Scots by imported Bonnie Scotland, to G. E. Richardson, of Lexington, Ky., for $1,300; a black (sister to Tremont) by Virgil, dam Ann Fife by Alarm, to Dwyer Bros. for $2,600; a bay (sister to Los Angeles) by Glenelg, dam La Polka by Lexington, to W C. Goodloe, of Lexington, for $2,000; a bay (sister to Grizette) by Glenelg, dam Malta by imported Australian, to E. J. Baldwin, of Los Angeles, Cal., for $3,100; a chestnut by imported Glenelg, dam Susie Linwood by Judge Leonard, to W. C. Goodloe for $1,000; a bay by imported Glenelg, dam Lady Planet by Planet, to W. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Canada, for $1,425; a chestnut (sister to Los Angeles) by imported Prince Charlie, dam La Esmeralda by imported Glenelg, to W. C. Goodloe for $1,400.

On the following day the sales were continued at Raceland with colts and fillies bred by Clay & Woodford at Runnymede, and John S. Clark at Coldstream. The sale proved one of the most sensational ever held in the blue grass country, forty-two head selling for $53,300, an average of $1,268 04. The Runnymede colts numbered twenty-eight head, which sold for $40,325, an average $1,450. The star colt was a brother of Hanover, for which competition was sharp. Ike Labold, of Chicago started the bidding at $2,500, which Treacy & Wilson, of Lexington raised to $3,000, followed by Phil Dwyer's bid of $4,000. This Treacy & Wilson raised to $5,000, which Phil Dwyer answered. Bill Barnes, of Lexington then came with $5,500, which Phil Dwyer answered with $6,000. Barnes raised the bid to $6,500, Dwyer $7,000. Then D. D. Bell, of Lexington, came with $7,500, which Dwyer raised to $8,000. Bell made it $8,100, Dwyer promptly raised with $8,200. There being no further bidding the colt was knocked down to the Brooklyn Stable. It is to be hoped that he will do better than the brother of Luke Blackburn, who cost the Dwyers $7,000 when a yearling, and was the biggest counterfeit ever obtained.

The excitement of the sale over the first lot was kept at fever heat as Phil Dwyer bought brother to Blue Wing for $4,500 and a brother to Jim Gore for $3,500. The Dwyers' total purchases for eight head amounted to $24,450. The other high-priced lots were bought by the Melbourne stable, which included a sister of Bedford for $3,500, and a half sister to Raceland for $2,700.

On the 7th inst. there was the sale of yearlings belonging to John S. Clark, composed of the get of King Ban, Fellowcraft, Himalaya, Onondaga, Duke of Montrose and Iroquois, in the presence of an immense crowd. Sixty-four head sold for $31,130. The following are the best prices received for colts. A chestnut by Onondaga, dam Matagorda by imported Glengarry, James Murphy, Lexington, Ky., $1,000; a bay by Onondaga, dam Annette by imported Strachino, P. M. West, Charleston, Ind., $1,000; a chestnut by imported King Ban, dam Frizzle by imported Knight George, Dwyer Brothers, $1,000. Fillies—A chestnut by imported King Ban, dam Whispering by Whisper, L. U. Shippee, $1,000; a bay by Longfellow, dam Verecity by Virgil, J. B. Wilgus, Lexington, Ky., $1,425; a chestnut by Onondaga, dam Bliss by imported Bonnie Scotland, William Connor, New York, $1,000; a chestnut by Onondaga, dam Perhaps by imported Australian. James Murphy, $1,000.

The Bruce & Kidd combination sale took place on May 8th at the stables of Treacy & Wilson, at Lexington, Ky. Forty-seven head were sold. The best prices were: Chestnut filly by imported Glenelg, dam Miried by imported King Ban, L. U. Shippee, Stockton, Cal., $675; bay filly by Tenbroeck, dam Bonnie Kate by imported Knight of St. George, L. U. Shippee, $685; bay colt by Longfellow, dam Trinket by imported Great Tom, L. U. Shippee, $1,000; chestnut colt by Onondaga, dam Bellet by Planet, W. B. Jennings, Washington, D. C., $950; bay colt by Longfellow, dam Semper Idem by imported Glen Athol, Dwyer Brothers, $2 800; brown colt by Longfellow, dam Rose Marie by Lisbon, L. C. Bruce, $900; bay colt by Longfellow, dam Geneva by War Dance, Ed Corrigan, $950.

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,130 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form he was handled for a short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Young Molly by Budd Doble. Second dam Molly Trussell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, seven years old, and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, bone and substance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle (record 2:31¼ in fourth heat), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,
Or MERRITT LOVE,
10mr Sargent's Station, Cal.

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13¼, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

We think the service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pasture unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is alive. In case the stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent
11fe Pleasanton

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. Standard, No. 7868.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fe4 I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1831), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 31, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Straders' Cassius M. Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23½; Durango, 2:23½; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha Happy Thought, 2:22¼; Mambrino Boy, 2:26½; J. B. Richardson, 2:26¼; Lottie K., 2:26¾; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19½, Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.
4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by Imp. Hooton.
5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.
6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.
7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $50 season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands, weight about 1 250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO			
	Whipple's Hambletonian....... Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Guy Miller 861..........	Hambletonian 10. Sharpless' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem..................	Tattler 300.	Pilot Jr, 12. Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief 11 Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc; second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5676.			
	Almont .... Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian 10. Katy Darling.
		dam by	Mambrino Chief 11. By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
	Hortense......	Messenger Duroc Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Noriaine 2:31¼ as a yearling.	
		Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accomodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address.

WM. O'NEIL, Agent.
18fe Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley, 2:20¼; Homestake (pacer), 2:16¼; Flora B., 2:33¼; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a low mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle and flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all bay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18¼; Nerea, 2:23¼; Bickford, 2:29¼; Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 1888 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morshead proprietor San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Terms $50 for the Season, with the usual return privileges. Good pasture $3.00 per month.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena;
10mr Or H. FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17½, dam Sweetness 2:21½ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15 2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, a sire of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dasbaway, showed a mile in 2:10, half in 1:1-. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35½. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :33, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31½.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57½, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

31de

HAROLD COSSACK,

Standard No. 4402.

Combines four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three to Mambrino Chief, and twenty-nine to imported Messenger.

Description.

Is a beautiful cherry bay, no white. Foaled at Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., March 8, 1885. In color and form a model of his noted sire

Pedigree.

By Don Cossack, the great prize winner.
1st dam by Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Noontide, 2:20½.
2d dam by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½.
4th dam by Grey Eagle, sire of St. Charles, 2:26.
5th dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino.
6th dam by Whipster.
7th dam by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam by Craig's Alfred.
9th dam Wormley's King Herod.
10th dam imp. Traveller.
11th dam imp. Whittington.

Harold Cossack was bred to three mares last season and all are in foal.

Will make the season of 1888 at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal. Limited to ten mares of approved breeding.

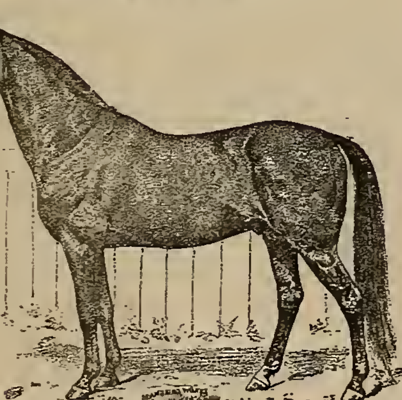
TERMS $100. Payable at time of service or when mares are removed. Good Pasturage at $4 per month. Hay and stabling on reasonable rates.

Every precaution taken, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. N. CRAIG.
2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.

14ja26

THE WILKES STALLION.



MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26¾, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:35 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES.
Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.

11fe

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat. 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record fourth heat. 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. B. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two year-old in the stalls of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:1-. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.
By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alia, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½:

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All. No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome. 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868. recorded in Vol. 1. A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sirs Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sirs Cleveland 60

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.

14ja

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19¼, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make the season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high weight 1 160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nutwood. Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:29.

Terms.

$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for $3 per month; for stabling and hay $10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.

21de26

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec 1886.

By Candidate 64; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet; good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Bayiock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August, 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 15 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KILLIP & CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track City.

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

By the great Almont (sire of Westmont 2:13¾, Puritan 2:16, Fanny Witherspoon 2:16¼ and 31 others with records better than 2:30, and grandsire of Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾) by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14) be by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Alcona, dam by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½) the founder of the Mambrino Chief family. Alcona is a bright chestnut, 16¾ hands high, and weighs 1,300 lbs. His colts possess speed, style, finish and beauty, and if they don't trot fast, they command the highest price for carriage and general purpose horses. The following is a list of Alcona's colts sold untrained:

Alcona Jr., two-year-old.....	$1,200	Clay Duke, two-year-old....	$500
Splitrock, two-year-old	600	Alcona Chief, two-year-old..	350
—— weanling, 10 months old	360	Alcona Clay, four-year-old...	1,000
Jordan Beauty, four-year-old	1,000	—— filly, two-year-old.......	400
Oregon Boy, three-year-old..	1,000	—— colt, two-year-old... ...	600

A total of $6,810 for ten colts, an average of $681 per head. It always pays to raise the best.

I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied that all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they all show speed and gameness of a high order. Alcona Jr. has shown trials in 2:27 with very little work, and quarters in 36 seconds. Clay Duke, by Alcona, trotted a public trial at Sacramento last fall, driven by his owner, in 2:32½ and he has never had regular training. Flora Bell, by Alcona, with a few months' training last summer, trotted a mile in 2:33. These colts will all trot down in the twenties next fall, barring accidents.

Terms: $35 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned next season free. Pasture $4 00 per month. Mares left at City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for

Alcona will make the season of 1888 at Napa, two days each week, balance of the time at Vineland Stables, one mile south of St. Helena. For extended pedigree and further information, send for circular.

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER, St. Helena.**

WILKES PASHA.

STANDARD, 2618.

Dark bay with white hind feet, 16½ hands high, bred by R. P. Pepper, of South Elk Horn Farm, Frankfort, Kentucky. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25¼, trial 2:17. He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20. First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24¾, Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30; second dam by Wilson's Snow Storm, sire of Jim Irving, 2:23; third dam by Paddie Burns, thoroughbred.

Onward's dam was Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Thorndale, 2:22½,) by Mambrino Chief. Dolly was one of the greatest speed producing brood-mares in the records. George Wilkes stands at the head of the list of sires of fast trotters with 61 performers with records of 2:30 or better, and the combination of these two great producers will breed on with absolute certainty.

WILKES PASHA will make the season of 1888 at the stables of the undersigned, at the Trancas Bridge, two miles north of Napa, on the Soda Spring Road.

Terms for the season ending July 1, 1888, $35 in U. S. gold coin.

Alfalfa pasturage $4 per month; natural grass $2:60 per month.

Every attention and care will be given to mares, but no liabilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

mr31 **P. O. Address, CHAS. SCOTT, Napa City, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

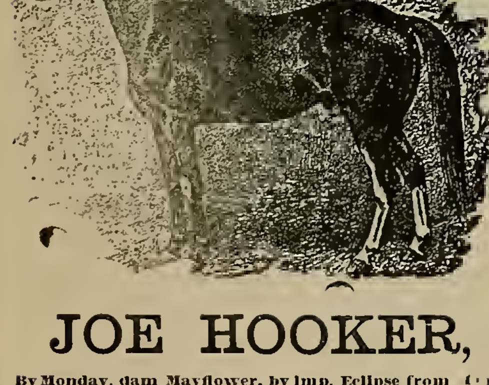
Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

7ja **MATT STORN, Pleasanton, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse from Fannie Farrow by Imp Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding beside the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**

31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 16th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21¼. Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor

11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16¾ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1886, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' lose of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¼ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**

First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Sentinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at **$5** per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfilerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself.

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¼; Antonia, 2:28¼, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31½); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¼; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33¼; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¼) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31½) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:24¼, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season, beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger) second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21¼.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jald **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races, defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,

31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

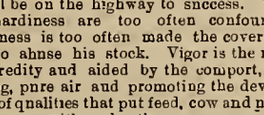
On Handling Young Pigs.

To save the little pigs, I build a board pen six or seven feet square, with tight floor and a cover to keep off rain and put in a little straw for a bed. Put the sow into it a week previous so that she may get acquainted with her new quarters, and feed on bran and shorts in slop. Keep her in a few days after she has pigged, and then use the pen for the next sow. By having a tight floor the sow is kept from rooting about or laying on her pigs in the holes she would make in the ground. This is a boss way, as it saves hunting for the pigs in the busy season, for the time is worth more than the lumber used in the shed. You also avoid the risk of having wolves or coyottes eat them up or the sow killing them.—H. W. Hayden.

Sometime the dairyman will fully realize the fact that the profitable cow is the one that is the best mother, and his profit will be realized from fostering that mother's functions; and just as he puts study into complying with its conditions, and promotes comfort and puts the idea of hardiness out of sight, the sooner he will be on the highway to success. Vigor and hardiness are too often confounded. Hardiness is too often made the cover for a man to abuse his stock. Vigor is the result of heredity and aided by the comport, good feeding, pure air and promoting the development of qualities that put feed, cow and profits in harmony with each other.

One great cause of runts or poor pigs is the fact that after the pigs are weaned they are kept with the old hogs, who monopolize the feed. Often they don't get enough to eat. Such pigs should be kept separate from the older hogs, given good, dry, comfortable, slopping quarters, plenty of pasture with fresh water, and feed liberally three times a day with bran, middlings, clover, shorts, etc. But don't give corn until the hog is four to six months old. With such care your hogs can be turned off at from eight to ten months old at a profit.—J. V. Wolf.

Spring Meeting



OF THE

Capital Turf Club

AT

SACRAMENTO,

BEGINNING

June 5th, 1888.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, June 5th.

1—SPECIAL TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—$50 each. Closed December 10, 1887, with eleven entries. $100 added to the stake. One mile and repeat.
2—MATCH RACE—$200 a side. N. N. Craig names Harold Cossack by Don Cossack; H. S. Hogeboom names Waldstein by Director.
3—SPECIAL PURSE—$300; for named horses. Open to Alpha, Dolly Bloodstone, Soltaire, Sutter Boy and Roderick.

Second Day—Wednesday, June 6th.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Three-quarter mile and repeat; for all ages. $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, $125 added. Second horse to save his stake.
5—RUNNING STAKE—One and a quarter miles; for all ages. $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, $200 added. Second horse to save his stake.
6—RUNNING STAKE—For two-year-olds. Five-eighth mile dash. $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, $125 added. Second horse to save his stake.

Third Day—Thursday, June 7th.

7—TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $400.
8—PACING—2:23 class. Purse $400.

Fourth Day—Friday, June 8th.

9—PACING—2:35 class. Purse $300.
10—TROTTING—2:35 class. Purse $300.

☞Saturday will be taken up with Special Races.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except No. 1, are mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, and are divided 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third. Entrance 10 per cent. in trotting and pacing races. Five to enter and three to start in all races. The club reserves the right to close any race with a less number upon deducting the required entrance fees.
Entries to close May 21st, with
F. A. JONES, Secretary.
J. W. WILSON, President.
P. O. Box 154, **Sacramento, Cal.** 2t

FOR SALE.

POND LILLY,

By Geo. M. Patchen, seven years old, weighs 950 pounds, perfectly sound. This mare is a natural trotter never driven on a sulky but once and with twelve days training made a record of 2:39¼ in Spring races, Los Angeles in '88. Since then with 30 days training trotted three heats in 33, 2:34 2:28, and can do it any time required by purchaser.
Pond Lilly can be bought cheap as owner can not attend to campaigning her. Apply
J. B. MASON, 12 Franklin St.
Los Angeles, Cal.

STUD DOGS.

RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Champion Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Seney, in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25

MIKE T., (6435 A. K. O. S. B.), Irish red setter, by Nemo—Nida, straining to Champion Elcho and Champion Rose. Winner of two firsts and five specials at San Francisco shows of 1886 and 1888. In the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25. **A. B. TRUMAN.**

ELITE KENNELS,
sep23 **2618 Bush Street, S. F.**

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association.

DISTRICT No. 4,

TO BE HELD AT

PETALUMA,

AUGUST 21 to 25 Inclusive.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano.

Tuesday, August 21st.

1—RONNING—Two-year-old stake, five-eighths of a mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added, $50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.
2—TROTTING—2:30 Class. Purse $700.
3—TROTTING, District—For three-year olds; best three in five. Purse $450. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Wednesday, August 22d.

4—RONNING—For all ages; free purse $200; $50 to second. Mile and repeat.
5—TROTTING, District—Yearling stake for foals of 1887. Mile dash. $30 stake. Closed May 1st, with five entries.
6—TROTTING—2:30 Class. Purse $1,000.
7—TROTTING—Two-year-old stake, free for all; foals of 1886. Mile and reneat. $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with twelve entries.

Thursday, August 23d.

8—RUNNING—For three-year-olds, one-eighth of a mile dash. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.
9—TROTTING—Yearling stake, free for all foals of 1887. Mile dash. $50. Stake closed May 1st, with five entries.
10 PACING—2:24 Class. Purse $500. Patchen Vernon and Belmont Boy barred.
11—TROTTING—Four-year-old stake or under; free for all. Mile heats, best three in five $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Friday, August 24th.

12—RUNNING, District—For all ages. Mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.
13—TROTTING, District—For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse $200. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.
14—TROTTING—2:25 Class. Purse $1,000.
15—TROTTING—Three-year-old stake or under. Free for all. Mile and repeat. $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with ten entries.

Saturday, August 25th.

15—RUNNING—For all ages. One-half of a mile dash. Free purse $250; $50 to second.
17—TROTTING—Three minute Class. Purse $1,000.
18—TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000.
19—TROTTING, District—2:38 Class. Purse $400.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent of purse to accompany nomtnations.
In all trotting and pacing races, three moneys, viz.: 60, 30 and 10 per cent, except Trotting Stake Races, Nos. 5 and 9, in which money to be divided, and races trotted according to published conditions.
All races best three in five, except as otherwise specified.
American or National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.
The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.
For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.
A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.
In all races, entries not declared out by 5 P. M. of the day preceeding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M of the day preceding the race.
Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any district race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.
If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.
In all races noted above, five or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.
The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.
Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.
Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.
Stables hay and straw free to competitors.
Entries close August 1, 1888, with Secretary.
J. H. WHITE, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary.
P. O. Box 283. **Petaluma, Cal.**

THE BOHANON SULKY!
BEST MADE.
Perfect Riding Buggies.
Breaking Carts.
Fine Repairing,
Reasonable Prices.
Bohanon Carriage Co., 161-163 Ogden Ave., **CHICAGO.**
Send for Catalogue.

The *Reno Gazette* states that stockmen again complain of a scarcity of cattle cars. Feeding beef cattle in the stockyards on hay costing $20 a ton soon eats up the profits on an ordinary shipment, but the shippers have "to grin and bear it."

California State Fair

OF 1888.

TWO WEEKS' FAIR

NINE DAYS' RACING,

AT

SACRAMENTO,

September 3 to 15, 1888.

SPEED PROGRAMME 1888.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performances in the races for trotting foals, two, three, and four-year olds, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than $200.

First Day.—Thursday, September 6th.

TROTTING.

No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1885, with forty nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1888, $1,370
No. 2.—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:23 Class.
No. 3.—PACING PORSE, $600—2:20 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 7th.

RUNNING.

No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three quarters of a mile
No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—Closed in 1887, with eleven nominations. One and a quarter miles. $400 added.
No 5—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and over, in which only non-winners in any event this year will be eligible to start. Winners of any race, entered herein, may be withdrawn without incurring a forfeit Entrance, $50, h f, with $400 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and one-eighth.
Fo. 7—FREE PORSE, $250—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; maidens, if three years old, allowed five pounds; if four years old, or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Third Day—Saturday, September 8th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$50 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 payable August 10, 1888; $500 added by the Society. Closed March 15th, with sixteen nominations
No. 9—THE GRAND STALLION STAKE—Closed March 1st, with six nominations; $500 added for each starter up to four.
No. 10—TROTTING PORSE, $1,000—2:30 Class.

Fourth Day—Monday, September 10th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—THE PREMIOM STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance, h f, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $350 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year, allowed five pounds; maidens if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three quarters of a mile.
No. 12—THE CALIFORNIA ANNOAL STAKE—For two-year-olds. Closed in 1887, with thirty-two nominations; $250 added. One mile.
No. 13—THE LARUE STAKE—A handicap, for all ages; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; with $500 added; of which $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 1st. Declaration $20, to be made with the Secretary by 8 o'clock P. M., September 3d. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one quarter miles.
No. 14—SELLING PORSE, $300—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 less, down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less, down to $500. Valuation to be placed on starters only, by 6 o'clock P. M. the day preceding the race. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fifth Day—Tuesday, September 11

TROTTING.

No. 15—THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$100 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1, remaining $50 payable August 15, 1888; $400 added. Closed March 15th, with nineteen nominations.
No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:20 Class.
No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—3:00 Class.

Sixth Day—Wednesday, September 12.

RUNNING.

No. 18.—THE SONNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies. $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before September 1st; $200 added, of which $25 to second. Those that have started and have not run first or second, in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September first; with $400 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 20—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st, with $300 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Three-year-olds to carry 100 pounds; four-year-olds 110, pounds; five-year olds and upwards, 112 pounds. Sex, but not heat, allowances. Three-quarter mile heats.
No. 21—FREE PURSE, $800—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses that have started and not won at this meeting allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race at this meeting when carrying rule weights, or more, to carry five pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day—Thursday, September 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:25 Class.
No. 23—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed on March 15th with twelve nominations, $400 added. (Conditions same as No. 15.)
No. 24—PACING PURSE, $800—Free for all.

Eighth Day—Friday, September 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 25—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1885. Closed in 1886, with twenty-nine nominations. $300 added. One and one-half miles.
No. 25—THE PALO ALTO STAKE—A handicap for two-year olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration; $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, September 1st. Declarations due at 8 o'clock P. M. Monday, September 3d. One mile.
No. 27—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry five pounds extra; colts not 1, 2, 3 in No. 19, allowed ten pounds. One mile and three-quarters.
No. 28—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake; $200 additional if 1:41¼ is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
No. 29—FREE PURSE, $250—Of which $50 to second. For non-winners at this meeting. Horses that have started and not run second allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race, entered herein, may be withdrawn without penalty. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day—Saturday, September 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,500—Free for all.
No. 31—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:10 Class.
No. 32—PACING PURSE, $800—Three year-old class

FIXED EVENTS.

Entries for the following liberal colt stakes for 1889-90 will close at same time as regular

PROGRAMME.

FOR 1889.

No. 1—THE CALIFORNIA AUTOMN STAKE—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $20 each, h f, or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; or $15 by May 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any stake race, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra Maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 2—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st, $15 by May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $800 added, of which $150 to second, $100 to third. Winner of any stake race in 1889, of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

FOR 1890.

No. 4—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at State Fair, 1890. $100 each, h f or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1890. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second, $100 to third Winner of any stake race in 1890, of the value of $1,000, to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No 5—THE PRESIDENT STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1890. $200 each; of which $5 must accompany the nomination; $15 payable January 1, 1889; $15 January 1, 1890, $20 May 1, 1890; the remaining $50 the day of race. Payments not made as they become due forfeits money paid in, and declares entry out. $750 added. The entire stakes and $500 of the added money to winner; $450 to second; $100 to third. Winner of Breeders' Stake to carry seven pounds; any other three-year-old stake of the value of $1,000, five pounds; if two or more, seven pounds. Maidens allowld five pounds. One mile and a half

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified, five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.
The National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.
In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.
Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.
In all cases entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions are named otherwise.
Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.
Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary, Wednesday, August 1, 1888

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

HON. C. GREEN, Sacramento. HON. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
J. P. SARGENT, ESQ., Sargents. HON. JOHN BOGGS Colusa.
HON. L. J. ROSE, Los Angeles. HON. A. WALRATH, Nevada.
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.
At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.
Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description, either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.
ond **KILLIP & CO.**, 22 Montgomery Street,

Bay District
ASSOCIATION,
Spring Meeting.

Saturday, May 12. Three min. Class...Purse $350.
Wednesday, May 16, 2:50 Class.....Purse $300.
Saturday, May 19.....2:45 Class.....Purse $350.
Wednesday, May 23, 2:35 Class .....Purse $300.
Saturday, May 26, ..2:20 Class .....Purse $500.

All trotting and pacing contests to be best three in five; five or more to enter, three or more to start. But the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. The Association also reserves the right to change the date set for any class during the meeting by giving timely notice of the same to persons interested.

Entrance fee ten per cent., to accompany the entry. Purses divided into 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., to first, second, third and fourth horse respectively.

Entries to close with the Secretary, Tuesday, May 1st, 1888.

W. H HINCHMAN, Sec'y.
17mr **1435 California Street, S. F.**

Trotting Colt
STAKES,
Two and Three-Year-Old Stallions.

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it has been decided to open two stakes for trotting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $10 each, in payments as follows: $25 **which must accompany** nomination on Saturday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to be heats of a mile, best three in five in harness, to be trotted on the day previous to the "National Stallion Stake," and on the track selected for the National to be decided upon. Should the day named be unfavorable, or the track not in good order on that day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set the day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving due notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of this race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile, best two in three in harness, and with these exceptions to be the same in every respect as the one before named. The added money shall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and this added money shall be divided, if both result in contests, in the following proportion, viz., three-fifths to three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should ons only be a contest and the other a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the stake that is trotted. Should both prove to be walk-overs, the expenses shall be born in proportion to the amounts in the hands of the Treasurer. Should there be differences of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall be final.

Address nominations to N. T. SMITH, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

mr31tf **N. T. SMITH,**
Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

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EUREKA
Jockey Club.
Inauguration of New Mile Track
—AT—
South Park, Eureka, Cal.
FOUR DAYS' RACING,
July 3d to 7th Inclusive.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 18th, 1888.

First Day—July 3, 1888.

1—RUNNING, Purse $300—Novelty Race—Free for all dash of one mile. First quarter $50, half $65, three-quarters $75, mile $140. All paid up entries over four to be added and equally divided between each winner.

2—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three-minute class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $150; second to receive $75, and third to save entrance.

Second Day—July 4, 1888.

3—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $25 entrance, half forfeit, $200 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Mile and a quarter.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $25 entrance, half forfeit, $250 added; second to receive $75, third to save stakes. One-half mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING—Purse $500. Free for all. First horse $300, second $100, third $50.

Third Day—July 5 1888.

6 RUNNING—Purse $150. Free for all. First horse $125, second $25. Six hundred yards.

7—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-olds bred in Humboldt County. $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake. Best two in three.

8—TROTTING—Purse $300, 2:40 class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $200, second $70, third $30.

Fourth Day—July 6, 1888.

9—RUNNING—Purse $250. Free for all. First horse to receive $200, second $50. Three-quarters of a mile.

10—RUNNING—Purse $350. Free for all. First horse to receive $300, second $50. One mile.

11—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three year-olds. For horses bred in Humboldt County. First horse to receive $125, second $50, third $25. Best two in three.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS

All trotting races are best three in five unless otherwise specified; four to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

In all races four or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in entries.

Entries in all races to close with the Secretary, Monday, June 18, 1888.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 7 P. M. Monday, June 18th, 888, for the privilege of selling pools and running of the wheel of fortune, at the races to be given by the Eureka Jockey Club on July 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 6th, 1888.

DANIEL MURPHY, President.
H. COHN, Secretary. 14ap

DIXON
Driving Park
ASSOCIATION.
TROTTING COLT STAKES,
FREE FOR ALL!
TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,
—IN THE—
LAST WEEK IN AUGUST,
1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Association has opened the following Colt Stakes for trotters and pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 must be paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $10 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $10, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be paid by 6 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $15 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olds and under. Entrance $50, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to be paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock M. on the day of the race. $20 added for each starter. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacers. Conditions same as for three-year-old trotters.

In all stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake to be divided as follows: 60 per cent. to winning colt, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If but two start they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to second. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entries close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McKAY EN, President.
J. R. ROCKAFORD, Secretary fe25

DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S.
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Montana
AND
Washington
Racing Circuit,
1888.
$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmes and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon dates September 17 to 22.

Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6.
18fe

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TWENTY-SIXTH
AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT.
Amador and Calaveras FAIR,
IONE CITY,
AUGUST 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

SPEED PROGRAMME

No. 1.—RUNNING STAKE—For District saddle horses; $10 for starters; $50 added. Six hundred yards and repeat.

No. 2.—RUNNING STAKE—For District horses; $20 entrance, half forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile dash.

No. 3.—Free for all trotters and pacers without a record up to date entries close. Purse $400.

No. 4.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 5.—TROTTING PURSE, $400—2:27 Class.

No. 6.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $20 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile and repeat.

No. 7.—TROTTING PURSE, $500—Free for all.

No. 8.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $20 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Three-quarter mile and repeat.

No. 9.—RUNNING STAKE, Handicap—For District horses; $15 entrance; half forfeit; $15 added, of which $5 to second horse, third to save stake. Six hundred yards dash.

No. 10.—PACING PURSE, $300—Free for all.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

Extra races will be given each day; conditions to be announced the day previous, when entries will close.

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on July 15, 1888.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five—five to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or to one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named ars otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

District races open to El Dorado County.

No horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in Amador, Calaveras, or El Dorado Counties six months prior to the day of the race.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Races commence each day at 1 P. M., sharp.

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U. S. GREGORY, President.
C. T. LA GRAVE, Secretary ap7low

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Mange Cure, - 50c		**Distemper Cure $1.00**	
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Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From April 28, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	10:25 A M
4:30 P M	" " "	6:15 P M
10:30 A M	Haywards and Niles	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	" " "	*3:45 P M
6:30 P M	" " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	Knight's Landing	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*3:45 A M
7:30 P M	Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:15 P M
†4:00 P M	Milton	†3:45 P M
8:30 A M	Ogden and East	10:45 A M
4:30 P M	Ogden and East	12:45 P M
9:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	Redding via Willows	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	Sacramento, via Benicia	7:45 P M
8:30 A M	" via Benicia	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	" via Livermore	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	" via Benicia	12:45 P M
6:30 P M	" via Benicia	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	" "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	" "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	" "	14:15 P M
9:30 A M	Santa Barbara	12:15 P M
7:00 P M	"	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:45 P M
4:00 P M	" via Martinez	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	Siskiyou & Portland	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:30—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:30 P.M., inclusive, also at 8:00—9:00 and 11:00 P.M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*12:00—7:00

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:55.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:21—5:51—†9:20—*3:20

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—8:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—9:30—10:55

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00.

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—*5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—†10:25—10:55—†11:25—11:55—†12:25—12:55—†1:25—1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:25—†1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

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*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

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No. 1.—**Bay Mare,** foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—**Chestnut Mare,** foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Pocbe,

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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Entries to Part I of Volume 5 close March 31st, 1888.

Sec'y, American Kennel Club.

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'88 —FAIRLAWN— '88

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

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ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

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THE STALLIONS IN USE AT FAIRLAWN ARE

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Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

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Aberdeen (27).

Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15¾; Jim Jewell, 2:19½; Modoc, 2:19¾, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Alcyone (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Bark Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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Young pigs from these importations, male and female, from entirely different families for sale at reasonable prices, and every pig guaranteed. Address,

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Or at 218 California Street, San Francisco.
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For sale, twelve head of thoroughbred Percheron stallions and mares. Four are imported from France. These horses are registered in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and are believed to be the best lot of animals for sale in California. Address

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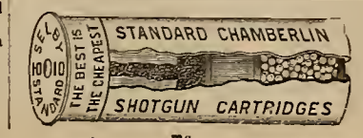

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FOR SALE,

TROTTING BRED HORSES.

Harold Cossack 4462,

Sired by Don Cossack, first dam by Harold, second dam by Belmont, third dam by Mambrino Chief.

Harold Cossack is 3 years old, as handsome as a picture. Mahogony bay, heavy mane and tail, and a trotter. Also a yearling stud colt by Don Cossack, first dam Madam Bloodstone by Bacchus, sire of Jennie Holton, 2:22½; second dam by Green Mountain Morgan. This fellows is bay in color, large and rangey, and a very fine colt. His dam, Madame Bloodstone, is the dam of Dolly Bloodstone, record of 2:9½, made last fall after weaning a colt and with six weeks' handling.

NELLIE BLOODSTONE,

Bay mare, 7 years old, sired by Little Mc, be by old Ethan Allen. First dam Madame Bloodstone, as above. Nellie has a colt by her side sired by Mt. Vernon (record 2:21) by Nutwood, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

KATE BLOODSTONE,

Black mare, 4 years old, sired by Stocking Chief, he by Clark Chief, be by Mambrino Chief, etc. Stinted to Harold Cossack. First dam Madame Bloodstone. Will also sell Madame Bloodstone. She is sixteen years old and will drop a foal in May by Harold Cossack. She is a sure breeder, having missed but one season since she was four years old.

FILLET,

Bay mare, 10 years old, sired by Visconnt, a son of Alexander's Abdallah. First dam Thoroughbred, registered. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED WING,

Bay mare, 5 years old, sired by Red Line. First dam Fillet, as above. Red Line by William Welch, by Ryedyk's Hambletonian. First dam Jennie Clay by American Clay, a son of Strader's C. M. Clay. Red Line is standard bred and registered. Page 541, Third Vol., Wallace's Stud Book. Red Wing is stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED SILK,

Bay mare, 3 years old, by Red Line. First dam Silky by Chieftain, he by Iowa Tuckahoe, etc. Red Silk has colt by her side by Harold Cossack. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED QUEEN,

Two years old, by Red Line. First dam old Fannie, a thoroughbred. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

BROWN BESS,

Six years old, sired by Chieftain, as above. First dam Ponghkeepsie Girl by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Brown Bess has colt by her side by Mt. Vernon, 2:21, by Nutwood. Stinted to Harold Cossack. Old Fannie (breeding unknown) a thoroughbred and a fine broodmare.

I will sell the above stock very cheap, as I have recently sold my ranch and want to close out my horses. Stock can be seen at Sacramento. Address

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect April 29, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	Cemetery and Menlo Park	2:30 P
7:15 A		6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A	....San Mateo, Redwood and	9:00 A
*3:30 P	....Menlo Park	*10:02 A
4:30 P		4:36 P
*5:10 P		5:42 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
†11:45 P		†7:50 P
8:30 A		9:03 A
10:30 A	....Santa Clara, San Jose, and	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	.... Principal Way Stations	4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	....Almaden and Way Stations	4:36 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
8:30 A	....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville,	6:40 P
*3:30 P	.... Salinas and Monterey	†8:35 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
8:30 A	....Hollister and Tres Pinos	6:40 P
*3:30 P		†8:35 P
†7:50 A	....Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel	*10:02 A
8:30 A	....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz	6:40 P
*3:30 P		†8:35 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, Sunday Excursion Train	†8:35 P
8:30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way S tations.	6:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only. Trains run on Standard Time furnished by Lick Observatory.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A.M. Train.

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EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING; for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates.

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	
Millbrae		65	Gilroy	2 75	$1 00
Oak Grove		60	Hollister		4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	3 00	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	3 00	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	3 00	
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	3 00	5 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey	3 00	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75				

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station. No. 613 Market street Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst Pass. & Tkt. Ag't.

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Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Bonacada, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douches and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

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The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

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Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

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☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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HORSE BOOTS,

Horse Clothing.

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IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT

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NOTICE TO

Sulky Dealers and Horsemen.

— FROM —

S. Toomey & Co.

Canal Dover,

OHIO.

We beg to call the attention of Dealers and Horsem enthroughout the country to the fact that we are the original builders of the genuine Toomey Vehicles and are the inventors of several patents on our Truss Axle and other Sulkies. We learn that our patents are being infringed upon by some unscrupulous Manufacturers, and in view of these facts we give special notice and due warning to dealers and consumers that we mean to protect our rights. We have not license l anyone to build Our Truss Axle Sulky, hence none are genuine except those of S. Toomey & Co., Canal Dover, Ohio. We give this notice so that the consumer and dealer may not be imposed upon or misled by fraudulent Manufacturers, who ever stand ready to imitate a good article and practice fraud on the innocent customer. We trust this notice will put the dealer and consumer on the alert, and be the means to prevent trouble in future, as we must and will protect our Patents and our rights, at all hazards.

WM. D. O'KANE,

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Is the Sole Agent for the Gennine **Toomey Truss Axle and Other Sulkies.** The only place they are sold in San Francisco. Yours Truly,

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IT STILL LEADS.

AT PHIL DALY'S HANDICAP PIGEON SHOOT, at Long Branch, Feb. 14 and 15, 1888, The Park r won first and third prizes, taking $1,200 out of the $1,500 cash prizes, beating such shooters as C. W Budd, W. C. Graham (England), Frank Kleintz, Fred Erh Jr., and many others. "Hurrah for the United States, because the first and third prizes were won over foreign makes by The Parker Gnn."—N. Y. WORLD.

AT SEATTLE, W. T., June 9, 10 and 11, 1887, the leading prizes and best average were won with a Parker.

AT THE WORLD'S TRAP SHOOTING CARNIVAL, Wellington, Mass., May 30 to June 3, 1887, The Parker won leading prize and best average during the five days.

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Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

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☞ For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported the only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

DICKSON, DeWOLF & CO.,

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No. 10 Gauge 8 1-2 to 11 lbs.
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WEIGHTS.

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Manufacturer of both Hammer and Hammerless Guns.

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At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($3,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class it won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 60-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

L. C. SMITH.

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Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

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Domestic Pets, Field Dogs, Horses, Cattle, and all descriptions of Live Stock drawn or painted to order, either from photograph or from life.

Original designs or drawings on stone, wood, etc. for illustration purposes, furnished.

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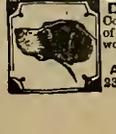

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ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,

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Trotting Stock

FOR SALE.

Bay View Maid, chestnut mare, foaled 1881 by Gen. Benton, first dam by a son of Skenandoah (Kentucky Hunter) second dam by Skenandoah, third dam by Belmont (Williamson's). Bay View Maid could trot in three minutes when a yearling. She has never been trained but has pulled a buggy in 2:50 without work. She was bred this season to Sidney and is believed to be in foal. She is a regular breeder and has by her side a horse colt by Guy Wilkes, and has also a yearling filly by Guy Wilkes. These colts, show for themselves, and will be sold with the mare. The value of Benton mares has been fully proven at Palo Alto, and Mr. Chas. Marvin pronounces them the very best.

This Stock is offered for sale because the owner has embarked in a business that absolutely precludes any attention to horses. For further particulars apply to

C. W. WELBY, 627 17th Street,

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FOR SALE.

Trotting-Colts, Standard and Registered.

In consequence of my physical inability to train, and my financial inability to employ it done, I will sell two two-year-olds and nine yearlings VERY LOW One is Hambletonian, Mambrino and Pilot on sire's side and Hambletonian, Mambrino and American Star on dams. One is out of a PROVED producing mare by The Moor, one out of a mare with record of 2:29¾, and one out of a mare with a record of 2:36¾ and trial in 2:22. One is entered in Occident and Sacramento Stakes and two are exceedingly fast pacers. All are high bred and of great individual excellence. With so many inferior stallions standing for public service it would be a loss to the state to geld these colts, which must be done if not sold by July 1st. Price $300 to $600.

M. W. HICKS, 1628 F. Street,

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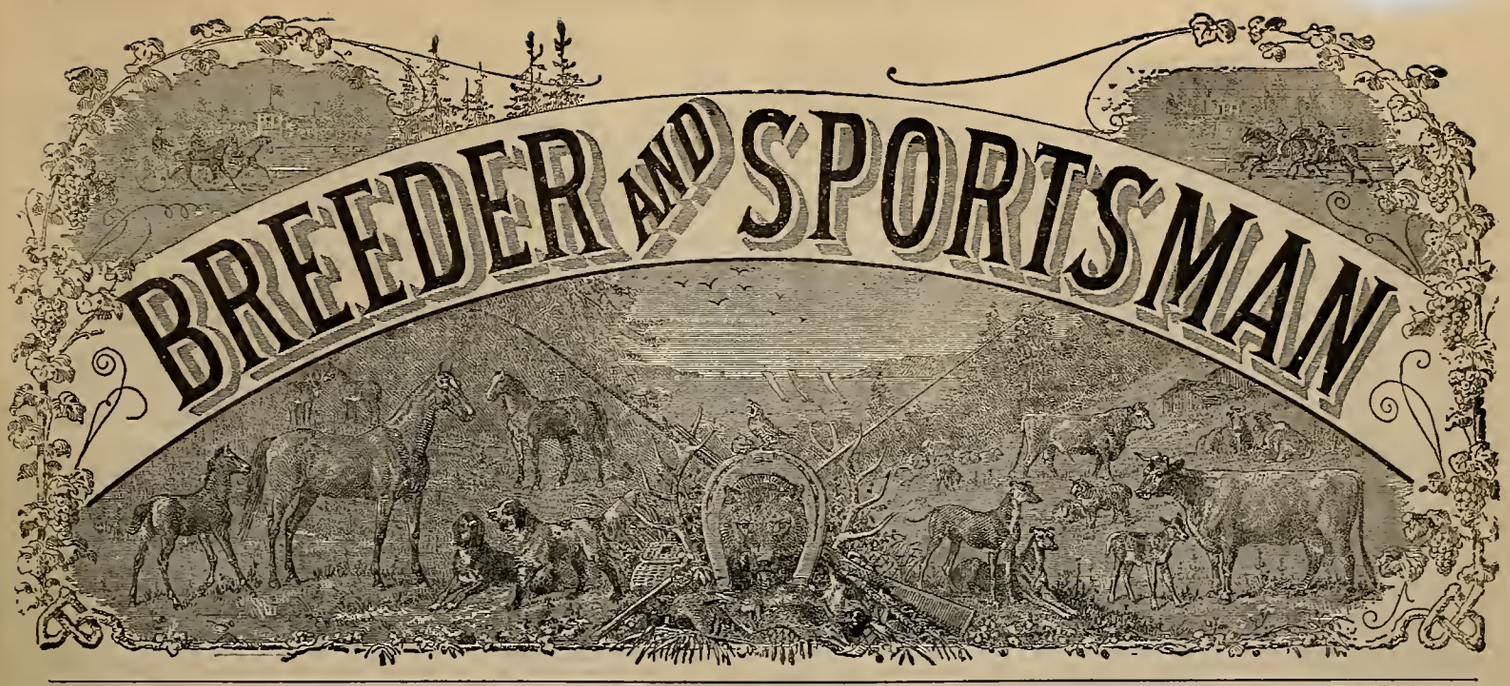

Vol. XII. No 20.
No.318 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1888.
SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Notes and Comments.

The fact that in the opening spin of the Louisville meeting, the starter sent off the horses from the half mile instead of the five furlong post, recalls an instance in England which would have puzzled the sherpest racing solons in the world to decide. It was the Derby that Kettledrum won after a close finish with Dundee, a great favorite, who broke down half a furlong from home and ran in on two sound legs. There was a fine dashing black colt in the race named Klarikoff that was owned jointly by Mr. Padwick and Lord St. Vincent. The colt had shown only fairly in his two-year-old form, but in a private trial previous to the Derby he exhibited such speed and lasting qualities that Mr. Padwick sent out a big commission that speedily brought Klarikoff's figures from 25 to 8 to 1 in the betting. Mr. Padwick was very lucky—or unlucky as it turned out—in securing George Fordham to ride his colt, a chance that the great jockey was but too glad to accept, as among his various racing trophies he had not secured The Blue Riband of the Turf. On the day of the race the excitement was intense, and to get away from the crowd Lord St. Vincent rode over to the starting point, nearly three-quarters of a mile away, straight across from the stands, the Derby course view being almost in the shape of a horseshoe. There was some delay at the post through the fractiousness of two of the colts, and the starter walking with the horses, calling one back and the other forward, inadvertently passed the post some forty or fifty yards and then dropped the flag. The result was disastrous to the backers of Klarikoff, as Fordham had held him at the starting point so that when the word was given he was already out of the race. Lord St. Vincent immediately made a dash for the grand stand to place the facts before the stewards and to demand a new start, but although he had the advantage as to distance, Kettledrum had won and the jockey had weighed out before the owner of Klarikoff could make his way through the dense and surging crowd. The question then for decision would have been, that as the horses had not gone the course whether they ought not to start again, and then, as a natural sequence, how would the Dundee money stand. Klarikoff's career ended on his way to Doncaster for the St. Leger, as a cinder from the locomotive blew into the car and in a few moments he was burnt to ashes. The owners sued the company for £10,000 damages for the loss of the horse, but the railroad refused to be mulcted in any such amount, because the horse had not been insured. The affair was compromised.

In London some few years since, there was a Countess of high degree, a leader of the fashion, who prided herself on her horses and equipages that were generally acknowledged to be of grand form. Among these was a pair of black coach horses, admirably matched, standing some seventeen hands and well proportioned. These horses possessed the high action that is fashionable in the crowded driving of Hyde Park, champing their bits as held back by a short check-rein, their stride was but of a few inches space. The effect was very attractive, but at the same time, exceedingly painful to the horses, as shown by the flecks of blood that often tinted the froth around their mouths. One day on reaching home, the lady was arrested on account of cruelty to animals, and the horses were driven to the magistrates office to be examined by a veterinary surgeon. The case created a great sensation in fashionable circles, and the Earl, in behalf of his wife, engaged a well-known lawyer to conduct the case. The evidence of the veterinary surgeon, however, showing the cruel effect of the heavy silver curbs and the short check, was too conclusive, and could not be disproved by any amount of florid rhetoric. The Countess was fined, the magistrate announcing that if the evil was not at once remedied, it would be a case of imprisonment to all concerned. The Earl was furious, but managing to control his temper he asked if he was not allowed to manage and equip his own horses without legal interference. "You can shoot the horses, my Lord" was the reply, "and merely stand under the ban of public opinion, but if, as in this case, you proceed to torture the dumb animals, you render yourself liable to punishment by the law." That decision ended the matter, but for some time afterwards there was an open war between the officers of "the society for the suppression of cruelty to animals" and those gentlemen who insisted on the tails of their horses being hanged short.

It is curious how history repeats itself even under other climes. Recently a summons was issued from a Washington district court in regard to the docking of the tails of two horses owned by the British minister, although all mention of the owner's name was carefully withheld. A number of members of the humane society interested in the prosecution were present when the case was called. The agent of the society testified to the fact that twelve inches of the tail of each horse had been docked, and so great was the suffering of one of the animals from the operation that when first discovered in the stable he was ready to drop from exhaustion. The judge, after listening to both sides of the matter, said that this was the first time such a case had been brought to his attention. The extreme penalty of the law was $250 and a year's imprisonment in jail when it was proved that the act of mutilation was a malicious one, but that, as in the present instance, it was shown to have been done by responsible parties with no bad motives, the fine would be $25 in each of the two cases. In concluding his remarks the judge stated that the horse, having been supplied by nature with a tail for the purpose of protecting himself against flies and other insects, has a right to retain this portion of his anatomy. After the payment of the fine the horses were given over to the custody of a member of the British legation, who was in court for the purpose of claiming them. In the account of this affair we also learn that some portions of the Washington social world were shocked over the temerity of a judge who set himself up against the English custom of docking horses' tails.

"Poor individual animals of any family, are not worth buying at any price, excepting under extraordinary circumstances. It is never wise to buy an animal at any price, if a better individual of the same blood can be had at double the price of the poorer animal." The above paragraph in the way of an axiom is going the rounds of the journals devoted to farmer's interests, but a few instances might be recorded that prove only that the exception makes the rule. Take some of the old thoroughbred and trotting mares that a casual visitor would not purchase on their looks for any amount, and yet they produced great winners. A notable case is instantly recalled to memory. While on a visit to Newmarket, Count Lagrange, who had formed a stable in partnership with the Emperor, made a sporting wager that within ten years he would carry off the English Derby. He kept his word with Gladiateur in 1865, but the breeding of that horse was an absolute and unqualified scratch or flake. At his birth there were no predictions as to his future fame. At the Dangu Breeding Farm there was an old mare named Miss Gladiator, who was considered so useless and ornamental that the head groom had given orders to let her run loose, in the hope that the wolves, with which the adjacent wood was infested, would make a meal of her. But a horse called Monarque took an unaccountable fancy to Miss Gladiator, and from this unforseen union sprang Gladiateur, who won not only the Derby, but the two other great prizes of the year—the St. Leger and the Two Thousand Guineas. Moral—Never trust too much to appearances. Monarque was evidently a better judge of mare-flesh than were his masters. By the way, the Britishers were much chagrined over the defeat almost as much as the Emperor of the French was elated. In order to show either their spite or mistrust, a request was made to the stewards after each of his victories in England to have the horse examined, in order to prove that he was really a three-year-old.

It is astonishing that a racing association has not been formed on a grand scale, either at Monterey or at Santa Cruz, as the pastime would add immensely to the attractions of those pretty watering places. The Goodwood meeting is second only to Ascot as a fashionable resort, and the watering places in the vicinity, such as Bognor and Brighton are crowded with visitors of the richer classes who spend enormous sums of money for their amusement. In France the Dieppe races are celebrated throughout Europe, and in this country the Monmouth Park Association at Long Branch, equals any other in liberality and enterprize. A new claimant for public patronage is the Atlantic City Turf Association that was organized last year, the stock being principally held in Philadelphia and Atlantic City. The Association owns 80 acres of ground located on the meadows opposite Jersey avenue. This tract of land is now being filled up, and upon it will be laid out the new track, which will be 70 feet wide at its narrowest point, and 200 feet in width at the starting point. An "outer wall," two miles long and sufficiently high to protect the course from any possible tidal wave, will be built. This wall, which will be 50 feet wide, will be used as a drive, or sort of boulevard. A canal has been dug from the ocean to the course large enough to enable yachts, barges, etc., to pass up to a wharf which will be erected alongside the course. The project will cost a large amount of money and will add greatly to the improvements as well as to the attractions of one of the leading summer resorts of America. There is one suggestion that might be offered to the management, and that is to constrict their grand stands and club house on a more picturesque plan than is generally in vogue in this country. The buildings here are generally erected more for use than for elegance, but on the tracks of the watering places in France and Germany they are built as much for handsome effects as for excellent accommodations.

Many excellent reasons have been adduced in favor of the one judge system as in racing usage in England, the main one being that in such an instance a man having great experience with horses, jockeys and their colors, and above all being cool, keen and observant, he is not likely to make an error or mistake in the immediate selection of the three placed horses. It is claimed, however, in England, that Mr. Clark made a wrong decision some twenty-five years since, when he gave the Derby to Macaroni instead of to Lord Clifden, who was owned by Lord St. Vincent. Pendragon, in the *Referee*, gives the following account of the finish and the effect of the judge's decision: "Just as if it were yesterday I can remember being packed in among the crowd opposite the winning-post, whither I had fought my way, because it *was* opposite the winning-post, and watching the struggle between Fordham on Lord Clifden and Challoner on Macaroni. On they came, leaving the others at every stride, as they made the final effort for the chair, and accordingly as the spectators wished the result to be, so they shouted for one high-mettled racer or the other. Being about as near opposite where the judge sat as I could get, I thought I must know what had won, and certainly believed that Fordham just managed to place the big horse's head in front as he flashed past Mr. Clark. However, Mr. C. thought otherwise, and ordered one of the gentlemen in waiting to hoist Macaroni's number, adding, as he did so, that Lord Clifden had won after the race was over. This story as to what the judge said may be as true as most of the other stories that are from time to time placed in the months of the great and the powerful—anyway it was widely circulated throughout the length and breadth of the country, so as to explain what [illegible] many thought was a wrong decision."

Needed Reforms in Trotting.

By T. B. Armitage.

When trotting and running were instituted in this country they were carried on under certain disadvantages incidental to the period. These disadvantages were mainly a small and scattered population, very moderate wealth and a scarcity of horses, particularly of trotters. Under such circumstances the men of that time were obliged to "cut their garments according to their cloth." With but few horses available for racing, the day's sport could only be long drawn out by means of heats.

Owing to their superior breeding and endurance the thoroughbred runners were generally doomed to four-mile heats, best two in three; while the lower bred trotters were given a shorter distance, but more heats, namely mile-heats, best three in five. At that time nearly all races were matches, and in trotting races it was seldom that more than two or three horses started, while the time made was generally not fast enough to thoroughly warm up our modern trotters.

In the course of time, a few brainy, running-horse men began to get it through their heads that their severe system of racing greatly injured their horses, and they commenced to experiment with the public by substituting short dashes, but with a long programme of events. This change mainly originated in a desire to save the wear and tear of horses, but it proved a perfect bonanza in a most unexpected direction, for the public at once began to desert their former favorite (trotting) and flock to running races instead.

Now the average American has an idea, peculiar to himself, as to what constitutes pleasure or torture, and singularly as it strikes our Chinese brethren this average American never would take kindly to the Chinese system of plays, simply because it often required from three to six months to finish a play. It tired the American, while the frugal son of the Orient was satisfied to get his money's full worth. So it was with the new style versus the old style of racing. The average American promptly took to the new system because he found that numerous dashes, each a complete race, and every race a new field of horses, was just what he wanted to stir up his blood, to furnish a succession of surprises and a never flagging interest. He also found that this system admitted of betting easily, each bet soon decided. He would like to have been amused by trotters instead of by runners, as they were his first love, but trotting races were so much like the Chinese plays, of interminable length, and therefore a fortune, that he could no longer find amusement therein. He did not want to desert his old love, but he had to find horse amusement somewhere, so naturally went to the place where it was furnished. Our average American friend did not prefer the running gait over the trotting gait; in fact, he preferred the trotting over the running gait, but the new system of running caught him. He reasoned, "what is there interesting or amusing in seeing the same field of trotting horses come out from four to ten times in one day, and repeat over and over the same weary procession of precisely one mile? Here goes for runners instead, with repeated changes, new horses, various distances, constant excitement. Then if I want to risk five dollars on a race, I will know the result within five minutes, instead of perhaps waiting two or three days, as I used to do, for the finish of a postponed trot." This specimen American represents a large army of amusement-seeking men. They will pay to be amused, but when they want to sleep they quietly go to bed without paying to be bored into oblivion.

What is the remedy for this confessed loss of public interest in trotting? What would, or should some old fogy merchant do to regain customers that had been captured by an enterprising rival? Should he continue in the same rut that had brought him to grief, or should he copy that rival's methods and become even more enterprising and anxious to furnish such attractions as the customer demanded? The merchant and the showman alike must give the customer what he likes, to be successful—and a trotting track is but the showman in different dress. It is certain that the general public does'n't like the present trotting system, and it does like the running system.

It is quite true that in some parts of the country one week's trotting in a year proves moderately profitable to the tracks, especially in conjunction with fairs, which adds to the novelties, but is the full extent of progressive trotting horseman's ambition. Only one fairly successful week's sport annually! Cannot the sport be so encouraged that it will be one of the favorite out-door amusements everywhere, not for one week in a year, but for the whole open season?

We see numerous running associations East so arrange their dates as to keep up an unbroken series of meetings around one common centre, from early spring to late autumn; but nowhere is this the case with trotting meetings, yet the trotting or road-horse has incalculable natural advantages over the running horse, probably out-numbering him 1,000 to 1, besides having the entire country in his favor, for nearly every male American hopes some day to be the proud owner of a trotter or fast roadster.

Let us consider some of the disadvantages of the present system of trotting.

First is the unnecessarily crushing expense to the owner, coupled with the ridiculously inadequate return. Aside from the first cost of the horse and expensive outfit, is the heavy training expense to fit him for the severe three in five races in vogue; for it takes a very long time, and long drawn out expenses to bring him to the necessary point of endurance.

Next is the increased risk of injuring the horse by this long training and the terrible races that follow, for now ten to twenty horses start in a race where formerly but two or three started, and the time now averages many seconds faster than when this system was inaugurated. Then comes the loss of the use of the horse for this long period of preparation, as compared with quick preparation for easy races. Then follows the most inconsistent and most senseless of all the owner's expenses—the heavy outlay of cash required to furnish the purse for which the horse contends, by the present system of ten per cent. entrance fee. The horses are actors in the play which the public pay the tracks to witness, yet the actors are heavily assessed for playing, instead of being paid for it. A theatre pays its actors for their services. A running horse association admits competitors for purses—equine actors—free, or nearly so, but our blind trotting course heavily penalizes the actors for drawing money at the gate. Theatres and running associations seek to make their money out of the public; but trotting associations make their money out of the horse-owners that furnish the amusement.

Then the division of the purses is bad. Why should the winner receive but comparatively a small portion of the prize competed for, and a third and fourth horse be well paid for a losing performance? Only because all were charged 10 per cent. to perform. The unplaced horses, of course, become heavy losers. Is this the way to encourage ownership and general desire to trot horses for purses? Besides this, the present rules encourage pulling to second place, thereby saving records and making tame races. Does this encourage the public to attend? The public likes to see a keen struggle among all the horses for the prizes offered.

Again, the best horse rarely wins. The system invites combinations and deals, and debasement of drivers and of owners; and too often there becomes a great deal, as between the undeniably game Smuggler and Mambrino Gift, in which the best stallion record was beaten, till exhaustion followed and a "laid-up-horse," Thomas Jefferson, carried off the prize in slow time. Does such a race prove the winner to be either the fastest or gamest horse in the race?

Then the present system compels a peculiarly bad system of training. Even if a horse lives through it without permanent injury, it becomes necessary to take away a large portion of his speed, so as to "stay him up" for a brushing race. Thus a horse which might go a mile in 2:15 is dulled into inability to beat 2:20 or 2:22, with loss of value accordingly. Yet speed is the public's admiration. Herein is another point in favor of the running system. Speed! speed! more speed! is the sole consideration of running associations, because the public demands it.

These are only a few of the demerits of the old trotting system, but enough to condemn it. It certainly don't pay, and what don't pay is unsuccessful. The money-yielding public, eager to pay for amusement, flocks to running meetings and largely avoid trotting. No public, no profit! Much public, much profit!

A system that drives away the public by failure to interest it; that over-taxes owner's pockets and over-exhausts their horses; that makes dishonest drivers and owners, and causes loss of confidence in the breasts of honest owners and spectators; that does not pay profit to anyone connected with it, cannot be, and is not, the best system possible.

Now let us see whether the objections mentioned can be overcome by any other system which will furnish the sport demanded by the respectable intelligent public, draw more money at the gate, reduce owner's burdens, make ownership profitable, is easier on the horses, gives less chance for temptation to drivers, and that is generally modelled on common sense business principles.

To start with, if nature meant one certain trotter to be the most wonderful two-mile or three-mile dash horse ever seen, is it good sense to compel him to go a three in five mile heat race and thus throw away his natural gifts? If nature meant still another horse to be a phenomenon only at one-half mile or three-quarters mile, is it fair business judgment to ignore this fact and compel him also to go only three in five, mile heat races? Which would please the public most, to see each of these horses make "the best on record" for the distance nature intended him to go, or for both to start in the stereotyped race and perform indifferently? The running horsemen fully recognized the fact that even thoroughbred horses, that synonym for gameness, varies greatly in natural capacity as to distance for carrying his speed, and accordingly they wisely utilize every runner that has speed by giving races fractionally increased from one-half mile to the cup distances. Where would running be to-day if the men who control that sport should decree, like the trotting men, that the only runner to be favored was the four-mile heat-horse, best two in three? By thus favoring every runner of speed, no matter what his distance, it produces large fields, because it makes performers numerous, and they are enabled to very the races so as to make full programmes. This drews the crowd and pays.

It is a common thing to see professional betting men flock to running meetings because the peculiarity of the system enables them to bet freely with a quick decision. These same professional trotting men will throw their hats in the air and shout themselves hoarse over some thoroughbred that wins in the "best on record" at a half or three-quarters of a mile, and will enthusiastically declare him the wonder of all time; but if they should see a trotter go half a mile in 1:00 or three-quarters of a mile in 1:30—a 2:00 gait—and yet be unable to finish the mile at the same rate, they would groan in derision and call him quitter, sucker, and the customary other endearments usual on such occasions. The amusement-seeking public would not do this, however, it would delight them. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Why should not a phenomenal half-mile or three-quarters of a mile for a trotter be considered even more meritorious for a trotter than for a runner, when it is remembered that the gait is artificial for high speed, and is purely an American institution?

When will trotting men realize that the instant steam and electricity replaced the stage coach and mail-carrier of old, that there ceased to be any real use for the long distance runner, and that henceforth the running horse became a toy for mere speed. When will they next realize that there is no real use for a trotter except on the road where he is never asked to speed over half to three quarters of a mile? There is no real use for the three in five, four in seven, or five in nine trotter except on the race-track, and the public have tired of the long monotonous processions. When will the powers that control trotting realize that the trotting horse is the harness or road horse of this country, and that out of every 1,000 not kept for breeding, fully 900 eventually bring up on the road, even if 100 out of the 900 are trained and raced awhile?

Now, the perfect track horse should be the perfect road horse, and just as surely the perfect road horse should be the perfect track horse, and would be, too, if trotting affairs were managed with wisdom. The perfect trotter, whether for road or track, should be powerful, a weight-puller, highly-finished, sweet-tempered, level-headed, unexcitable, pure gaited, prompt, obedient, quick to reach full speed, and need neither toe-weights nor boots. Besides all these qualities he should have an immense turn of speed. Why should not trotting associations encourage the use of this kind of horse, and breeders furnish it? At present a totally different kind of "trotter" has just as much show in a race. I refer to the bot-tempered "rattle-head" that keeps a whole field scoring for hours, that requires toe-weights to steady him, that mixes and breaks, and skives and dives, and finally the third, or fourth, or fifth heat begins to tire of his misdeeds and finally takes to trotting. This miserable brute of a horse receives all kinds of encouragement under the present system, and is a perpetual bar to the use of the ideal kind. What earthly use is this rattle-headed, toe-weighted creature off a track? He also helps to keep the public away. In dash races he would be uniformly beaten, for in dashes only the prompt, honest, reliable horse has a chance.

When will trotting associations realize the want of the times by doing entirely away with heats, no matter what the distance, and utilize every fast trotter by giving dash races at various distances, from a half mile to three even miles? The dash of three miles will sufficiently test the gameness of any horse, as he will have no breathing spell between each mile, and how unmercifully it will prick the bubble reputation of the "game" toe-weight trotters when their legs begin to tire under the load of toe-weights. Then at even a mile dash the "game" horse is quite sure to beat the "quitter," if they are equal in speed, for the quitter, will not fight from word to finish.

When will trotting associations cease discouraging ownership and trotting by not compelling owners to furnish the purse for which they compete? How much better to depend on the gate, and the gate can safely be depended on for ample funds if associations will cater to public wants, instead of to the antiquated notions of a few slow-coach old timers? Is it not enough punishment that an unplaced horse shall have his trouble for his pains? Why punish him by inflicting a ten per cent. penalty?

Why not give a purse of $400 to winner, or even $300 to winner, $50 to second, and no entrance fee? This nets the placed horses nearly as much, as by paying ten per cent. to enter, does not tax the losers, and lessens the liability of the track for purses, as, for instance, in a $1,000 purse.

Then very large purses, such as $10,000 or $20,000 should be avoided, as the reaction (loss of public interest) is bad, to afterward come down to $500 purses. This does not apply to stakes, however, with nominal entrance fee, stake dated far ahead and with added money. In addition, there is no end to the list of other purses or styles of races to be given, saddle, wagon, harness, for heaten horses, etc.; only preserve the dash system.

To carry out the proposed change would demand numerous alterations in the rules, and they cannot be made too soon.

Once show the respectable portion of the community that trotting can be made lively instead of dreary, and give owners a chance to make some money at it, with decreased risks, and and there will be such a boom in trotting and breeding as never before was dreamed of. Only by such a system of speed dashes can we reasonably hope to develope the ideal 2:00 trotter that the whole country is eagerly waiting for.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Mr. Lorillard on Racing.

Although it is two years since the cherry jacket and black cap of Mr. Pierre Lorillard have been seen on the race-course, the name of that gentleman is one of the most familiar of household words among the present generation of turfites. It is a name associated with all that is progressive in racing in this country. England has had many famous turfmen, but Mr. Lorillard made an impression upon the affairs of the turf greater than any one of them. In the magnificence and scope of his racing and betting, he knocked Bentinck into the shade; in his innovations in the way of stakes he excelled Rous, and as a breeder he rivaled Falmouth. We have heerd Mr. Lorillard called "the Monte Christo of racing," and it was not inapt. The only partial success of Mr. Ten Broeck and the failure of Mr. Sanford had convinced many that American thoroughbreds could not be shipped to England and raced with success, but Mr. Lorillard showed the fallacy of this. He had, from 1873 to 1879, won all the honors of the American turf, and, sighing for new worlds to conquer, hearded the British lion in his den, and from 1879 to 1882 his stable in England had a triumphal march which created a reign of terror among the English, exceeding that felt when the Count de la Granga swept the board with Gladiateur and Fille de l'Air.

With Parole, Iroquois, Geraldine, Paw-Paw, Sachem, Paseaic, Mistske and Wellenstein, Mr. Lorillard won the Newmarket Handicap, Great Metropolitan, City and Suburban, Great Cheshire Stakes, Epsom Gold Cup, Malecomb Stakes, Chesterfield Stakes, the Derby, St. Leger, Prince of Wales', and all the great events except the Czarowitch and Cambridgeshire. His farm at Rancocas, in New Jersey, is said to have cost $1,000,000, and his stud of brood-mares cost $150,000. He imported the best stallions he could obtain. He gave $15,000 for Glenlyon and $25,000 for the French horse Mortemer. As a breeder he produced some of the best horses of the day, among them Dewdrop, Wanda, Pontiac, Saxony, Cyclops, Gerald, Hiawasse, etc. It has been claimed that the success of Mr. Lorillard on the English turf was the dawn of the present popularity of racing in America, as it aroused an interest never before felt in the now national sport.

As there has for some time been a rumor going the rounds that Mr. Lorillard contemplated an early return to the turf, the writer recently talked with him some length on the subject, during which Mr. Lorillard said many things of interest to sportsmen, and related many incidents in his famous career which have never appeared in print, and which cannot fail to prove interesting.

"Is it true, Mr. Lorillard, that you meditate a return to the turf?" was asked.

"No; I have no such intention at present," he answered. "I have too much to occupy my attention. There's Tuxedo Park—that absorbs all my leisure. No; my farm at Rancocas is for sale. I have offered it at $250,000 on easy terms. That includes everything, the farm, buildings and brood-mares left. I will only retain a few pictures of my race-horses and the yearlings now at the place, which my son will use for racing. He is very fond of the sport, and will maintain a small stable."

"Don't you ever feel like mixing again with the sport?"

"Oh, yes; sometimes when I go to the races I feel the old fondness return, but I manage to keep out of it pretty well."

"Is there not a chance that you will come back some day?"

"Not as I feel at present; but a man can't foretell what will happen. Should I ever come back I will race on very different principles."

"May I ask how?"

"Well, I would keep a very small and select establishment. My mistake before was in going into it on too large a scale. Look at what a big stable I kept in training. And then my stud! Why, it was the best thing that ever happened that I sold out when I did. Just see: with about sixty foals each year I was getting overstocked—they accumulated too fast. It's too great a strain on a man to keep up such an affair."

"Should you return to the turf would you breed your own horses?"

"I would breed and buy both, I suppose. I like the sentiment of a man who breeds his own horses. There is some glory about it, but none in a purchased horse. If I bred I would send to England and buy a 'Newminster horse'—one of the speedy Lord Clifden or Hermit stock. Then I would never keep above a dozen mares. But they would be only first-class ones—mares that came from the dams of winners and bred shown high form on the turf themselves—that's Lord Falmouth's principle, and it's the only one."

"Has the system of training changed much since you began racing?"

"I think it has. When I began there were fewer races, and horses were trained more severely. Why, when I won the Belmont Stakes with Saxon in 1874, my trainer, Pryor, gave him a trial in the moonlight, and the colt was so finely drawn that I thought him overdone, but he won. Attila, too, was trained as if he was a four-miler, but he won on it. Nowadays horses race so often you cannot train them so fine."

"And how about riding?"

Riding has improved; that is, there are more good riders, but they get it purely by practice instead of teaching. The

great trouble is our jockeys are not selected from as good a class of people as in England, where they are apprenticed by respectable, intelligent parents to some careful trainer, who sees to their education and brings them up as reputable men, not black-guards. Besides, they are carefully instructed in the art of handling a horse, and before they ride in regular races are put into "apprentices' races," as they are called. Hence they come into the profession perfected, while most of our boys, picked up haphazard, are thrown upon a horse and have to find out for themselves."

"Do you not think there is almost as wide a field for the improvement of the art of shoeing race-horses as there has been made with trotting-horses—the use of toe-weights, etc?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Lorillard. Then he added with sudden spirit: "I'll tell you something you may not know; few did. I ran Wanda in aluminum plates in nearly all her races."

"On account of their lightness?"

"Of course; the entire set of four plates weighed only two and three-quarter ounces, while you know a set of ordinary racing plates will weigh eight or nine ounces. The difference of weight must be an advantage; I should say it was equal to the difference between a man running in ordinary street shoes and a pair of light slippers."

"How came you to discover the idea of the aluminum plates?"

"Well, it had long occurred to me that if a light shoe or plate could be made it would give the horse wearing it a great advantage. I had several experiments made in Europe with different metals. A great many were tried and failed. They were light enough, but not strong enough—liable to twist or break—and of course dangerous. Finally, out of a dozen experiments, we evolved the aluminum plates."

"Were not even those rather delicate and dangerous?"

"Oh, yes. On some horses they wouldn't do at all—Drake Carter, for instance. I tried them on him, and he tore them all to pieces. But on a light-moving, perfectly actioned horse you could use them. Wanda, you know, was one of the smoothest, lightest movers in the world."

"How is it nobody every discovered your use of them?"

"We kept our secret. When I first used them Byrnes, my trainer, asked me how we would keep it from the boys in the stable. I told him to urge 'bad feet' or some such excuse. It was needless, for nobody ever noticed it."

"Has there not been a great improvement in the condition of stakes since you first began racing?"

"A very great improvement. The conditions are now far more favorable to owners than they were. I may say I was the first to use the declaration clause in this country. I was drawing conditions for the Lorillard Stakes in 1879. Up to that time we had followed steadily in the old beaten track of our grandfathers, and all our stakes were 'play or pay' or 'half forfeit.' I saw that these entailed too heavy a tax on owners, and we could never hope to receive a large entry, so I made my stake $250, half forfeit, or only $25 if declared out by August 1st as two-year-olds, or $50 if declared out the day before the meeting began at which the race was run. It was a big success—108 subscribers—a great number in those days. It netted Spendthrift, the winner, nearly $10,000."

"What changes would you suggest in the conditions of stakes?"

"I would make the forfeits as light as possible, but the entrance money for actual starters should be as high as possible. Now, take the great Futurity Stakes to be run at Coney Island in 1888. The condition say $25 for the original entry, $50 if struck out as yearlings, $100 if struck out two months before the race, and $250 additional for starters. Now I would make the forfeits half what they are and double the money on starters."

"But that would diminish the number of starters."

"That is just what I aim at. The field will be too large, and it is fifty to one the best horse will not win. The race will be a big scramble to see who will get off in front, and the horse who does not is beaten to a certainty. The trouble is that too many owners of inferior colts will willingly pay $250 for the chance of getting off in front and winning the $50,000. It's a game worth playing. But double it—make it $500—and it would keep some out."

"That brings up the question of straightaway tracks."

"Yes; and we shall have to come to straight tracks of three-quarters of a mile for our two-year-old races. It's bound to come. Racing large fields over circular tracks around sharp turns is a humbug. The races are not fairly or truly run; too much depends on the start, and valuable horses are ruined. It accounts for the 'in and out running' of our two-year-olds; the same colt does not win two races in succession when the fields are large. They have no such trouble in England over straight courses. The 'form' is more true, and the relative merit of horses is apparent, and not a mere matter of opinion or guess-work, as it is here."—*N. Y. World.*

The Baldwin Stable.

All Californians are interested in the doings of the famous Santa Anita stable, so we give the following account of the prominent horses at the East from a letter in the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*, under the signature of Broad Church:

"And, speaking of Baldwin, makes pertinent some remarks about his stable now here, one of the most formidable, if not the most formidable in the country to-day. There are thirty in the string, a dozen of them being two-year-olds. I saw nearly the whole lot the other morning on the track taking their work, three at a time, and a finer looking lot of thoroughbreds I never saw in one string. Perhaps I might qualify the remark in connection with the two-year-old division, which contains some that do not look specially promising—that is, compared with the older animals. Then some of the former are not yet in racing trim, their principal stake engagements being in the summer and fall. The reported bruising and maiming of some of the animals while *en route* here by that railroad smashup was entirely unfounded. Not a scratch did any of them sustain, and not a meal did one of them miss in consequence of the harmless derailment.

"I suppose it will be generally conceded that Volante should head the string, albeit there are others, notably Miss Ford, that can show him their heels just now. But the son of Grinstead and Sister Anne, while in perfect health and wearing a glossy coat, is not yet up to a hard race. And then, it must not be forgotten that he and his companions were ten days in travelling before reaching here a week ago, giving them all more or less of a set-back in their training. Miss Ford has developed into a superb-looking as well as a great filly, and in the matter of speed I suppose she can hold her own with anything at the track, as was demonstrated yesterday morning. But she has not got over her old trick of switching her tail and sulking in a race, so that it will be more or less hazardous to back her. As for speed, though, when in a kindly mood—whew, she can move like the wind. In yesterday's trial she actually covered the first five furlongs in one minute, flat. Shortly after her switching and sulking proclivities were brought into play, and although she nearly came to a standstill once, she covered the mile in 1:44½. She has been very heavily backed by her owner to win the Suburban, and her chances would look very rosy indeed if it were not for the failing that made her so uncertain a performer last year.

In looks, I judge the Emperor of Norfolk is the pick of the string, for a grander-looking three-year-old it would be hard to find anywhere. Nor are his merits confined to appearance, for I saw him the other morning hold his own with Volante, if not get a little better of the two. Laredo, now a four-year-old, is about as fast as anything in the Baldwin lot. He ranked high as a two-year-old, but was not trained at all last year, on account of some leg ailment. In work, Miss Ford has about all she can do to keep up with him. The Derby pair, Wonderland and Prince Charlie, are strapping big fellows, with plenty of speed but still more or less backward. I might mention all the others in the three-year-olds and all-age divisions, including Los Angeles, Grisette, Goliah, Estrella and Mollie's Last, and if I said that each looks in the pink of condition—barring the lack of perfect seasoning—I would not overstep the mark. But, at this early stage of the game, is it not the better policy to have such a remarkable collection of thoroughbreds with plenty of flesh on them—pretty hard at that—bearing in mind their many valuable engagements in the summer and fall?"

San Diego Races.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—Considering that the affair was of entirely local nature, with the conditions so fixed that only county horses were allowed to enter, the inaugural races held here this spring were quite successful. Considerable local interest was manifested and the attendance was good. The races began Tuesday and lasted three days. The new track was pronounced in excellent order. From now on it is expected that San Diego will be a member of the California Circuit, and that races will be held annually if not semi-annually. Another meeting will be held in October.
F. D. W.

Following are the summaries of the different events:

PACIFIC BEACH DRIVING PARK, May 1st.—Running Race—Half mile and repeat. Free for all saddle horses. Purse $150. Divided.

Ben Hill's s g Gladstone	1	2	1
B. P. Hill's g g Triumph	2	1	2
Samuel Ames' w g Kangaroo	3	3	dist

Time, :52, :50¼, :50½.

PACIFIC BEACH DRIVING PARK—Same Day—Gentlemen's Driving Race—Mile heats, best three in five. Owners to divide purse; $150 divided.

W. E. Hadley's b g Ed. Sykes	1	1	1
G. S. Wheatley's b m Josephine	2	2	2
Burns Bros.' b g Phœnix	drawn		

Time, 3:06, 2:51½, 2:52½.

Second Day, May 2d.—Trotting—2:40 class. Mile heats, best three in five. Purse $150; divided.

F. R. Hall's b g C. Scott	1	1	1
Burns Bros.' b g Phœnix	2	2	2
J. W. Coffren's r g Top	3	3	dr

Time, 2:43½, 2:42, 2:42½.

Second Race—Pacing—Free for all. Mile heats, best three in five. Purse $250; divided.

J. G. Capron's s m Barbara	2	2	1	1	1
J. D. Works' g g Lawyer	1	1	2	2	2
D. Anerwald's ch g Jo Moran	3	dist			

Time, 2:44, 2:41¾, 2:46, 2:47, 2:43.

Third Day, May 3d.—Trotting—3:00 class. Mile heats, best three in five. Purse $200.

F. R. Hall's b g C. Scott	2	1	2	1	2
Burns Bros.' bl g Phœnix	1	2	1	2	1

Time, 2:44, 2:40, 2:45, 2:42½, 2:45.

Same Day—Trotting—Free for all. Mile heats, best three in five. Purse $250; divided

E. B. Gifford's bl d Jim Blaine	1	1	2	1
C. Flower's b g Len Hayden	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:31½, 2:29, 2:34½, 2:34.

The officers of the meeting were: Judges—George A. Johnson, Charles Hardy, Clawson Jones. Timekeeper—G. B. Gifford. Distance Judge—D. Phillips.

The Detroit Meeting.

The programme as issued by the Detroit Driving Club has met with great favor among the owners of fast stock, there being no less than 153 nominations from all points of the country. Following is a condensed list of the entries:

Purse $2,500. Free for all trotters—Prince Wilkes, Harry Wilkes, Mambrino Sparkle and Oliver K.

Purse $2,000. For the 2:18 class—Joe Davis, Loretta F., Prince Arthur, Sir Walter Junior, Rosalind Wilkes.

Purse $2,000. For the 2:20 class—Black Diamond, Banner Boy, James G., Mikado, Atlantic, Valensin, J. J. Douglas, General Wilkes, McLeod, Libbie S., De Barry, Pilot Boy.

Purse $2,000. For the 2:22 class—Banner Boy, James G., Mikado, Atlantic, Valensin, J. J. Douglas, General Wilkes, McLeod, Libbie S., De Barry, Pilot Boy.

Purse $2,000. 2:22 class—McLeod, Ben Starr, White Stockings, Lady M., Edwin C., Black Jack, Elmwood Chief, Alcryon, Little Nell, William C., Gen. Wilkes, Gean Smith, Thornless.

Purse $2,000. 2:24 class—Nettie Leaf, Queen Wilkes, Alert, Black Jack, Alcyron, Company, Miss Woodford, Shamrock, Earl McGregor, Faro, Kit Curry.

Purse $2,000—2:27 class—Hamdallah, Harry McGregor, Fred Neil, Blue Bull, Frank Buford, King Clifton, Reference, Cyprus, Daireen, Sleepy Chief.

Purse $2,000—2:30 class—Commotion, Sandy H., Lady Winship, Inlaid, Plush, Novi, William, Geneva S., Jack, Cyprus, Little Thorn, Harry E., Little Eva.

Purse $2,000—2:35 class—Katharine S., St. Patrick, Alhambra, Mulatto, Roy, Daisy Wilkes, Scott's Chief, Robuck, Lula.

Purse $2,000. 2:40 class—Ketch, Katharine S., Jim Sneaks, Ilderim, Junemont, Red Light, Henry Kibbey, Starlight, Frank Sprague, Lady Mack, Ironwood, Modjeska, Lucy M., Guy, Rajah, Solong, Rupert Medium, ———, Lady Helen.

Purse $2,000—Three-minute class—Hoodwink, Kitty Blackstone, Editor, J. W., Repetition, Sleepy Dick, Levee, Ironwood, Guy, Genevra, North Anna, Belle Hamilton.

Purse $2,000 Free-for-all pacing—Mike Wilkes, Joe Braden, Arrow, Little Mac, Toledo Girl, Dan D., Gossip, Puritan.

Purse $2,000. 2:18 class, pacing—Kinsman, Duplex, Wilcox, Ed Annan, Silver Thread, Chimes E., Georgetown, Express, Johnny Woods, Benny, Roy Wilkes, Raven Boy, Emma.

Purse $2,000. 2:25 pacing class—Daniel S., Mambrino Prince, Billy the Kid, Quinine, Dr. M., White Cloud, Dr. West, David S., Ella P., Wildbriar.

Purse $2 000. 2:30 pacing class—Blue Dan, Budd Doble, Kate Allen, R. H. W., Fred Mills, White Cloud, Dallas, Jem, David S., Jack Curry, Flora M., J. I. R., Onie D.

Breeding Fillies.

One of the best trotting authorities in this country has the following to say on this subject; In regard to breeding fillies at two years of age there is a difference of opinion among the best of practical horsemen. Unless she is of good size, and well matured for one of her age, we should prefer to wait another year, or to breed her late in the season. Some have a theory that the produce of fillies bred at three years of age will be of but little account as trotters, and that the fillies themselves will be unfitted for turf purposes. This is probably mere theory, however, Lucy, by Geo. M. Patchen, produced a catch colt when but three years old, yet she stood 15.3 at maturity, and was by far the best of the Clay family in her day, as her record of 2:18¼, and sixty-two heats to her credit in 2:30 or better indicate. Mother Lumps was bred at two years of age to Geo. Wilkes and the result was Lumps 2:21. Her other foals are larger than this distinguished trotter, but none of them can compare with him in point of speed. The close inbreeding mentioned would be considered objectionable by some, but if the ancestors have no defects in common no harm will be likely to result from it, as each of the four animals which trace to Rysdyk's Hambletonian are the result of a strong outcross through their dams. The selection of Harold Wilkes for the filly mentioned is an excellent one in our judgment, so far as the combination of trotting and staying strains are concerned. Clingstone, 2:14, Epaulet, 2:19, Princeton, 2:19¾, and many other fast trotters are closely inbred to the Hambletonian strain. Many of the most famous race horses ever produced in this country or England were inbred to some extent.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

The Petaluma Races.

To Secretary W. E. Cox we are indebted for the following list of entries for the colt stakes at the next fair of the Sonoma and Marin Fair Association:

Yearling stake, free for all foals of 1887, $50 entrance.

B. E. Harris enters b f Lorena by Jim Mulvaney, dam Elmorence.
Palo Alto Stock Farm enters ch c Norris by Ansel, dam Norma.
Geo. Kneier enters b f Josie Williams by Gold Nut, dam Flora.
Wilfred Page enters ch c Peepodsy by Dawn, dam Emma.
Valensin Stock Farm enters Fleet by Sidney dam Flight.

Two-year-old stake, free for all, mile and repeat; $60 entrance, $250 added.

Palo Alto Stock Farm enters b f Palo Alto Belle by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells.
Same enters b f Sunol by Electioneer, dam Waxana.
Same enters b c Coin by Electioneer, dam Cecil,
Same enters gr f Colma by Electioneer, dam Sontag Mohawk.
Same enters b c Leon by Electioneer, dam Lina K.
Z. E. Simmons enters b f Fortuna by Floriōs, dam by Geo. Wilkes.
E Giddings enters a g Edwin G. by Sidney, dam Alms.
Thos. Smith enters b c George Washington by Mambrino Chief Jr., dam Fannie Rose.
Wilfred Page enters b c Eclectic by Electioneer, dam Manette.
San Mateo Stock Farm enters b f Jet Wilkes by Guy Wilkes, dam Sable.
Same enters b f Anita by Grandee, dam Hannah Price.
Pleasanton Stock Farm Company enters b f Margaret by Director, dam May Day.

Three-year-old stake or under, free for all, mile and repeat; $60 entrance, $50 added.

Palo Alto Stock Farm enters b c Monteith by Electioneer, dam Mamie C.
Same enters b f Wavelet by Piedmont, dam Wave.
Same enters b c Amigo by Electioneer, dam Nadine.
Same enters ch f Anselma by Ansel, dam Elaine.
W. C. Harlin enters b f Dinah by Prompter, dam Sproule mare.
E. Giddings enters b g Minot by Bay Rose, dam Queen.
Jas. P. Kerr enters blk s Memo by Sidney, dam Flirt.
A. McFadgen enters b c Redwood by Anteeo, dam Lew Medium.
San Mateo Stock Farm enters b g Grandee by Le Grande, dam Norma.
Pleasanton Stock Farm Company enters blk c Direct by Director, dam Echora.

Four-year-old or under, mile heats, best three in five; $60 entrance, $250 added—free for all.

Palo Alto Stock Farm enters b f Maiden by Electioneer, dam May Queen.
Same enters b f Ella by Electioneer, dam Lady Ellen.
Same enters ch c Carlisle by Piedmont, dam Idabelle.
Same enters br c Nemo by Clay, dam Nettie Benton.
Same enters b c Wellington by Electioneer, dam Wexana.
Wilfred Page enters b s Mortimer by Electioneer, dam Marti.
San Mateo Stock Farm enters b f Gina Wilkes by Guy Wilkes, dam Blanche.

Yearling stake, district, for foals of 1887, mile dash, $30 entrance.

H. W. Peck enters b c Ferndale by Anteeo, dam Nellie by John Nelson.
Wilfred Page enters b f Leoline by Clovis, dam Lesh.
A. L. Whitney enters b f by Dawn, dam Maybelle by Arthurton.
Same enters b f by Dawn, dam Pacheco.
Same enters s c by Dawn, dam Jennie Offut.

Two-year-old, district, mile and repeat, purse $200.

D. S. Frazier enters blk s Secretary by Director, dam Maud.
Thos. Smith enters b c George Washington by Mambrino Chief Jr., dam Fannie Rose.
J. H. White enters ch f Henriette D. by Hernani.
Same enters b f Mountain Quail by Hernani.
A. J. Zane enters g c Captor by Capri, dam by A. W. Richmond.
Guerne & Murphy enter b s G. & M. by Anteeo, dam by Speculation.
Wilfred Page enters b s Eclectic by Electioneer, dam Manette.

Three-year-olds, district, three in five, purse $250.

W. R. Overholser enters s s Oaknut by Dawn, dam by Volunteer.
J. H. White enters ch f Alice by Hernani.
D. R. Misner enters blk c Anti-Coolie by Anteeo, dam by Rattler.
M. O'Reilly enters br c Alto by Anteeo, dam Emma Taylor,
Guerne & Murphy enter b e Alfred G. by Anteeo, dam Speculation.
A. McFadgen enters b c Redwood by Anteeo, dam Lew Medium.
B. C. Holly enters ch g Ben Davis by Great Tom, dam Lena.

At a stallion show not long ago at Lexington, Ky., four of the trotting sires exhibited had records better than 2:20, they being Jerome Turner, 2:15½; Bonnie McGregor, 2:1[illegible] Robert McGregor, 2:17½, and Duquesne, 2:17¾. There are [illegible] stallions alive with records of 2:17¾ or better, a[illegible] be seen that four of them are in the stud at Lexingt[illegible]

Racing Dates for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Eureka Jockey Club, Eu. July 4 to 7	Sacramento State Fair Sept. 3 to 15
Los Angeles Fair.....Aug. 6 to 11	Stockton Fair..... Sept. 18 to 22
Ioue Fair ....Aug. 7 to 10	San Jose Fair.....Sept. 24 to 29
Santa Rosa Fair .....Aug. 13 to 18	Susanville Fair..... Sept. 24 to 29
Petaluma Fair. .....Aug. 20 to 25	Saltnas Fair..... .....Oct. 1 to 6
Eldorado Fair.... ...Aug.20 to 25	National Trotting Stallion Stake Oct 20th.
Chico Fair ....Aug. 21 to 25	San Diego.....Oct. 23 to 27
Oakland Fair....Aug. 27 to Sept. 1	
Marysville Fair..Aug. 27 to Sept. 1	

NEVADA.

Reno State Fatr.....Sept. 17 to 22.

NORTHWESTERN.

Salt Lake, Utah.....June 2 to 7	Spokane, W. T..... Sept. 4 to 8
Helena, Mout., Spring..July 4 to 7	Eugene City, Oregon...Sept. 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont ...July 18 to 22	Colfax, W. T..... Sept. 10 to 15
Butte City, Mont.....Aug. 6 to 11	Hillsboro, Oregon....Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair..Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or., State Fair..Sept. 17 to 22
Missoulla, Mont..Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	Walla Walla, W. T..... Oct. 1 to 6

EASTERN.

Louisville, Ky..... ..May 14 to 24	Sheepshead Bay .June 14 to July 4
Brooklyn, L. I .....May 15 to 30	Chicago, Ill ,. ..June 23 to July 14
Lafonta, Ky.....May 26 to June 9	Monmouth Park..July 4 to Aug. 30
St. Louis, Mo.....May 26 to June 9	Chicago, Ill ..... Sept. 1 to 3
Jerome Park....May 29 to June 12	Jerome Park .....Oct. 2 to 19
Cedarhurst ..... May 30	Kansas City, Mo . Oct. 27 to Nov. 8
Kansas City, Mo .....June 12 to 21	

Racing at the East.

The meeting at Baltimore attracted hut slight attention and patronage among the great stablee, as the cracks are generally reserved for the Brooklyn meeting, where the added money is so liberal ae to draw the largest amount of valnable entries. Then some trainers, early in the summer, etiongly objected to the preparation of their horsee being interfered with by trav l, so that really the Ea-tern campaign may be said to commence aronnd New York in the sec nd week of May, continuing thence on until the middle of October.

On the closing day of the Nashville meeting the first race, for two-year- l e, half a mile, resnlted in an nnprecedented caee on American conrses—that of a horee running a race under a wroug age, and being, of conrse, disqnalified under the rnlee. Barney Owene, entered in this event for two-year-olde, beat Kidnap a head after a hard finish. Kidnap got the heet of a bad start, in which Rachael and Victoria were left at tha poet, and Fred Fink was crowded in tha etretch, which lat Navigator beat him a nack for third place. After the race a protest was mada to judgee that the winner was a three-year-old, and after an examination of the colt by eeveral vaterinariane he wae adjndged a three-year-old, and as snch diequalified. This took nearly an hour to decide, and later tha judge annonnced that the horee and his owner, H. D. Bellew, were ruled off for tha attempted fraud. They also declared all bets off on that race. As a popular decision, it ie not etrictly in accordance with race rules. In England, in 1844, Running Rein, a four-year-old, won the Epsom Derby and wae disqnalified, hnt the bets were paid on Orlando, the second horse, tha affair, however, having been brought to a decieion in the law courte on a charge of conspiracy to defraud against the owners of Running Rein.

The Kentucky Derby Day was nnfortnnately not favored by good weather, so that althongh the field was open to the pnblic the attendance wae not so large as usual. This important three-year old etake was shorn of two of its principal attractione by tha withdrawal of Sir Dixon and tha Baldwin representativee, and judging from pnblic form the western three-year-olde are a moderate lot, as comparad with those of previous years. The bookmakara muet have made a handsome winning in their anti-post betting, as a great many of tha horsee that were engagad were heavily backed for the event, eepecially this being the case with Gallifet, Sir Dixon, and the Santa Anita repreeentative. The Kentucky Derby ie a three-year-old eteke, $100 each, half forfeit, with declaration and $1,500 added money. Tha etertere and ridera wera as follows: Alexander, 118, Jones; Antocrat, 118, Hamilton; Col. Zeh Ward, 118, Blaylock; Gallifet, 118, McCarthy; Machath, 115, Covington; Tha Chevalier, 118, Lewis; Whita, 118, Withers. Auction pools: Melbourna Stablee $50, The Chavalier $27, Mecheth $11, White $8, the field $11. Booke: Melhourne Stables, 4 to 5; The Chevalier, 3 to 1; Autocrat, 12 to 1; Whita, 6 to 1; Macheth, 9 to 1; Zeh Ward, 10 to 1. At tha drop of the flag Chevalier was first to the fore, hnt ha qnickly resigned hie poeition to Alexandria, who cnt ont the rnnning for her stahle compsnion Gallifet. Rounding the turn into the backstratch Gallifet's jockey seemed to becoma impatient, and let the chestnnt have hie head, rnuning frat hy almoat an entire length to the next turn. Tha Chevalier eecond and Macheth third. Ward had dropped way back, and Alexandria and Autocrat had aleo appeared to weary of the rapid paco eet hy the fleet eon of Falsetto. Ae thay approached the tnrn Covington wae sean to give Macbeth more head, and the colt anewered like the staying one he proved himeelf to be. By the tima the long rnn home wae reached he had collared Gallifet, and was rnnning easy, and won handily from Gallifet, who appeared to he tiring fiet, the time being 2:38¼. Tha winner wae hrad by Rnfne Loh at Lexington, Ky., and hy him sold to Hankine & Campbell hnt fall at Covington for $35,000. He ie a bey gelding by Macdnff; dam Agnee, dam of Giatana and Jacohin, hy Gilroy, and etande fifteen and one-half hande. The etake he won ie worth to the winner $4,880, and it is nnderetood hie ownere won over $70,000 on the outeida, having hacked him etrong. Macbeth etartad freqnently ae a two-year-old, doing most of hie running at Louieville and Latonia. At the latter place in the fall he won the Kimhall Stakes, thrae-quartere of a mila. Beyond this hie performancee attracted bnt littla attantion until thie yaar, when hie winning the one and one-eighth mile handicap at Memphie in 1:55½, heating White by a nose, Panama third, and snheeqnently the Gayoeo Hotel Stakee from Long Chanca and Fredrica hrought him into prominence as a D rby candidate. He ran eecond in tha Merchants' Stakes at Memphie, Little Minch winning in 2:10. Maoheth was heaten at Nashville in the Tronhadour Stakes t y Crniear, the Emperor of Norfolk and Volante, and elso hy Leo in another race at the eame place. Poteen beat him at Lexington in the Distillara' Stakee, he rnnning eecond, and tha time being 2:08. Thera wae nothing of special importenca on the eecond day at Louieville, bnt on the Wedneeday mnch attantion was paid to the Champagna Stakee. The weather was cold, raw and diaagreaahle, and conseqnently the attendance wae only fair. A daepatch etatee that although Gallifet won tha Chempagne Hendicap by a neck, hie victory wae an easy one, he winning under a etiff pnll after making all the rnnning. Ha looked none the woree for hie hard battle with Macbeth in tha Derby. In fact, the race eeeme to have done him good. He will prohably not etart in the Kentucky handicap as his victory penalizee him in that race, three pounds, while, ehonld ha win the Clark Stakes, Satnrday, as from preeent prospecte ha will do, he will have seven ponnds penalty, making his weight in that race 109 ponnds The valne of the stakes wae $1,350. Of the lot heeton Libretto was poorly ridden, while both Grisette and Grimaldi, after running well for a mile died awey to nothing. The former, however, looks like she needs a race or two to get her into order.

In spite of a drizzling rain and a rew cold atmosphere fnlly 15,000 people gethered at the Grevesend Track on the 15th Mey. The greet rece for the Brooklyn Jockey Club handicep wee the attraction, and whilo the heavy track wee all againet the contest being truly run, etill there ie little donht thet the two heet horses fought it ont and that the ieeue wonld heve heen the eeme with e fest treck. That the top weights, each carrying such eteadyiug hurdens ae 125 pounds, shonld rnn first and second in a race of thie eort, wae unprecedented. The track from the steady rain of the previous thirty-eix honre was a sea of mud, and many horsee were scratched from the big race thet wonld otherwise have heen started. Of the eighteen prohehle etertere seven had the pen drawn through their nemes, leaving eleven to do hattle for the money. In the ring, when the namee of the starters were shown, the crush was tremendone. Hanover opened ae the favorite et 5 to 2 ageinst, and wae quickly backed down to 8 to 5, hnt the weight of money on the others cansed him to recede to 11 to 5. The Bard at 4 to 1 againet wae intrnsted with many thouseands. He was known to have heaten Enrne in a trial at Cheeterbrook lest week, and to have entirely recovered from the illnese thet leet yeer threatened his life. The Bard was aleo known to he a good mud horse, and with Hayward up his hackers were very confident. The other betting will be found heneath. Grover Cleveland figuring in the outside quotatione et 50 to 1.

The Brooklyn Haudicep ie for three-year-olds and upwerds; $100 each, half forfeit, or $25 if declared; with $5,000 added, of which $1,000 to eecond and $500 to third. A mile and a qnerter. The starters, jockeye and weights were: Henover, J. McLaughlin, 125; The Bard, Hayward, 125; Volante, Murphy, 122; Favor, Church, 116; Saxony, Stone, 115; Kalooleh, Fitzpatrick, 115; Exile, Taylor, 114; Oriflamme, Godfrey, 107; Grover Cleveland, Holloway, 107; Fenelon, Martin, 103; Royal Arch, Rafferty, 106. The anction pools wore: The Bard, $50; Hanover, $60; Oriflamme, $40; Saxony, $30; Volante, $30; the field nothing. The victor hringe $6,575 to hie owner.

There ensued twenty minntes' painfnl suspenee, while the horsee were at the post scoring for tha start. Fnlly a thoneaod peopla were in the infield opposite the starting point, and the lawn was filled with anxions eight-seers. Six times did they hreak away hefora tha cry "They are off" was heard. It was a falee alarm. Twica again did they hreak before the flag fell upon an excellont start. Exile was the first to ehow in front, with Grovar Cleveland next, Favor third, Hanover fonrth, and the rast bunched cloea nehind. Half way down, near the stretch, Favor had the lead by a head over Hanover, who was half a length in front of Saxony. Hanover wee a head in front at the stand, Saxony eecond, two lengthe in front of Favor. The Bard and Royal Arch in a hunch, Fenelon last. At the quarter post Hanover wae a head in front of Saxony, who was three parte of a length hefore Favor, who led Tha Bard two lengthe. Going up the hacketretch Favor took the post of honor and lad Hanover at the half post, Saxony was two langtha hehind, and wae lapped by Tha Bard, who in turn had Exila at hie saddle girth. Thera wae a cloee race hetween Henover and Saxony on tha upper turn, and Saxony wae first in at the head of the homeetretch, with The Bard half a length hehind Hanover. The finieh was a punishing one, hnt Hanover and The Bard wera lashed to their utmost. A sixteenth of a mile from the finieh it wae eeen that the Dwyere' pet was doomed to defeat, for Haywood, lifting The Bard with ona gigantic final impolse, sent him to the front, and a moment later landed him winner hy a length in 2:13. Hanover second, four lengthe in front of Exile, third. Fenelon, Volante, Favor, Oriflamme, Royal Arch, Grover Clevaland, Saxony and Kaloolah finished as named. The qnarters were made as follows, 0:25—0:50½—1:17½—1:45½ and 2:13, The mutuels paid $28.55 on 909 tickete sold on the race. The winner wae cheered to the echo when he returned to the etand. A floral horee-shoe wae placed abont hie neck and ha wae lad in trimph to the etahle.

On tha second day, at Brooklyn, it wae ahont the moat disagreeabla weather that race-goere hava ever experienced in May, yet in epite of the leaden sky, a cold hleak wind and a track of tha conaietence of mortar, the several avants furniehed fair eport for abont 5,000 people. None of the California horsee ran. The Emperor of Norfolk wae placarded ae a etarter in tha Cerlton Stakee, hut leter Thomae ecratched him, as the colt has never ehown to advantage in the mnd. Thieleft only two to rnn for the stakee, Racelaud and Sir Dixon. Tha former was tha choice at 5 to 3 on, while it wae 7 to 5 against the Dwyers' recent prrchasa. The race wae a poor ona, neither making any pace at all for the first half of the race, when from the lower tnrn homa both made a eprnt and Sir Dixon won hy two lengths in slow tima.

Preeidant Green on Wedneeday last officially annonnced that no hookmaking wonld he allowed at the track during the coming racing meeting, and that the only opportnnity for specnlating on the avente would be through tha anctiou poole and French mntuels. The opinion prevaile among aporting men that thie decieion will result in greatly redncing tha attendance at tha track, and concentrating a large element of specnlators in the down-town pool-roome. Richard Rocha tried to get posseeeion of the hetting privilegee at St. Lonie, and offered $26,000, the enm he paid last year, to secure them, hnt President Green esked $40,000.

The Betting Problem.

It ehould not he forgotten that racing fell into diereprte in the North nearly forty years ego through nothing elee than profeesional specnlatore getting the upper hand. Whoever imaginee that racing did not flonrish hera dnring the period hetween 1830 and 1850 need only tnrn over tha leavee of the *Turf Register* or *The Spirit* of that time. There were five race-conreee on Long Island, ona at Harlem, Morrisania, Ponghkeepeia, Trenton, Philadelphie, Washingington, Baltimore, and npwarde of ten in Virginia. Thera wea a regular circuit of meetings. The horsee were owned hy the wealthy planters of the Sonth and tha merchante of the North. Tha purees were not eo larga, hut the entrance money was mnch larger than now. Owners thought nothing of paying $500 to a stake. Racing flonriehed, but eventually the profeeional specnlator hecame too aggreseive. The owners stood it for a time, but a race in which the great horse Boston was defeated at Trenton disconreged them. At that time the turf had snch nupporters as the Meeers. Steveus, Stockton and Gibhons in New Jersey; Coster, Livingston, Bethgate, Ogden in New York, men of wealth and position, hut in diegust they sold ont their studs, determined thet the speculators ehonld fleece each other, hut objected to themselvee being fleeced.

We do not care to see this chapter of history repeet itself. Racing to-dey is exieting in a etate of over stimuletion. It is nndnly inflated, and ehonld the bubble hurst there will he a grand emash. Ae we have already obeerved, betting ie mede paramount to everything. The jockey clnhs cherge the hookmakere enormone enme for the privilege of hetting, and to thie meens of revenue do they look for their racing fund from which to give rich pnrsee and etakes. The evidity with which the hookmakers etrnggle for the privilege showe that it mnst he very profiteble. At the outeet there wera eome very reputable men, men of honor and responeibility, among the bookmakere, hut the profite of the husinese hae attracted to it the moet unscrnpulons horde of gamhlers, men who have "served terms" for theft and even worse.

If the hookmakere wonld rest content with following their calling they could realize handsome reenlte, as the hnsiuese properly managed ie one of certain profit. The public can never "beat" the hook. But the more rapecious onee have made haste too fast. They seek to own horsee. Some of them do thie for the protection of their own interest to secure information, and we helieve all of them are not ae had as painted. Bnt the public regard them with euspicien, and perhape in eome cesee they heve ground to do eo. Many of the horees they put in races are known as "book horsee." A "hook horse," in the lengnege of an Eugliah writer, "might as well he a book as a horee." They are put in with no chance of winning—merely to he "ehot at" and tempt the innocent takere of long odde.

Bookmeking demoralizse trainere end jockeys. A hookmaker can alwaye outhid an owner, and the trainer or jockey must needs he above mortal weakuess to reeist the temptation offered him. We have eeen trainere and jockeye grow wealthy of late to a degree that it ie impoesible to credit to their legitimate earnings. We know of casee happening within the past year in which the actions of the jockey left hia employer no reason to donht he had heen "equared." With "pnblic stahles" the caee hae hecome aggravated. An owner who sende a horse to one of these, too often hes the unpleasant reflection forced upon him that a bookmaker's horsa shares the eame roof, and when he goee to back his horse for a race he too often finds himeelf "foreatalled" and ie compelled fo take ehort odde.

Ona of the worst featnree of bookmaking is that there ie too mnch hetting *against* a horse. In the mntuele everyona is a hacker. In tha hooke one horsa ie generally each a favorite that the hookmaker has tha strongeet temptation to "stop" him. Ha hae laid heevily against him. Ha has then only to get hie one horee heatau in order to "ekin the lamh," ae tha eaying ie. Bnt in tha mntuele he hae to get all the other horsee heaten in order to win with tha horsa ha hae backed—a comparatively difficult nndertaking. Tha nnacconntahla defeat of strong favoritee has within the last few yeare heen tha enhject of a great deal of ecandal. Horeeracing ie at best an uncertain sport, hnt with a certain clique of hookmakere in coutrol of effairs it is worse than ever. Two weeks since wa allnded to the Raceland scendal of last eeason. Thie ie one of the moet flagrant, bnt it ie only one of the many eimilar casee in which a good favorite is etopped in tha interest of a book.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Experienced trainere in England are aversa to giving their horeee a eevere trial jnet hefore an important avent, ae it tende to take the hloom off their preparatione. Judging from the rnnning of Gallifet in the Derhy, thie advica appeers to be eonnd, as he ran a trial on the Monday of a mile and a qnerter in 2:09½, the first mila heing made in 1:42½. It wonld hava heen more prudent to have reserved thie epeed for tha attnal race.

The Montana Agricnltural, Mineral and Mechanical Aesociation held a meeting at Helena recently, and discnesed the improvemante necesseary on their grounds. They decidad to erect a hnilding 30 by 110 to he need as a pool room, aleo two rowe of box stalle, one 200 feet long accommodating twenty horsee and ona 150 feet accommodating fifteen. There are now forty horsee at the grounde preparing for the July meating, and more are expected.

The Red Bank Farm near Montreal, Canada, hae recently suffered a great loss in the death of Kentncky Prince Jnnior, the sire of J. Q. 2:17¼, and other noted trottere. Ha wae a chestnut horse, 16 hande high, foaled 1874 hy Kentncky Prince, dam Patchienie by Mambrino Patchen; and has heen owned in Canada for the past five years. He wae a horsa of great individnal merit and posseeeed great natnral speed, having trotted a mila as a four-year-old, with a faw weeks' preparation, in 2:32. All of hie performare were got from a poor clase of meres when he was etanding in Kentucky, and his oldest colts, now in Canada, are the most promising that have yet been eeen in that country.

Edward Corrigan will lose heavily hy Windom'e hreakdown. He wae very confident of winning the Kentncky Derhy with him, and etood to win $10,000 in the hooke already. Windom was first quoted at 75 to 1 againet, hut the odds steadily shortened nntil 5 to 1 was the best price obtainable. Ha was entered for Distillers' and Clay Stakee at Lexington, and for the Elwood, Peroheron and Directore' Stakee at St. Lonie.

Dnring tha first three monthe of thie year we exported 1,733 horses to foreign conntries, the valna of which wee £116,226. Thie ie a large increaea npon last year, and ie mora than donhla the nnmher and value in the same period of 1886. Tha United Statee took 567 at £35,000; Holland, 320 at £12,395; France, 302 at £19,216; Belginm, 138 at £8,839; British North America, 26 at £3,350, and other countries 382 at £38,426. On tha other hand thera ie a vary largs increaee in the nnmher of horeee imported—2,129 in the thrae monthe, compared with 1,081 in 1887; hnt the valna do not show a proportionate advanoe, heing $36,878, oompared with £30,711 in 1887. What becomes of theee £17 horeee?—*London Live Stock Journal.*

In hie famone cnp race with Kingfisher at Saretoga, in 1871, Longfellow ran the first three-quartare of the two milee in 1:12, a rata of epeed that was never equalled for that dietanca in the history of the American turf.

When the etaillon Mamhrino made a record of 2:20 in 1874 thera were but two etallione, himself and Smnggler, that had reached that mark. There are now in California eleven etallione with recorde of 2:20 or better.

Foals of 1888.

Property of the Maltese Villa Stock Farm.

THOROUGHBREDS.

February 12th, chestnut colt by Alta, dam Pet.
February 28th, chestnut filly by Alta, dam Lilly A.
March 12th, black filly by Alta, dam Thetis.
March 25th, chestnut filly by Alta, dam Minuet.
April 15th, bay filly by imp. Woodland.
April 17th, bay colt by Alta, dam Cousin Peggy.
April 25th, bay colt by Alta, dam Consetllation.

At Wildidle Ranch. Property of the Maltese Villa Ranch.

April 5th, chestnut colt by Big Sandy, dam Termagant.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of Mr. J. B. Haggin.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Feb. 19th, bay filly by imp. Darebin, dam Lou Lanisr by Lexington.
Feb. 21st, cheatnut colt by Milner, dam Sophie by Bazaar.
Feb. 22d, hay filly by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist by Norfolk.
Feb. 24th, chestnut colt by Longfield, dam Vedette by Tomahawk, or Virgil.
Feb. 25th, chestnut colt by imp. Sir Modred, dam Sweetbriar by Virgil.
Feb. 25th, bay colt by Warwick, dam Wild Rose by Norfall by Norfolk.
Feb. 27th, bay colt by Milner, dam Johanna by Wheatley.
March 1st, cheatnut colt by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Echota by Enquirer.
March 1st, bay colt by imp. Darebin, dam Flora by Wardance.
March 4th, hay filly by imp. Sir Modred, dam Partheuia by Alarm.
March 4th, bay filly by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Cinderella by Catesby.
March 4th, chestnut colt by Milner, dam Griselda by imp. Highlander.
March 4th, hay filly by imp. Darebin, dam Beasie Peyton by imp. Hurrah.
March 4th, chestnut filly by Hyder Ali, dam Katie Fletcher by Harry O'Fallon.
March 5th, bay filly by Hyder Ali, dam Sabrina by Norfolk.
March 7th, bay filly by imp. Darebin, dam Katie Darling by Longfield.
March 9th, chestnut filly by imp. Darebin or imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Agnes by Onondaga.
March 9th, bay filly by imp. Sir Modred, dam La Favorita by Glenelg.
March 9th, bay colt by imp. Sir Modred, dam Premium by Caxton.
March 10th, chestnut colt by imp. Sir Modred, dam Trade Dollar by Norfolk.
March 11th, black filly by Joe Daniels, dam Test by Ten Broeck.
March 12th, bay filly by Joe Daniels, dam Hindoo Belle by Hindoo.
March 14th, chestnut colt by Hyder Ali, dam Delight by Bramble.
March 14th, bay colt by Hyder Ali, dam Vanoni by imp. Kyrle Daly.
March 14th, bay filly by Hyder Ali, dam Pandora by Spendthrift.
March 15th, bay colt by imp. Darebin, dam Mariposa by Monarchist.
March 16th, bay filly by Warwick, dam Isabel by Leinster.
March 16th, chestnut filly by Milner, dam Madrigal by Pat Molloy.
March 17, bay colt by John Happy, dam Florine by Longfellow.
March 17th, chestnut filly by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Elizabeth by Thad Stevens.
March 19th, black or brown colt by imp. Darebin, dam Vandalite by Vandal.
March 19th, chestnut filly by Joe Daniels, dam Mottle by imp. Billet.
March 19th, bay colt by Warwick, dam Helena by Wardance.
March 20th, bay colt by Warwick, dam imp. Secondhand by Stockwell.
March 20th, bay filly by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Veracity by Wanderer.
March 21st, cheatnut filly by Milner, dam Boggs Norfolk by Norfolk.
March 21st, chestnut colt by Milner, dam Nanny Hubbard by Hubbard.
March 25th, bay colt by imp. Sir Modred, dam Carissima by King Fisher.
March 25th, bay filly by Milner, dam Maggie O. by Shannon.
March 26th, brown filly by imp. Sir Modred, dam Rosemary by J Daniels.
March 26 , bay colt by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Billon by Longfield.
March 26th, bay colt by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Trophy by imp. Great Tom.
March 26th, bay colt by imp. Darebin, dam Bavaria by Spendthrift.
March, 26th, cheatnut colt, by Joe Daniels, dam Faustina by imp. Glenelg.
March 29th, chestnut filly by Warwick, dam Eliza by Norfolk.
March 31st, chestnut filly by Warwick, dam Clariesa by Wanderer.
March 31st, cheetnut colt by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Lima by Enquirer.
March 31st, chestnut filly by Warwick, dam Maid of Stockdale by Sbanuon.
April 2d, chestnut filly by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Irene by Leinater.
April 3d, hay filly by imp. Sir Modred, dam Wanda by Norfolk.
April 3d, cheetnut colt by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Sheua Van by Luke Blackburn.
April 4th, bay filly by Warwick, dam Attitude by Alarm.
April 4th, hay colt by John Stappy, dam Cuyama by imp. Glenelg.
April 6th, hay filly by Hyder Ali, dam Typhoon by King Alfonso.
April 9th, chestnut filly by Milner, dam Loto by Norfolk.
April 10th, bay colt by imp. Darebin, dam Kiss-me-quick by imp, King Ernest.
April 11th, bay filly by imp. Sir Modred, dam Miss Woodford by imp. Billet,
April 11th, bay filly by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Abra, by Alarm.
April 12th, brown filly by imp. Darebin, dam Kitten by imp. Eclipse.
April 12th, brown colt by imp Darebin, dam Agenord by Adventurer.
April 13th, bay filly by Himyar, dam Ailee by imp. Hurrah.
April 14th, black filly by John Happy, dam Ezza by Joe Hooker.
April 14th, bay filly by Joe Daniels, dam Cresset by Alarm.
April 14th, black filly by Joe Daniels, dam Alfareta by King Alfonso.
April 14th, bay filly by imp. Sir Modred, dam Marian by Hubbard.
April 15th, bay filly by Joe Daniels, dam Fortuna by Wheatley.
April 15th, chestnut colt by Joe Daniels, dam Miss Clay by Hindoo.
April 18th, bay colt by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Trellia by imp. Great Tom.
April 18th, bay filly by Joe Daniels, dam Tulare by Monarchist.
April 16th, bay filly by John Happy, dam Glad Eyes by Onondaga.
April 18th, chestnut filly by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Marigold by Luke Blackburn.
April 18th, chestnut filly by Milner, dam Fedalma by Wheatley.
April 23d, chestnut colt by Joe Daniels, dam Vestella by Wanderer.
April 23d, chestnut filly by Hyder Ali, dam Graciosa by imp. Glengarry.
April 24th, bay filly by Joe Daniels, dam Nonage by imp. King Ernest.
April 25th, bay filly by Joe Daniels, dam Carrie by Wanderer.
April 25th, bay colt by imp. Darebin, dam Miss Hooker by Joe Hooker.
April 25th, bay colt by imp Sir. Modred, dam Yolande by Wheatley.
April 26th, bay filly by Warwick, dam Nellie Peyton by imp. Hurrah.
April 26th, bay filly by John Happy, dam Jongleuse by Alarm.
April 26th, chestnut filly by Ventilator, dam Mollie Walton by imp. Mortemer.
April 27th, cheatnut filly by Joe Daniels, dam Unit by Onondaga.
April 27th, bay colt by Prince of Norfolk, dam Sister to Jim Douglas by Wildidle.
May 7, chestnut filly by Joe Daniels, dam Sly Dance by Wardance.
May 8th, chestnut filly by Joe Daniels, dam My Love by Virgil.
May 9th, bay filly by imp. Sir Modred, dam Leola by Lexington.
May 9th, bay filly by imp. Darebin, dam Joy by Lever.

At Palo Alto. Property of the Hon. Leland Stanford.

TROTTERS.

May 8th, 1888, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Dora by Don Victor.
May 8th, 1888, bay filly by Piedmont, dam Bonnie by General Benton.
May 9th, 1888, bay filly by Whips, dam Amrah by Nutwood.
May 10, 1888, bay colt by Electioneer, dam Lorita by Piedmont.

At Vina Ranch, Tehama Co., Cal. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

TROTTERS.

May 8th, chestnut colt by Whips—Mollie Cobb by General Benton.
May 9th, bay colt by Nephew—Theresa by Don Victor.
May 9th, bay filly by Whips—Lady Rhodes by General Taylor.
May 9th, bay colt by Whips—Millie by Milton Medium.
May 10th, brown colt by Clay—Florence Anderson by Enquirer.
May 11th, brown filly by Nephew—Flora Anderson by Shannon.
May 11th, bay filly by Clay—Aahland by Aahland.
May 12th, bay filly by Clay—Adelaide by Black Douald.
May 13th, cheatnut colt by Piedmont—Lady Scnlley by Joseph.
May 14th, bay colt by Alfred—Tippera by Tipperary,
May 14th, brown filly by Clay—Cornucopia by Vigil.

At Nutividad. Property of Mr. James R. Helbron.

April 14th, brown filly by Brown Jng, dam Flora by Ford's Belmont.

At Oakdale. Property of Mr. Joseph Marvin.

April 12th, bay colt by Allo, dam by Comet.

At Routier Station, Sacramento Co. Property of C. Halverson.

THOROUGHBRED.

April 13th, chestnut colt by Joe Daniels, dam Maggie S. by Bayouet.

Longevity in the Horse.

The tendency in some strains of horses to go through a long life of useful service, as compared to the average of horses, never being sick or lame, and seldom failing to take a full ration of feed, is not usually rated at its full value. When the farmer orders a new double-tree for a wagon which is kept for hauling heavy loads, and secures one from the best quality of young-growth hickory or oak, he is assured of having something that will stand long and hard service. Now, as a rule, with scarcely an exception, the horse that inherits a tendency to long life is made of material that, as compared to the average, may be likened to the double-tree made of the most enduring wood that grows.

Late in the life of many horses it has been found that remarkable merit, honesty, courage, ability to go, and long-wearing qualities, had been inherited. These qualities are generally found connected with a high type of breeding. At any rate, this is true of horses bred in a state of domestication. Now, this tendency to long life and the possession of these long-wearing qualities are exactly what it should be the aim to perpetuate. Yet, in selecting breeding stock, these views, it is safe to say, seldom enter into the account. Many a colt is emasculated that possesses all the qualities referred to, yet for want of a proper consideration of his value is consigned to a life of ordinary service. Sometimes this is as a single driver or in a double road team; then, when the freshest and best of his years have been spent, he is dropped down a notch, perhaps first to livery service, then to city cab or hack. After getting knee-sprung, and when his heels have been pounded till he has incurable corns, or fevered until he has incurable contraction of the heels, he is found standing at the street corner, hitched before an ordinary express wagon, with head down and wearing a dejected look.

While many horses of this description have been lost to the service in which they could have been of more value than in any other, namely, as sires of others like themselves, many other inferior, "good looking" colts, descendants of a short-lived parentage, have been retained to propagate a middling good kind of stock for service. This explains, in a great measure, why we so rarely meet with horses that have reached a "good old age," having all their lives been ready and willing servants, responding to every call to duty, and that at what is called, in the case of the horse, "old age," present clean, flat legs, a good foot, having within them a capacity for a few more years of service. Then we may add to this good wind and more than a mere remnant of the majestic bearing and indomitable spirit possessed by horses that spring from the higher types of the race.—*National Stockman.*

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Sales.

Mr. E. Leavesley, Gilroy, has sold:

To Dr. A. C. Davenport, Stockton, Jet, cocker spaniel by Jack Spratt—Bonita.

To same purchaser, Topsy, cocker spaniel by Loupe's Sport—Roslie.

To Geo. L. Wolf, Stockton, cocker spaniel by Jack Spratt—Bonita.

Whelps.

Mr. Wm. Schrieber's pointer Sall by Bragg IV—Forest Queen II, whelped May 14th, 1888, twelve, eight living, three dogs to Don. All white and lemon.

Mr. G. W. Bassford's pointer Blossom by Glen R.—Josie Bow, whelped, May 11th, '88, twelve, seven bitches, to Mr. L. J. Rose, Jr.'s Point by Vandevort's Don—Drab. All white and lemon.

It is a singular coincidence that both Mr. Bassford and Mr. Schrieber should receive littera of twelve each from their light-weight pointers Blossom and Sall. At that rate there will soon be little room for anything but pointers.

The whelping of twelve puppies by the bitch Sall, recently imported from Scotland by Mr. Wm. Schrieber, adds much to the value of pointer stock in California. The bitch came from Scotland in whelp to a dog called Don, the breeding of which has not yet come to hand. Sall is small and the litter was uncommonly large. Mr. Schrieber will keep six, and with his other white and lemon pointers, Mountain Boy, Laddie and James Doe will have by far the finest kennel of lemon and whites in America, if not the equal of any in the world There are certainly no pointers living more likely to breed true to color than those mentioned, and their color is fast growing in popularity.

There appeared in the excellent sporting columns of the *Daily Examiner* of May 14th, an item relating to the resignation of Col. Taylor, as president of the Pacific Kennel Club, in which it is stated that his resignation was a surprise to the members, but that it was granted with very few comments. The item was somewhat erroneous as to its being a surprise, since it was known to many of the members of the club that he had contemplated resigning for several weeks giving as a reason therefor that his official and other duties would, in the future, prevent him from attending to the duties of the office, and these reasons were urged by Col. Taylor at the time his resignation was acted upon by the club. The item referred, also erred in stating that his resignation was granted with very few comments. When the resignation came up for consideration, the club went into executive session. Col. Taylor explained at length his reasons for resigning, after which nearly all of the members present spoke of him, of the manner in which he had presided over the club and performed the duties of the office, and of the zeal he had displayed in its behalf. He was spoken of in the most complimentary manner. The Colonel expressed regret at being obliged to resign, and nearly every member present expressed regret at his resignation. In addition to what was said a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the Colonel.

A Good Idea.

Organizations for the purpose of purchasing blooded stallions for breeding purposes are springing up in many portions of the East where the necessity for better blood is beginning to be realized by horsemen. The basis of such organizations, together with the rules governing them, are simple. A few horse growers who individually cannot afford to secure such a stallion as they desire, organize a club, and by pooling what capital they can spare buy collectively what they could not purchase as individuals. In this way the purchase of a thousand dollar stallion, or even one of greater value, is made comparatively easy for five or six men of ordinary means, while the money that each puts in is probably but little more than he would be required to pay in the shape of service fees to have his mares covered by the same animal. The scheme is a good one, and one that could be adopted and practiced with profit in every community of stockmen whose means are limited. Through the organization of such clubs, a class of animals can be secured that will well repay ten fold their purchase price within a few years to the individuals interested in them, while the results of their service will be felt for good by the entire section in which they are located.

Few men can be found willing or able to purchase stallions when the price begins to be reckoned with four figures, while the professional stud men who make such purchases as a rule charge fees that are excessive and entirely disproportionate with the value of the animal. Taken the number of services made by the average stallion during a single season, at not over fifty in number, one can readily realize what a big percentage ten dollars a service is, when paid for, the labor of a stallion whose value does not exceed a thousand dollars; yet the fee for the service of such animals in Arizona is usually double the sum. With the growing attention throughout the Southwest that is now being given to the necessity of discarding the cayuse stock for a better breed of horses, this simple plan of co-operation can be adopted with profit. Through it every section can secure a stallion as may meet the fancy of a majority of its horse breeders and thus open a way for raising such horses as the public want, and the public is always ready to pay well for.—*Hoof and Horns.*

There were stacks of coin wagered in England on Friar's Balsam for the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, and it has all gone to fill the bank accounts of the bookmakers. On pulling up after his unexpected defeat in the Guineas he was found that his jaw was broken so he had to be scratched for the Derby.

The Three-Year-Olds.

With the Brooklyn meeting may he said to commence the racing at the great eastern points, and the interest taken in the three-year-old crecks on their appearance in the grand atakes at that age, will render acceptable the following recapitulation of the showing made hy the principsl ones last seeeon in their two-year-old form, as made hy a racing correapondent to a New York contemporery:

	Races run.	Lost.	Won.	Value.
Emperor of Norfolk	18	6	12	$35 865
Fitzjames	6	4	2	11,290
Guarantee	6	4	2	4,955
George Oyster	16	10	6	6,455
Los Angeles	21	13	8	18,745
Magnetizer	6	3	3	6,990
Ricetand	12	3	9	18,153
Sir Dixon	7	4	3	13,830
Specialty	12	5	7	10,050

Did figures ever show a worse lot of in and onters from which to select a champion? What a game of see saw they played all the year, beating one another and getting heaten.

The Emperor ran away from Raceland and Kingfish, and was in turn beaten by Georgo Oyster, Racelaud and Sir Dixon.

Fitzjamee alweya expected to do big things, never heat anything hetter than Specialty, but there were some mitigating circumstancee in each of his failures.

Guarantee hal no trouhle in beating Kingfish, hut went down before Magnetizer and others of less merit.

George Oyster ehowed his heels to Los Angeles, The Emperor and Specialty, and fell when Racelaud charged against him.

Los Angeles easily defeated Kingfish and Specialty, and was as eesily heaten hy George Oyster, Raceland and Sir Dixon.

Magnetizer ontran Guarantee and Sir Dixoa when he met them, and wes beaten by some wretched cattle.

Racelaud was victorions over the Emperor, George Oyster, Kingfish and Los Angeles, the latter twice, and had to lower his c lors to the Emperor and Sir Dixon.

Sir Dixon conquered Fitzjames, King Fish, the Emperor, Raceland and Los Angeles, and was conquered hy Magnetizer.

Specialty did not oftea appear in good company, hut was always so true and consistent that it would he unfair to give her lower rank than Class 1, into which I have managed to sqneeze her.

Sift the lot diligeadly, and I believe you will agree that these four staud nearest the top of the tree: Emperor of Norfolk, George Oyster, Raceland and Sir Dixon.

The only race of which George Oyster need feel proud was that in which he beat the Emperor aad Los Angeles. It was the Laurel Stakes at the Brooklyn course, and you will remember that Oyster'e victory was due to two things—the cleveraeas of the jockey and the temporary insanity of the riders of Lucky Baldwin's peir. Ia plain English it was an accident.

The Emperor wou most of his races where he hed nothing to heat. He defeated Racelead when the latter had no busiaees at the post, for he had refaeed to eat thet morning, and his feed the night hefore was a starvation allowance.

Sir Dixon showed more qnality in his races. yet the Flathush Stakes wonid aever have fallen to him if Fitzjames and Racelaad hal not carromed against each other and Tea Tray beeu pocketed. His Select Stakes ranked him as one of the hest of his yeer, hut hia victory in Camden was no great thing.

Wheu Raceland won he was all over, ee the sayiag goes. When he lost he was invariably unfit. He heat George Oyster in the Capital Stakes without an effort, giving hie opponent no less than eight pounds. The Arlington Stakee he won in a common canter with Oyster, the Emperor and others hehind him. The surpassing eaee with which he strode away with the Great Eastern, winning, pulling donhle, by ten lengths, is enough to stamp him Al in any company.

Oa even terms I believe he conld beat any colt or filly of his age. If he is ae good at three as he was at two the great three-yeer-old stakes are at hie mercy.

Backing the Jockeys.

Among the fads and enperstitions of hetting men, a favorite one ie that of hecking the mounts. Thus in England, Fred Archer always carried a large amount of public moaey, even if he had but the remotest chance of winning, and in this conntry Garrison and McLaughlin are the riders who are freely hacked, irrespective of the merits of the horse they are riding. A racing statistician has compiled an interesting table giving the returns made by betting $5 on each mouat of some of the leading jockeys as they rode dnring the season of 1887:

	Percent. of races won.	Average return on $5 bet.	Won.	Lost.
McLaughlin	29	$4 20	.....	$321 50
Garrison	35	5 55	$171 62	.....
I. Murphy	39	4 67	.....	44 00
W. Donohne	17	5 14	27 25	.....
Hayward	15	3 80	.....	218 40
Fitzpatrick	12	2 66	.....	269 00
Church	19	7 21	517 00	.....
Hamilton	25	5 18	44 35	.....
Blaylock	30	5 70	78 50	.....
A. McCarthy	14	3 54	.....	361 70
Winchell	20	4 56	.....	97 60
R. Williams	14	4 49	.....	137 30
Vincent	19	4 02	.....	264 25
Godfrey	23	4 01	.....	167 00
Palmer	13	4 00	.....	345 70
Eilke	11	3 05	.....	346,25

The above inclndes all the riders who won twenty-five racea or more during the past season. It will he aeen that the proportion of winning mounts does not always agree with the profit and loes account. Murphy, with the hest average, made most of his victoriee oa favorites, while Church, with a much lower average, brought in a great many short horses. In fact, ont of forty-eeven winaers, only eight were at odds of less than two to one.

The Brooklya fall meeting givee a fair illustration of the heanties of the above aystom. There McLaughlin lost hia first ten mounts, and then won a one to five chance. By donhling the bet after each losa his hackers were ahle to get equare on the eleventh mount hy putting up $5,120, which, of conrse, they had. After that he lost two more races, then won two, and lost fifteen, which brought him to the end of the meeting. Garrieon, at the same meeting, after winning his first race, lost the next ten, then won eeven out of the next twelve, and lost the last eleven.

John Splan has taken the pacer Argyle, and the trotter Gov. Hill to Cleveland, aad will ahape up his stable there for the campaign. Argyle is a fast hut nureliable pacer, and Gov. Hill is not the anreat horse in the world in a race, hut Splan haa a knack of steadyiag the quesr-acting ones, as witness the masterly way in which he handled J. Q. laet seaeon.

ROD.

A Notable Angler.

Sir John Everett Milleis, of world-wide fame es a peinter and skilled angler, writee to the English *Fishing Gazette*, ae follows:

Dear Sir:—It may interest your readers to know that the late Mr. Matthew Arnold was a keen angler.

He was my gnest at Birnam Hall, on the Tay, in 1866, and was on the water from morning until there was no light to fish. I was in the boat with him when he killed two fresh rnn grilse (casting), and I shall never forget his delight and the pride with which he told me they were the largest fish he had ever canght. The rnn of water which afforded him so much plessure hai no name, so I have siace christened it "Arnold's Stresm."

I was looking forward to his retnrning this season, when I hoped he would kill a salmon. I need not add how charming his companionship was, and how thoronghly he appreciated the heanties of the Murthly Water.

Faithfully yonrs, JOHN EVERETTE MILLIAS.

2, Palece Gate, Kensington, April 21.

A most setisfactory judgment was hauded down in the Circuit Court, Sawyer J. oa Monday morning last, in the caso of Quong Lee Lum, exparte, oa Habeaa Corpus. Five Chinese were arreste1 for setting, nsing aud contirving "Chiuese shrimp or hag nets" for the catching of fish in the waters of this State. The men were convicted before the justice at Martinez and were tined $250 each. All of them appealed to the Saperior Court of Contra Costa County. After a hearing, the court affirme1 the judgment of the lower conrt. Quong Lee Lum, one of the defendants, procnred a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Sawyer, claiming to be illegally restraiaed of his liberty becanse Section 636 of the Penal Code was nnconstitutional and in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and the treaty with China, and was void hecause it was indefinite and nncertein. An attempt was made hy counsel to establish an analogy between the proceedings egainet Chiaese laundrymen a few years ago and those against the fishermen, hnt the Court in a clear and conclusive opinion showed that the worde "Chinese shrimp or bag nete" were merely descriptive of a particular kind of net, the nee of which was prohibited, whether used hy Chinese or others. The Court held that the right of the Legislatnre to prescribe laws for the protection and preservation of fish wee nnqnestionahle, and as Quong Lee Lum had violated an express provision to the Penal Code, he should be punished. The writ was dismisaed and the Chinese seat back to the anthorities of Contra Costa County. It is understood that a similar writ will he procurred from the State Supreme Coart, and the matter reargued before that hody. The opinion of Judge Sawyer will go far toward breaking up the abuse for which so many Chinese have heen arrested, viz., the tsking of fry fish of all sorts.

Wildwood's Magazine.

The initial nnmber of a magazine etahlished hy Mr F. E. Pond and pahlished at Chicago, reached ne recently. Ite fonnder is widely known aod generally admired hecaase of the graceful contributions to the literature of sport which have come with ever-increasiug power and heanty from "Will Wildwood." Whether as the field editor, reviewer, compiler or esseyist, Mr. Pond's work has always been of high literary worth, aad hes invariably made for the elevation and purification of all legitimate field sports. He is assisted ia the new magazine hy a brilliant corps of well-known sportsmen, among them being Dr. Heashall, Gen. Sibley, A. M. Cheney, Charles Leuman, Harrington Keene and Charles Hallock. Sach men cannot hut infuse something of the spirit of the mountaius and streams which they know and love so well, and the new pnhlication must become a welcome visitor to the homes and hearts of all the thousands of true men who fish fair and go shooting when they can. Prospectively the editor saya it is "the province of *Wildwood's Magazine* to maiuteia a high literary standard, giving only a hrief summary of the more important eporting eventa; while the weekly publicatioas must necessarily pnhlish the details of all occurences in the world of sport, devoting meeger space, if any, to the l terature of field and flood. If the spoutaneons letters of approval from promineut lovers of ont-door sports may he taken as en indication; if the liheral advance patronage—wholely beyond the most sanguine expectations—can be regarded es au omen of success, it may he safely aesumed that *Wildwood's Magazine* haa entered upoa a proeperous voyage." The 6rst nnmher ie eloquent of the woods, hoth in prose and poetic gems. It is an emple assurance of future excellence aad cannot hut delight ell who may eend for it. The new jouraal is pahlished at 166 La Salle etreet, Chicago, and 251 Broadway, N. Y., and we wish it aud its kindly projector all materal success as well as that more important reward which comes only to those who lahor faithfully for the good of their fellowe.

"Wildwood's Magazine," an illustrated monthly of out-door recreation; $2 per annum. By the Wildwood Publishing Company, 166 La Salle street, Chicago.

We hope eoon to preseat to our readers a full description of the trout hatchery coaducted by Fish-Commissioner Cary of Nevada. Using only the ordinary hydrant water supplied to Carson City, and having his whole plant under a shed in a back yard, that gentlemaa is hatchiag and raising more trout than all of the expensive hatcheries on the Coast together. Coastant attention is necessery, he finds, and a few minutes given to the eggs several times daily enable him to hatch more than ninety per cent. of those which he gets. Most of the trouhle in raising fish seems to attend the care of the eggs up to the time of hatching. Mr. Seth Green eays of that portion of the work:

When I first hegan experimenting in fish culture I fonnd that aome of my eggs died from causes that were at first a great mystery to me, and I found that to make a succese I must hunt out the cause. There was one thing in particular which worried me, and that was that in a certain part of ono of my troughe the eggs seemed to die off and in the other part they remained healthy. I finally made the discovery that those which were dying were all in that part of the hatching trough where the sun'a rays fell directly upoa them, and this I remedied by placing curtains over the windowa. I also observed that if I was not particular ia keeping the eggs free from eediment this would soon cause them to die, and to assist me in this I filtered the water through gravel at first and after some experimenting, found that flannel screene were better, as they could he easily cleaned and I could use two or three of them if neceeeary, according to the condition of the water, yet even with these precautione the sediment will work in, eo that it ie necessary to look them over almoet daily to keep them hright and clean.

The dead eggs can easily he discovered, as they turn a milk white. They will also he seen having white spots in them. These will turn all white after a time, hut ae they do no harm until after they are opaque it ie well for the inexperienced heud to allow them to remain in the troughe until he can see for a certsinty ao as to avoid the possibility of removing a good egg. After the eggs are deed if they are not carefully picked ont very eoon they are enveloped with a fungne growth which spreads disease among all the eggs it touches, and as each egg hecomee diaeased it will in turn communicate the infection and eoon he the means of killing all the eggs within reach. I have examined thie fungus growth under a microscope end fonnd on the fibrea innumerable living organisms of a very minute order. These no donht breed rapidly and aid in the epreed of the infection.

Rate are very destructive, and will kill meny eggs hoth hy eating and walking over them unless they are kept cuvered. It is a good plan to keep a steel trap or two set ahout the hetchery, having a piece of thin dark-colored cloth spread over them and baited with a few dead eggs or meat. Thie will keep rate thinned out aa fast as they meke their eppearance.

Great care ehould alwaye he taken in handling the eggs, and the least possible handling that can he done giving them the proper attention, the hetter. There is no cure for the eggs of fish after they have once heen injnred any more than there is for a broken hird's egg, and the remedy lies in taking all possible paine to prevent their being damaged in any way.

In fly-fishing for either salmon or trout from a boat the overhand cast shonld not he practised, ss it only entails unnecesary labor. The best and least fatiguing method is the "switch" cast. To master the switch ceet snecessfully requiree but little practice hy an ordinarily clever fisherman, and the mode of procedure ie as follows:—

To commence, the fly is cast in the ordinery way as far as is desired, and then trailed along the water until close to the host, when the rod is drawn behind the angler as far as possible, without lifting the fly from the water, and then forcibly threshed downwerds, the line describing a parahola, until the fly touches the water, at the full extent of the cast. This on paper may he difficult of comprehension, hnt any attendaut fisherman will quickly pnt the student into the right way of accomplishing the feet.

TRAP.

Recreation Gun Team.

The Recreetion Gnn Teem held ite third practice shoot on Saturday last, at Loe Angeles, on blue rocks, and considering that this clnh has done hut very little trap shooting for the last three yeers, the scores are remarkahly good:

Cline	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Hazard	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—8
Taylor	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—7
White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Ingalls	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—8
Richardson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Holbrook	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0—7
Benchley	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0—6
Payne	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1—6
Brown	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—7

SECOND MATCH.

Cline	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Hazard	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—8
Taylor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—9
White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Ingalls	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Richardson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Holbrook	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—
Benchley	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Payne	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—8
Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—9

THIRD MATCH.

Cline	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Hazard	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Taylor	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1—9
White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Richardson	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—8
Holbrook	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Benchley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Payne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—9
Brown	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—8
Ingalls	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10

Los Angeles Rod and Gun Club.

The monthly shoot of the Los Angeles Rod and Gun Club took place on last Satnrday afternoon at the Agricaltural Park. Mr. Unger again proved victorious, and won the championship medal, J. W. Winston captured the first-class medal. The contestants were handicapped by a etiff breeze, which iaterfered very much with the Blue Rocke. The live hirds were all good flyers, and quite a number carried several loads of shot out of hounds, where they fell dead. Unger killed every one of hia live birde with hia first harrel, and the reason of his poor score at siagle Blue Rocks was attrihntable to the defective trap from which the hirds were all eprung. The following is the complete score:

At 10 live birds, 5 traps, Hurlinghsm rules.

Bird	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—7
Jordan	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—8
Foster	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1—6
Maxwell	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—7
Winston	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
West	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—7
Walker	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—7
Unger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Slotterbeck	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—8

At 10 single Blue Rocks, 18 yards rise.

Bird	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—8
Jordan	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—4
Maxwell	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—6
Winston	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
West	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—6
Walker	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3
Unger	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—4

At 5 pair Blue Rocks, 15 yards rise.

Bird	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—5
Jordan	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—6
Maxwell	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1—7
Winston	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—5
West	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—3
Walker	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—4
Unger	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—6

Contra Costa haa three gun clubs in active operatiou. A good ahowing.

On the first Sunday in June the Recreation Gun Club and the Los Angelea Gun Clnh are to try conclueione, ten men a side, at twenty Blue Rocks.

The Rod and Gan Club of Loa Angelce has challenged the San Diego Gun Club to another match, which will in all probability come off at San Diego on the 19th of this month.

Alameda County Club.

But sixteen of the forty or fifty members of the club were present at the May meeting on Saturday last, at Birds' Point. A lively breeze favored tailing birds, many of which were good ones. The scores averaged well, although Dr. Slade, Mr. Maynard, Major Kellogg, Mr. Haskell and several others of the most reliable shots did not do as well as usual. Messrs. Maynard, Cadman and Mayhew missed the April shoot and were permitted to shoot a dozen birds each to complete their season's average.

At 12 birds, Hurlingham. For club prizes.

Slade	1 1 2 0 2 1 1 2 0 1 1 0	9
Kellogg	1 1 2 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 0	8
Haskell	1 2 0 1 1 2 2 1 1 0 1 0	9
Adams	1 2 1 2 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 1	11
Norton	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	11
Osborne	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 1	10
Beck	1 1 0 2 1 2 0 0 2 2 2 1	8
T. Knowles	1 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1	8
W. Mayhew	0 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 0 1	9
Meynard	0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 1	5
Cadman	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 0	9
Schroder	1 2 1 2 1 0 2 1 2 2 1 1	11
Boardman	2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1	12
Houghton	1 1 0 0 1 2 1 2 2 1 0 1	8
Bell	0 2 2 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 0	7
Brown	1 0 1 1 2 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	10

At 12 birds, similar conditions. To stand as scores for April.

Mayhew	1 0 1 0 1 2 1 1 0 2 1 0	8
Maynard	1 1 2 2 0 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	11
Cadman	1 1 2 1 0 2 1 0 2 1 1 0	9

Birds' Point.

A few friends, members of various local pigeon clubs, met at Birds' Point on May 13th for practice. The live birds were very good ones, but the shooters were up to the mark and downed about all that were trapped.

At 6 live birds, Hurlingham. $2.50 entrance. Sweepstake. Won on a freeze-out by Mr. Putzman.

Spencer	1 0 0 1 1 1—4	Walker	2 1 0 0 2 1—4
Stackpool	1 0 2 1 1 1—5	Schroeder	2 1 2 2 0 1—5
Putzman	1 1 1 1 1 0—5	Will Golcher	1 2 1 2 0 1—5

At 20 single Blue Rock targets $1.00 entrance. 18 yards rise.

Murdock	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	5
Slade	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	12
Schroeder	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0	12

At 10 single Blue Rock targets, 18 yards rise.

Murdock	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	Smith	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—7
Slade	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—8	Walker	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Schroeder	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—4	Haight	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2
Putzman	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—8		

At 10 single Blue Rock targets, 18 yards rise. Won by Doctor "Slade."

W. Golcher	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1	3
Stackpool	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1	5
Putzman	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1	7
Slade	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
Walker	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0
Haight	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	2
Fox	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	4
Brown	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0
Morrie	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	5
Schroeder	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1	6
Mattott	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	3
Noder	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1
Murdock	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	3

Lincoln Club.

The club grounds at Alameda Point were used by a few members on last Sunday in practicing for the regular club meeting to-morrow.

At 10 single clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, $2.50 entrance. First won on freeze-out by Karney, second by F. Cate.

Karney	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—6	Stanley	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—4
Parks	1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—5	Venker	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
F. Cate	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—5		

At 10 single clay pigeons, similar conditions. First won by Karney, second divided by Stanley and Ford.

Karney	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	Stanley	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—8
Parks	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—6	Venker	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0—7
Cate	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—5	Ford	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8

At 5 pairs clay pigeons, 15 yards rise, $2.50 entrance. Sweepstake won by Ford.

Karney	10 10 00 00 11—4	Stanley	10 10 10 01 01—5
Perks	00 10 11 10 00—4	Venker	10 10 10 10 10—5
Cate	10 10 00 11 11—5	Ford	10 11 10 01 11—7

At 10 single clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, $2.50 entrance. Sweepstake won by Ford.

Parks	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—4	Venker	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—5
Cate	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—5	Ford	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
Stanley	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0—4		

The Lincoln Gun Club meets to-morrow, Sunday, at Alameda Point.

The Traver Gun Club is all alive, and meets weekly for practice at Blue Rock targets. Several of its members, notably Messrs. H. T. Hopper and T. H. Watson do as good shooting at the targets as is done anywhere in the State.

The Martinez Gun Club is to give an open shoot on July 4th, and desires to purchase pigeons. The secretary would do well to communicate with Mr. P. Murphy, whose advertisement appears in another column.

We are in receipt of several queries about the size of shot best adapted to blue rock target and clay pigeon shooting, and invite the members of the Blue Rock and Lincoln Gun Club to answer through this column. We have seen all sizes from 10's to 6's used with good results.

Mr. M. H. Strout, to whose energy and pleasant pen the full sporting notes of our exchange, the *Humboldt Mail* are due, dropped into a chair in this office on Thursday last. He reports fish and game prospects good in Humboldt, and states that the sportsman's club recently formed there is likely to grow into a powerful organization. It has the sympathy of the land-owners about Eureka, and will be given the control of the shooting and fishing on many of the larger ranches.

The Cosmopolitan Club reunion at San Bruno on Sunday, May 20th, is the topic of greatest interest to local shots. A very large number of well-known trap shots have signified an intention to be present, and the fun will be great. The 8:30 A. M. train from Fourth and Townsend streets, should be taken. The main match will probably occupy most of the day, but if not, there will be open pool shooting. Indications are that the teams will be of not less than thirty-five men each.

A note from Mr. L. C. Smith, the famous gun maker of Syracuse, N. Y., says: "Mr. McMurchy is working his way eastward slowly, and we expect him in sometime in the latter part of May. He did a very fine business on the Pacific Coast, fully equal to expectation. It is very evident that he has friends there who have proved loyal to him by way of opening a way for our gun." Mr. Smith is as modest as his travelling representative. The best friend either can have is the excellent gun which both handle. We have yet to hear unfavorable criticism upon either the soundness or shooting qualities of the Smith gun which is coming into general use.

The Weight of English Game.

The following are about the average maximum and minimum weights of game in England; of course it often happens that extraordinarily large specimens are killed, but the accompanying list is as nearly correct as possible:

English partridge	10 ozs.	to 14 ozs.
French partridge	15 ozs.	to 1¼ lbs.
Common pheasant (cock)	2½ lbs.	to 3½ lbs.
Common pheasant (hen)	2½ lbs.	to 3 lbs.
Red grouse	1¼ lbs.	to 1¾ lbs.
Black grouse	3¼ lbs.	to 3½ lbs.
Ptarmigan	1¼ lbs.	to 1½ lbs.
Capercailzie	11 lbs.	to 14 lbs.
Woodcock	12 ozs.	to 14 ozs.
Great snipe	7 ozs.	to 9 ozs.
Common snipe	4 ozs.	to 5 ozs.
Jack snipe	2 ozs.	to 2¼ ozs.
Hare	7 lbs.	to 9½ lbs.
Rabbit	3 lbs.	to 4 lbs.
Gray-leg goose	8½ lbs.	to 9½ lbs.
Brent goose	7¼ lbs.	to 8½ lbs.
Mallard	2 lbs.	to 2½ lbs.
Scoter duck	2 lbs.	to 2½ lbs.
Pochard	1¾ lbs.	to 2 lbs.
Widgeon	1¼ lbs.	to 1½ lbs.
Shoveler duck	1 lb.	to 1¼ lbs.
Teal	12 ozs.	to 1 lb.
Moor hens	12 ozs.	to 1 lb.
Golden plover	7 ozs.	to 9 ozs.
Lapwings	7 ozs.	to 9 ozs.
Corncrake	7 ozs.	to 9 ozs.
Water rail	6 ozs.	to 10 ozs.
Curlew	1½ lbs.	to 2 lbs.
Common coot	1½ lbs.	to 1¾ lbs.
Wood pigeon	1¼ lbs.	to 1½ lbs.

ATHLETICS.

Individualism of Physical Culture.

Developing the individual instead of the group or mass is the vital point at which the system brought to perfection by Doctor Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard College, diverges from that in common use prior to 1875. The old way was to turn the students loose in the gymnasium to make such use of the apparatus as they might, with perhaps some class drill with dumb-bells or clubs added under an instructor. The result was occasionally good, but frequently bad—overstraining on heavy apparatus when lighter work was needed, the development of muscles already too prominent, and the indulgence in violent exercise by a man unsound in heart or lungs, being regular occurrences under the old system. The following extract from an address delivered by Dr. Sargent before the American Public Health Association at Detroit, November 14, 1883, gives a clear idea of his methods: "No physical exercises are better adapted to school purposes than those of the modern gymnasium. The grand aim of this institution is to give a boy a harmonious development, and all its apparatus is arranged with this end in view. There need be no fear of over-exertion, as the apparatus can be adjusted to the strength of the strong and the weakness of the weak. But the gymnasium does not stop here. It affords an admirable opportunity for exercise to all classes, at all times and at all seasons. Though it affords the best means of physical training from the educational standpoint, it is not complete in itself and should be supplemented by other exercises. The monotony of its mechanical movements should often be relieved by recreative sports and games. It should be the duty of the medical supervisor to acquaint himself with the nature and character of all games. He should also know their specific value as a means of developing the different parts of the body, and should be able to judge of their physiological effects upon different constitutions. He should be thoroughly posted on dietetics, bathing, sleep, clothing and other health topics, and should be able to give discriminating advice as to the use of these important agents. Armed with this knowledge, and the data obtained from physical examinations, a course of training can be prescribed which will not only tend to make the weak strong, and the strong well, but a course which will actually attack the incipient forms of disease and fortify the system against the evil tendencies of our civilization. This system was introduced into Harvard College four years ago upon the completion of the Hemenway Gymnasium. Up to that time the old gymnasium was used almost exclusively by the members of the various athletic organizations. At the present time the new gymnasium is used by more than eighty per cent. of all the members of the college. The attendance is voluntary, and no inducements are held out by the authorities, except the physical examinations and the benefit of personal supervision and advice."

A detailed explanation of Dr. Sargent's system would occupy much space, and would be foreign to our present purpose. The remarkable results of its adoption at Harvard can, however, be illustrated by a single group of facts. The measurements of each student are compiled into a resulting "total strength," which, in the case of the man showing the best development among the students of 1880, was indicated by 675.2. This man was F. D. Jordan. The average total strength of the ten best men in that year was 665.2 In 1881, C. H. W. Foster, the highest on the list, gave a total strength of 801.9, the average for the first ten being 676.9 In 1882, C. P. Curtis showed a total strength of 1085.6, while the average for the first ten was 854.8. In 1883, the figures for C. P. Curtis were the same, 1085.6, the average being, however, increased to 893.4. In 1884, the total strength of S. L. Foster was 1272.8, and the average for the first ten, 1018.

Since 1884 complete tables have not been compiled, but enough is known to show that while the total strength of the best-developed student is not higher than the remarkable figure of 1884, there are among the students now in college no less than two hundred whose total strength *is higher than the best man in* 1880, while the average in the whole university shows a great advance in development over that of 1880. This fact illustrates better than anything else that can be said the thoroughly satisfactory practical results of the system of adjusting exercise to individual needs.

Hemenway Gymnasium.

In connection with the building scheme now under discussion by the Olympic Club of San Francisco, any suggestions that can be derived from similar constructions will be useful, and particularly those which come from Harvard College, and its able Professor of Physical Culture, Dr. D. A. Sargent:

The following description, compiled from authentic sources, may serve to explain the plan of the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard. The building, which is on the Holmes field, faces on Kirkland street, and is built of brick, with sandstone trimmings, in the colonial style of architecture. The roof is covered with red slate, and is surmounted by a cupola, the top of which is 98 feet from the ground. The building is 125 feet long by 113 feet wide. Over the main window, fronting on Kirkland street the coat-of-arms of the college is carved in freestone. The main entrance is by way of an elaborate porch. There is an outer and an inner vestibule. From the latter is a flight of stairs made of North-river bluestone, with iron balusters. On the right is an office, 12 feet by 15, finished with enamelled bricks. opening from this is the dressing-room, 103 feet by 15, containing several hundred lockers, through which steam-pipes pass for drying the clothing. On the same, or east side of the building, there are two bath and toilet rooms, and between them is a room arranged for vapor and needle baths, with appliances for giving a lateral. vertical and descending shower. Three doors open from the west side of the dressing-room into the main hall, over which extends an iron framework arranged with sliding eye-bolts and beams, so that the swing apparatus can be suspended from any point. On the left-hand side of the hall is an apartment for developing apparatus and a semi-circular room intended for an armory. The main hall is very elegant, the walls being of red and yellow bricks, and the woodwork of hard pine. It is 113 by 85 feet, with an open roof, having hard pine, open-timbered trusses resting on large brackets.

On the second floor there is a room, 25 by 30 feet, for the exhibition of trophies and for committee meetings; and a rowing room, 70 by 20 feet, shut in from the rest of the building by a high wooden screen, and containing sixteen rowing-machines. At the level of the second floor a gallery, 5 feet wide, that runs around the main hall, is used as a running-track. On this floor, above the north bath-room, are the director's office, 25 by 30 feet, and two examining rooms, each 10 by 15 feet. In the basement at the north end is a room reserved for base-ball, lacrosse and tennis practice, and inclosed by a heavy wire netting. In the basement are also the fencing-room, the sparring-room, the store-room, the boiler-room, many hundreds of lockers, and 8 bowling alleys. The whole building is heated by steam, and is ventilated by means of fly windows and a cupola. The number of lockers used in successive years is as follows: 1880, 474; 1881, 579; 1882, 585; 1883, 803; 1884, 831; 1885, 895; 1886, 931.

Athletics at Harvard.

The committee appointed by the overseers of Harvard College to consider athletics in the University has presented its report to the effect that intercollegiate contests have had more to do with moral influences upon college students than anything else. The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Voted. That the faculty be requested to prohibit any undergraduate from taking part in any athletic contest with the students of any other college, or with any organization not belonging to the university during the college year."

It also suggested that the athletic committee be increased from five to seven, and, after prohibiting sports, suggested that the grounds of the college be enlarged for better accommodations.

Dr. H. P. Wallcott, of the committee, dissented, and after reviewing the need of intercollegiate sports, said that under these circumstances he is very reluctant to recommend any measure which would be held by that committee to be opposed to the best interest of athletic exercise. For this reason, as well as from his own convictions, he did not join in recommending the abolition of all the intercollegiate contests, but does advise that they be regulated in the following manner:

1. That the former intercollegiate contests be limited to Yale and that the university teams be alone permitted to take part in them.
2. That these contests take place only at New Haven, Cambridge, or such other New England city or town as the athletic committee may from time to time designate.

This report created the greatest excitement among the students, and they were thoroughly angry over the matter, and threatened to oppose by every means in their power the adoption of the resolution. In Boston the report was generally received with derision. In New York the news created excitement among all classes of athletes. Many college men—graduates of Yale, Harvard, Columbia and other seats of learning—who were interviewed on the subject united in maintaining that the proposed innovation, if carried out, will be a serious blow to college athletics, and bound to make Harvard University a less desirable alma mater for young athletes than she has been heretofore.

A canvass of the various colleges showed considerable diversity of opinion among those in authority on the question. The majority of the Yale faculty rather favored intercollegiate games, the faculty of Union College thought Harvard is taking the wrong course. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, favors full freedom in regard to the games, coupled with some measure to prevent abuses; Cornell advocates reasonable restriction, Syracuse University did not favor outside contests, Dr. White of the University of Pennsylvania, considered the Harvard views too conservative; President Seelye, of Amherst, can see no disadvantage in the intercollegiate contests; the professors of Boston University think that college athletics have come to stay; Dr. Robinson, of Brown University, considers some restriction necessary; President Van Vleck, of Wesleyan University, favors guidance and regulation rather than prohibition; President Knox, of Lafayette, says there is good in college athletics, and intercollegiate contests are necessary to secure this good; Dr. R. A. Lamberton, President of Lehigh University, said that Lehigh is not likely to change its opinion, which has been decidedly in favor of intercollegiate athletic contests; Trinity College wants moderation not prohibition; Dartmouth insists upon prohibition unless moderation is enforced; President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, thinks Harvard's action unwise; Williams College had no reason to complain of sporting contests.

The adjourned meeting of the Harvard College overseers was held May 2d in which they agreed upon a compromise. There was a full attendance of overseers and they consumed four hours over the pros and cons of the subject. Opinions, many and various, were expressed, and numerous propositions and substitutes were made before the following result was arrived at by the board by a vote of 12 to 6:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this board an undue prominence is now given to athletic contests in the college, and the excesses and abuses of the same and mainly incidental to intercollegiate contests should be checked and guarded against for the future;

Therefore, it is voted that, in the opinion of this board, intercollegiate contests should take place only in Cambridge, New Haven, or such other New England city or town as the committee on athletics may from time to time designate, and that university teams alone should be permitted to take part in intercollegiate contests, and that students should be prohibited from taking part in contests with organizations not belonging to the university, except on Saturdays and holidays.

The friends of continuing sports at Harvard had won a substantial victory, though it was not so much as many hoped to gain.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, *or beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. **Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.**

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating our journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 19, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (Imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Abbotsford Jr., R. D. Ledgett, 420 Pacific St., S. F.
Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Little Black Jug, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Manbrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Richmond, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton:
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

Double Control.

When the announcement was made that Mr. T. W. Hinchman had purchased Mr. Leven's lease of the Oakland Trotting Park, there was quite a commotion among those who are deeply interested in track affairs. The conclusion was reached that the proprietorship of the Bay District and Oakland tracks being consolidated into the hands of one man, it meant coercion all through. One daily paper went so far as to say that Mr. Hinchman had avowed his intention to "cinch" the Blood Horse Association. This Mr. Hinchman emphatically denounces as having no foundation, and in a long conversation a few days ago, assured us that he had not the slightest intention of that kind. We did not believe that he would "press the blood" from any association which had dealings with him before securing his denial, as that could only result in financial failure, not to mention other consequences following a restrictive policy.

There are good reasons for predicting that benefits will result from the management of both tracks being under the same control. While it might be made a "grasping monopoly," such action would be manifestly against the interests of the proprietor. There is a just mean between proprietor and patrons, and with the balancing beam equipoised, no one can find fault. There is a large expense attending keeping tracks in order. In California it is imperative that a far greater expenditure be occurred than is necessary on the other side of the Mountains. During the greater portion of the year there are daily requirements for the water-wagon, and then comes harrow, scraper and smoother. One man, occasionally two, and three or four horses must be employed, and with little time for other work than keeping the course in order. The litter has to be removed from the grounds, and thus to keep track and stables in proper shape, a large expense is unavoidable. There must be a counterbalance. It cannot be expected that the use of track and stables will be given without return. That may come from the profit in boarding trainers and those who take care of the horses, but it is evident if that be guaged on what people charge who are not encumbered with an expense which the track proprietor must incur, the return will be small. In place of charging an increased price for boarding trainers and their men, a fixed sum can be imposed for hire of stalls and use of tracks. This would seem to be the most equable plan, and with a fair valuation, could not be called harassing.

We do not apprehend any serious differences of opinion between Mr. Hinchman and the trainers who are stationed at either of the tracks. It is palpably to the interest of the lessee to give the best terms he can, and it is also to the interest of trainers that the track business should be remunerative in order that it should be kept in good condition.

That harmonious management will bring about better results than when there is even a slight jar, is so evident as not to require argument. No matter how much in accord two men may be, when it comes to handling rival race-courses there are sure to be hitches. While it could easily be managed that one should absorb the whole business, or, in fact, one be shut up so as to throw everything into the gates of that which was kept open, that kind of management would soon find where it attempted to coerce those having horses, and associations like the P. C. B. H. A. and the Golden Gate Fair, it would be a brief interval until the evil corrected itself. That there is not the slightest intention on the part of Mr. Hinchman to do either we feel fully assured, and shall look for the new departure to be beneficial all around.

"Percentage in Bookmaking."

It appears to be somewhat difficult to convince quite a number of people that there is any percentage in the books, and the argument used is that so much money is betted outright without discount. To make it as plain as possible we will take a match where only two horses are engaged. Now, if there was no percentage, it would be "even money" against either. But should the buyer refuse to lay other rates than 1 to 2, it is manifest that if he got the same amount against each he would have 100 per cent. the advantage, and whichever won be that much "ahead." He would lose one and win two, doubling his own money. There would be little book-betting however, if matches were the only races, and as a rule large fields are what brings in the profit to the pencillers.

True bookmaking reduces the venture as nearly as possible to a mathematical science the percentage, hidden though it may be, being the pull in favor of the bank. There is gambling bookmaking, and that is what usually breaks the knights of the pencil. With capital enough to meet what may be called unavoidable losses, these being due to the impossibility of "getting around," there is little danger of an absolute collapse. While the business of bookmakers is to lay against any named horse winning, should their transactions be restricted to one animal, it would be pure gambling, and the risk would not have a counterbalance. The legitimate risk is the failure to find backers for a fair proportion of the horses. Good judgement overcomes this in a measure, by fixing the rates so that there is a chance for profit with a few supporters.

But there is a point which shows more conclusively than theoretical figures, the percentage which the bookmakers charge. The ability to pay high rents, employ an army of clerks, telegraph bills amounting to a great deal of money, and, we hear it from good authority, that subsidies to those who guarantee *protection*, are large enough to make a total which would surprise those who think there is no interest on their investments. Luck is not the magician which transforms heavy expenditures into clear gains. Were that the ruling power the "pull" in the other direction would be so strong that there would be no necessity for legal enactment to restrain. Dame Fortune is too chary of her favors to dispense them with a lavishness which will sustain unbounded extravagance, and though luck is an element which prevails in nearly every phase of human existence, it cannot be depended upon to overcome odds in the long run.

Crockford claimed that when gambling was heavy, the odds of one-quarter per cent. in favor of the bank was sufficient to ensure success and provide sumptuous entertainments; when it runs from ten to twenty per cent. it is not surprising that high rents, services, telegrams, etc., can be met, and yet leave a handsome margin.

Death of the Dam of Arrow.

The appended letter conveys information which we were truly sorry to receive. That she was worthy of the name of a great brood-mare few will dispute, even if Arrow were the sole representative, but from what we learn there are several others of her progeny which will gain distinction. It is something of a compensation that she has left so many to represent her, and Mr. Johnston is to be congratulated on that one bright feature. That her daughters will also wear the title of great brood-mares we have not the least doubt, and succeeding generations sustain the reputation of the family. For all that the loss of a favorite will be long remembered and grieved over, no matter what successors may do.

LOS ANGELES, May 11, 1888.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—It is with regret that I report the death of my mare Crichton's First, dam of Pinal, Elwood, Arrow, etc. Crichton's First was foaled March 29, 1875, and died April 28, 1888, consequently was comparatively a young mare (13 years old), and ought to have produced six or seven more Arrows, but at foaling time she had pinkeys very badly, and after giving birth to a dead colt she died. That she was one of the great brood-mares no one will doubt in time.

Yours out of luck, H. M. JOHNSTON.

Race Tracks.

A few weeks ago we were asked to publish instructions for laying out a race course of one mile in circuit. Simple though it may appear, and simple it is, so far as figures go, it is frequently quite a difficult job to get one of "regulation" shape on the land available. Regulation means parallel stretches of 1,320 feet each, connected with semicircles at each end of 1,320 feet. To effect this "lay off" the parallel lines 836 feet 4 inches apart. You will then have a perallelogram 1,320x836 4 inches, and midway of the ends drive a stake; attach a wire 418 feet 2 inches to this and describe the semicircle, going through the same operation at each end. This will give the inner line of the course, the mile measurement being three feet further. Care must be taken in getting the lines exactly parallel and the connecting line at right angles, great exactness being observed in the measurements. But if the nature of the ground is such as to preclude a track of that shape, or make the construction a good deal more expensive, we should not hesitate to adopt a different plan. In that case no formula can be given until the shape is decided upon. The Buffalo track is nearly square with the corners rounded, or rather quarter-circles take the place of the half. One turn may be larger than its fellow, and reverse curves be used to get out of the way of serious obstacles. A divergence from the regulative shape is not so much of a bug-a-boo as many imagine, and we think that a still faster track can be obtained by lengthening the stretches. While a short turn is more troublesome to a long-strider than a horse which has quicker action, the greater length of stretches making amends for the loss.

Petaluma Colt Stakes

The array of youngsters which have answered the call of the Sonoma and Marin Association, is a good showing for sport. The juvenile division are strong in numbers, and from what we hear there are heaps of promises as well. The breeding, too, is of a kind that indicates excellence, and among all the names it is difficult to find one which cannot point to a lineage of high degree. Many are royally bred, and, in fact, after going over the list it must be conceded that it would be hazardous to make a selection as to the one which is best entitled to wear the purple. Petaluma has been fortunate in two ways. An able directory which took the colt business in hand, and the appreciation of owners which led to so hearty a response. By the way, we see that the Kentucky filly is engaged, so that the change from State to all gained one point.

Quite Candid.

The *Breeders' Gazette* says: "we are well aware there has been a great amount of talk, and a terrific hurrah raised because the the second dam of Maud S, was by a Thoroughbred, and over this isolated fact, etc."

Why not say that the second dam was thoroughbred and that the second dam of Jay-Eye-See was also thoroughbred, in place of isolating the queen, perhaps it was thought sufficient avowal to print thoroughbred with a big T.

Daisy S. 2:16 1-4.

Doubtless those who saw the handsome daughter of Tilton Almont credited with 2:16¼ were somewhat astonished, and a majority of them would understand that it was a mistake, 2:26¼ was what it should have been, and there were other errors which corrected themselves. We trust that Daisy will make the mark before the season closes and then we can claim it for a brilliant prophesy.

The Blue Ribbon Meeting.

As will be learned from the entry list, published in this number, the meeting at Detroit has elicited a grand list of entries. How could it be otherwise? Liberal purses alone would not have secured so many. There were other conditions which added to the attraction and altogether the magnet was too powerful to be resisted. Big purses, and yet with entrance fees regulated so as not to be onerous, and a positive assurance that the management will be such that no reasonable man can find fault. There was a concatenation of favorable circumstances which is seldom seen.

It will be noticed that there are three California-bred horses engaged, Valensin in the 2:20 class and Shamrock in the 2:24 trotting, and Arrow in the free-for-all pacing. We hope to chronicle three victories to their credit. As Palo Alto resolved not to make an eastern campaign this year, and Hickok also came to the conclusion to summer on the Pacific Slope, we did not expect other entries than those which have been made. It may be that when Detroit rings up the curtain for the second of the grand meetings there will be California entries in each of the classes. That this will "pan out rich" indeed, is our fervent wish.

Try Again.

The *Breeders' Gazette* credits two 2:30 trotters to thoroughbred dams, but says that out of the half dozen of Electioneer's get which have beaten 2:20 not one is out of a thoroughbred mare. Nevertheless two which had a thoroughbred grandam have gone a good way inside of that figure, Ansel exactly in the notch, Palo Alto only a quarter of a second behind, and Gertrude Russell not far off. There must be a dictionary in the *Gazette* office which gives a different definition of isolated than elsewhere prevails.

Colonel Sanders should look to it that the readers of his paper are not so continually humbugged. It cannot be kept dark much longer that thoroughbred blood has some potency in a fast-trotting mixture, and the *Gazette* must have some readers who are posted in what has been effected in the last ten years.

Stallion Colt Stakes.

The second of June is not far off, and on that date the stakes for two and three-year-old stallions will close. These are the stakes which were gotten up as companion pieces to the National Stallion Stake, and which are to be trotted on the 19th of October. That there will be a large number of nominations is certain, provided owners do not overlook the date of closing.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

Lady Del Sur.—There have been so many inquiries in regard to Lady Del Sur and her foal since the advertisement appeared, that to save further letter writing the answers are given in this column.

She is about 15 hands and of very large girth around the heart, more than six feet. She has taken back to her grandam in appearance, showing so many characteristics of the thoroughbred that she would readily pass for one. Her color is chestnut with a white mark in forehead, foaled 1881, bred by L. J. Rose, Sunny Slope, Los Angelea County, Cal.

By Del Sur—First dam Cecelia Clark by Clark Chief; second dam by Captain Beard; third dam by imp. Envoy; fourth dam by imp. Tranby; fifth dam Lucilla by Trumpator; sixth dam Lucy by Orphan H.

Her foal is of good size and of high form throughout. When "shed" will be a very handsome shade of brown, both hind feet white and a diamond shaped star in forehead. He shows a great deal of quality and is admired by all who see him.

Her yearling filly, also by Antevolo, is rather above the medium size and of fine shape. Lady Del Sur was bred to Antevolo May 15th.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—I see you make inquiry about a horse called Mountain Boy. The only horse I knew of by that name was bred by James McDonough, in this State. His address is Willow Springs, Jackson County. The colt was a blood bay and was sold to Livy Swan, of Yreka, in 1868. He was got by Vermont, out of old Kate, dam of Ben Flagler, 2:27. That fall he was worked by the late Britton Irwin, a brother of the Governor's, who trotted him against a stallion called Index, owned by R. B. Handy; Index won, the best time being 2:52. That winter I drove him nearly every day to a 400 lb. wagon, and he handled it as though it was a 45-lb. sulky. The following spring Mr. Swan took him to San Francisco and sold him to John Livingston, who kept him a few months and then sold him to Calvin W. Kellogg. The following year (1875), I met Mr. Kellogg, and he offered me $3,000 to get him a satisfactory mate for Mountain Boy. I came back to Southern Oregon and spent three months in the search. In 1876 the big horse died, the finest road-horse San Francisco ever saw, and so far as pulling weight goes, the best horse ever foaled west of the Rockies. I never expect to look upon his like again. Thos. B. Merry.

Portland, May 8th, 1888.

The Mountain Boy which Mr. Merry describes is not the horse our correspondent desires information about. The points furnished are: "He was sold by a man named Slater at Ukiah, and that he stood there twenty or twenty-one years ago; also that Mr. G. W. Palato, now of Los Angelea, was said either to have bred him or know about his breeding. I will add that he was called a 'Boston,' but whether that meant that he was sired by Wright or Williams' Boston Jr., alias Independence, I do not know."

Probably some of our readers can supply the desired information, and we will be under obligations for them to do so.

Dr. Hicks has kindly sent the pedigree of Patrician as follows:

Patrician, s c stripe in face, foaled April 1st, 1884, sired by Sterling, son of Egmont by Belmont by Abdallah by Hambletonian, dam Lillian by Romulus, by Hambletonian, g d Mshaska Belle (by Flaxtail), dam of Fawn, record 2:30½, and of Chico, trial 2:28½, also of Count Valensin's famous blood mare Flirt. Sterling's dam, Mary (by Flaxtail), is dam of Apex, four-year-old record 2:26. Egmont's dam Minerva (dam of Nugget 2:26¾, and Meander 2:26½), by Pilot Jr., g d by Mambrino Chief, g g d by Downing's Bay Messenger. Romulus' dam Maggie Jones by Seely's American Star g d, by Mambrino Chief. Patrician was bred by Mr. W. Hicks, presented to Lonis Hicks, and sold by him to Abrams, of Bigge, Butte, Co., Cal.

We are informed that Oregan Belle was formerly owned by Mr. Gonzales, the owner of Junior. Perhaps Mr. Gonzales or Lee Shaner can give her pedigree.

B. C. Platt, Reno, Nevada.

Please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper: 1. What is the breeding of Toscora Hayward? 2. What is his record and where did he make it? 3. Who is his present owner? 4. What is his age? 5. Who bred him? 6. At what place did he stand? I would like to make the same inquiries about Jack Nelson that stood in Sierra Valley, Cal., some ten years since.

Answer—1. By Billy Hayward, his dam by Young Pescora. 2. 2:23½ at Sacramento, Cal., September 10, 1883. 3. We do not know. 4. Fourteen years. 5. H. A. Mayhew. 6. In the vicinity of Oakland when owned by Mr. Newland, who went to Humboldt County. We presume you mean John Nelson. He was foaled in 1851, brought to California and advertised in the *California Spirit of the Times* in 1860, as "by imp. Trustee, out of the Redmond mare (who trotted in 2:35) by Abdallah." He was the sire of several with records inside of 2:30, and of the dams of Albert W., 2:20, Valensin 2:23, when three years old, and Blanche 2:25½.

A Subscriber, Oakland.

I have leased a trotting horse from a person who does not live in the district where I reside. According to the Association rules am I not entitled to trot him in our district races?

Answer—It will depend on the wording of the conditions; if, as usually given, you could not trot him in district races.

Names Claimed.

By Gerber & Bros., Sacramento.

Florin, for bay colt with white star, foaled February 7, 1888, by Fallis, dam Fleet by Prompter.

The Susanville Fair.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the eleventh Agricultural District, comprising the counties of Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc, it was decided to hold the fair next fall at Susanville, that town having subscribed the largest sum, $6,050, towards making the affair a grand success. The date was fixed for Monday, 24th September, with the four following days, and arrangements will include a full and varied speed programme, a base ball purse for district clubs, and a ladies' equestrian tournament. The old officers were re-elected as follows: President, J. W. Thompson, of Quincy; Vice-President, J. D. Byers, of Janesville; Secretary, R. L. Davis, of Susanville; Assistant Secretary, J. R. Murray, of Greenville; Treasurer, D. C. Hyer, of Susanville.

Bay District Races.

There was but a very small attendance at the Bay District track on Saturday last, and but little interest was taken in the two events on the programme.

Bay District Track, May 11, 1888.—Purse $100; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

Stewart's br g Dick Brown	Buster	1	2	1	3	1
Downer's b g Colonel Hawkins	Downer	2	1	2	1	2
McCord's b g Tramp	Hickok-Green	3	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:29¼—2:35—2:34—3:35½—2:34½.

Same day.—Purse $100; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

McCord's b m Minnie Lee	Havey	1	1	2	1
Clawson's b g Big Jim	Bayliss	2	2	1	2
Green's b g Billy B	Green	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:48—2:34—2:34½—2:34.

Combination Sale of Trotters.

Messrs. Killip & Co. will hold a combination sale of high-bred trotting colts, fillies and brood-mares at the Bay District track on Wednesday, June 20th, 1888. The youngsters will be exceedingly choice, comprising Antevolos, Wilkes, Promptors, Sterlings, etc. The brood-mares are of approved blood and have been bred this season to stallions of fashionable strains. We are informed that a few more head of stock of approved breeding will be taken if pedigrees are submitted at once.

Governor Bowie, the veteran turfman of Maryland, was recently asked his opinion anent the present misunderstanding between the bookmakers and the racing associations. His reply was to this effect: "I think we should have all systems—mutuels, auctions and books—and then let the public take its choice. I think that is the fairest way to settle the matter. If the bookmakers are not honest the jockey clubs can make them so. Let one be caught doing anything wrong here and he will go by the board in very short order." This appears to be as sensible as the reply of the owner of a peep show at a race track. The scene represented the battle of Waterloo, and a little girl asked which was Wellington and which was Bonaparte. The answer was "You pays your money, my dear, and takes your choice." Perhaps in the shape of betting on races it is best to take Punch's "Advice to Young People About to Marry," and that was, don't.

Prince Wilkes, that made a record of 2:16 last season, and that in the fall was about the best horse on the trotting turf, is being jogged daily by Crit Davis, who reports him in the best of condition. The style in which Prince Wilkes did up Belle Hamlin, 2:13½, at Lexington last fall, showed him to be about as good as they make them, and had he not been out of form earlier in the season it is no sure thing that Patron would have captured the $10,000 stake at Hartford, which fell to him so easily.

WHIP AND REIN.

Sydney is evidently well thought of, as we learn from the Pleasanton Farm that his book is full for the season.

Leonatus, the eight-year-old son of Longfellow, dam Semper Felix by imported Phaeton, was recently sold at auction for $5,300, to Messrs Clay & Woodford Brothers, of Paris, Ky.

From the East a dispatch states that there is no truth in the report that the horses there, comprising the Haggin stable, have gone amiss. Mr. Haggin states that they will be all right for the Sheepshead meeting.

Peter Brandon, who has charge of Sobrante, who was so badly cut down at the Blood Horse meeting, reported that the horse is doing well, and will soon be able to make use of his disabled foot. Sobrante, from his breeding, ought to make a name for himself at the stud.

Dictator, the brother of Dexter, sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, is still in good health at Ashland, the breeding farm of Major H. C. McDowell, in Kentucky. He is twenty-five years old and his fee is $500. Two of the sisters of Dexter, Alma and Lady Dexter, are owned at Stony Ford, where their descendants are highly prized.

Great was the dismay among the local backers of Grover Cleveland at the wretched display made by that horse in the Brooklyn Handicap. But hope reigns eternal in the human race as in the running race, so his admirers hope that Grover will recoup them for their losses when he is brought up to the post for the Suburban, but some of our keen bettors maintain that he is out-classed in that company.

The proposed triangular match between Prince Wilkes, Harry Wilkes and Belle Hamlin at Rochester on July 4th is off, as Mr. Hamlin writes: "Once for all I would not trot a best three in five race with Harry Wilkes on Fleetwood track if I knew I could win it, and they would make me a present of Harry Wilkes at the finish. I am not yet, I think, ready to trot two of the Wilkes family on the alternate plan with Belle Hamlin, allowing one to trot one heat while the other lays up. I am anxious to get at them, but want one at a time."

Some surprise was manifested among our turfmen at the news that Mr. Hinchman had purchased from Mr. Leveus the lease of the Oakland trotting track, and the question arose, as with the title of Bulwer's best romance, "What will he do with it?" It was becoming more and more difficult to attract our amateurs to the local tracks, even with good programmes, as they appear to prefer the pool-rooms where the chief races are described as actually run. Whatever are Mr. Hinchman's intentions in regard to his recent acquisition, he will receive the best wishes for his success from his many friends on this coast.

During the San Jose fair last fall Chapman won second money in a pacing race, and the money was attached before it was paid over to Lee Shaner. Mr. Green then appeared and made a protest against the money being paid to Shaner or anyone else, claiming that he owned the horse. An indemnity bond was then required by the executive officers of the association, and when delivered, the money was paid over to the constable. Mr. Green has stated that he will sue the society for the full amount. The case will be one of interest to owners and trainers, and especially so to creditors.

Trotting stock still continues to bring high prices. At the Fasig annual sale on Wednesday there were forty-eight horses sold for $32,775. Those selling for over $2,000 were Kittie Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Clifton Pilot, to J. H. Shults, Brooklyn, $2,000; Miss Wilkes dam by Clifton Pilot, to Frank Rockafeller, Cleveland, O, $2,050; Miss Leontine, by Robert McGregor, dam Leontine, 2:23¾, to J. H. Shults, Brooklyn, $2,500; Susie D. by Aloyone, dam lady Carr, to J. H. Shults, Brooklyn, $4,100.

It is stated that the San Jose track is now in first-class condition. After a good layer of tan-bark it was cultivated, harrowed and wetted several times, and the trainers there are highly pleased with the result. *The Mercury* states that there is a large number of fine horses at the track at present. Mr. Bair, the trainer of Maud S., has about fifteen in training. Among them are Jesse Carr's fast trotter Merchant, and Roberts' pacer Belmont Boy. Billy Donathan has a stable of six fine horses. M. McManus has a stable of six belonging to H. W. Seale, of Mayfield. W. Voiget has Eros and several colts in training. James Boyd has in training the two Kentucky colts which he imported this spring.

When the race between Patron and Jay-Eye-See, that was arranged to take place over the Washington Park track in Chicago last fall, fell through on account of bad weather, there was a great deal of disappointment felt because Jay-Eye-See had been doing excellently well, and there were good grounds for the belief that he would go a mile close to 2:10. He has wintered well, however, and the reports from Racine are that he is jogging as soundly as ever, and gives every indication of standing the preparations for a campaign. We hope that this statement will be confirmed, as Jay-Eye-See in good form, is one of the greatest attractions on the turf. When Mr. Chase, on his visit here, promised to bring him along next winter, where his presence in a great race would be an immense attraction.

It would greatly facilitate the making out of pedigrees and the history of their performances if owners would be more careful in the nominature of their produce. Thus one of the entries in the Coney Island Futurity for 1890, which seems to give some turf writers a deal of trouble, is the prospective foal of a mare called Wanda, owned by J. B. Haggin. By a clerical mistake she appears in the printed list as by imported Mortemer. The Wanda owned by Mr. Haggin is by Norfolk. Milton Young owns the mare Wanda, by Mortemer, and she is entered in his list of nominations as bred to Duke of Montrose. There is a third Wanda, by Billet, nominated for the stakes. She is owned by Col. L. P. Tarlton of the Fleetwood stud, and was bred to Blue Eyes. Mr. Haggin's Wanda was bred to his imported Australian stallion Sir Modred.

It is stated that on Decoration Day at the Brooklyn track, Hanover will try to eclipse Ten Broeck's time 1:39½, for one mile, made on May 24th, 1877, at Louisville, Kentucky against time, he being at that time five years old and carrying 110 pounds. This will be a great drawing card for the association, if the affair comes off, especially so if the track is in good order and the weather is fine, and there will be an immense amount of speculation on the result. By the way, it is generally understood that Hanover will come to the Rancho del Paso, when his racing career is [illegible]. The great son of Hindoo—Bourbon Belle as a sire, will [illegible] of unestimable benefit to that great breeding [illegible]ment.

Racing at the Antipodes.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman.—I ssnd yon up by this mail some rscing news which may be of interest. Ths Australian papers also forwsrdsd will givs you details of the Antnmn rscs meeting jnst held under ths management of our premier New South Wales Clnb. Ths rscing, tsksn as a whole, was better than usnal, though in a few instsnces the fislds were smsll. The Lsgsr wss redneed to a match between Abercorn and Anstralisn Peer. The former is hy Chsster from Cinnsmon by Goldsborough, and is ownsd by the Hon. James White, whils Ths Peer is ths propsrty of Mr. Wm. Sannon, snd his brseding, ss you are alresdy awars, is hy Darebin from Stocdove imp. Ths betting wss very even bnt the race itssif disappointing in ths extreme. Ths two horses cantered nntil five furlongs from home, which distsnce thsy negotiated in 1 min. 1 sec., Abercorn winning by a length in the ridicnlons slow tims of 3 min. 51 sec. Mr. Gannon could hsrdly be blamed for his tsctics, as The Peer was his only reprssentative in the Sydney Cup, a mnch richer stske than the Leger, and hs was afraid thst a severe rscs might jeopardize his chancs. Ths sequsl provsd bis jndgsmeot corrsct, for Ths Pesr canght the jndges' eye by a two-lengths verdict in that racs, snd hs performed the rsally great feat of csrrying eight stone, six pounds in front for two miles in the hrilliant tims of 3:32½. This, yon mnst conceds, wns sn excepiionslly fine performsnce, and Mr. Haggin may well be proud of his sire.

Later on the Leger pair met in the Cnmherland stakss, two miles, weight for age. The rsce was a truly even one and The Peer put down his opponent after a well contested race in 3:36¾. These two champions were fated to meet once again on the lsst dsy in the A J C Plate, three miles. The two owners shook hands befors the stsrt, and strict orders were given to the jockeys not to interfere with one another, hut to ran the race ont on its merits. The pace was not sufficiently strong to snit the Peer, however, and he suffered a half length heating in the raiher ordinary time of 5:37. The wildest excitement prevailed dnring the race, and many thonsands changed hands, even while the race was bsing rnn.

So far thess two grest colts have met nine times, with four wins to esch, yet The Peer's third in the fast run, Melbonrne Cup, two miles, carrying 7.8 to within a couple of lengths of tbe winner in 3:28½ must be pnt to his credit, as Abercorn did not get a place in that race with less weight up. Mr. White was the most successfnl msn at the meeting, winning five races and ssoond seven timss, while his checque amounted to £3,000. His success hss been phenomenal this sesson, and all brought about by horses of his own breeding. At the last two meetings he has won over $50,000. We shall very soon require the assistance of Mr. Haggin to lower his colors if this stste of things continne much longer. It has already had some bad effect upcn the sales of ysarlings. Thers are no sensational averages now, 480 gnineas being the highest price paid this season in this colony for a yearling. However, the wonderfnl discoveries of silver bearing lodes throughout the length and bresdth of the land, and the immense sums of money made by shareholders have brought some fresh blood into the gsme of racing. There is slso a bill on the *tapis* for the legalizing of totalizators, and if it passes into law the race club will be sble to augment their stakes so considerably that owners will havs no need to go into the betting ring to make raciog pay. Many wonld-be sportsmen have an objection to mixing np with bookmakers, yet too willingly enter a few horses if the stakes were sufficiently large to make the sport profitable.

Not yst satsd with cricket an Australian team has jnst left our shores to try conclnsions with "merrie" England. We had two English teams here during the past ssason, one entirely professional and the other mixed. Our men beat them sonndly to start with, but later on the visitors tnrned the tables snd won some very decisive victories. The team jnst dispstched does not represent by any mesns our full strsngth in batting, but they tske with them two phenomenel yonng bowlers in Turner and Ferris, both of whom should show well on English grounds. Centaux.

Sydney, April 14, 1888.

Racing in Australia.

On this coast we take a deal of interest in Australian racing matters, and the exchange of our good trotting stock for their thoroughbrsds of the best British extrsotions will tsnd in the nssr future to increase this sentiment, that appears to bs of a mutnal charactsr. We hsve published several very vivid and interesting letters from Australia, written by American visitors to the Antipodes, bnt the following description of racing there, as given in a London oontemporary, oontains many dstails of the way in which the sport is carried out, that may bs copied to advantage in the United Statss. This information wss given by Mr. W. R. Topping, of the well-known bookmaking firm of Valentine, Hardaway & Topping, who was ordered to take a trip to Australia for the benefit of his health:

My first introdnction to Australian racing, said Mr. Topping, was at Caulfield, at a mesting promoted by the Victoria Amateur Clnb, which, by the way, is quite distinct from the Victoris Rscing Clnb, though many of the latter clnb are members of the former. Caulfied is about six miles from Mslbourne. It is an incloseo mssting, hut it would not be equal to Kempton or Sandown, though it is the second best in Victoria. The course here is perhaps not so good as onrs, bnt the accommodation is perfect, the general appointmeots knocking ont ours altogethsr. There are splendid cloak rooms and lavatories for ladies and gentlemen, and no charge whatever is made. The ladiss' accommodation is especially good, and sumptuous retiring rooms, whsre light refreshments are dispensed, sre provided. Ladies patronize the rsce conrses in Australia in larger numbers than in Englsnd. There is but one charge for admittance at Caulfield, viz.: 10s., and every one goes or comes when he likes. There is a ladies' lawn and a csrtain portion of the inclosnre set apart for betting. No one is allowed to bet in front of the grand stand, little noticea being atnck np saying, "No betting allowed past this post," putting one in mind of the notice often seen on steamboats, "No smoking abaft the fnnuel." Some fsw of the bookmakers wesr satchels, ss they do in England, but in that country no stools or stands are allowed.

The next race course we visited was Flemiogton, hnt at the time there was no meeting being held. We received a special order from Mr. Moore of the V. R. C., who gave us permission to look over all the arrangements. Flemington is two and a half miles from Melbourne, and on ths old Bsndigo road. This is a splsndid nstural site for a race conrss. The grand stand is sitnated on a slops, and behind it is a lofty hill, which makss a natnral stsnd for the peopls. Peopls do not pay to go on the conrse, bnt havs to pay for ths hill or stands. No traps ars allowed in ths csnter of ths conrse, which is oval in shaps, and about one mile and a hslf ronnd. Thsre is a splsndid courss of three-qnarters of a mile straight. This is the homs of rscing for the V. R. C., and is the bsst course in Anstralis without any doubt. Ths snrronndings form a psrfsct gsrden, and thsre is a bsantifnl fsrnsry, whils luxuriant creepers climb ovsr ths stnods and other bnildings. No expenso is sparsd in kesping ths gronnd watsred in snmmsr, ths appliancss bsing remsrkably olsver.

Ths stseplechsse jnmps are somsthing very formidable. The steeplschase conrse is ontside the oval. The jnmps are really remsrkable. Thers is no mistske ahont thsm. Ons I saw was sbout fonr feet six inches, mads of solid masonry—no kicking the top bar off thst. Anothsr wss composed of solid timbsr tress lsid on ths top of each othsr. Of conrss if there is a miss at these it is gsnerslly fatal. Ths water jnmp too, is very formidable.

Ths signaling arrangsments at racs meetings ars psrfect. I nevsr saw snythiog liks them. At Flemington they sent an electrician to show ns the working of the bosrds. Aftsr we hsd hsen sntsrtained in princely fashion by Mr. Skinner, the refreshmsnt contractor, in the Governor's room, ws saw the system of managing the nnmbsr boards, which is superior to anything we havs in England. Thers are boards galors in evsry psrt of ths grounds. Each race had its plscs on the boards, and the numbers are hoisted for all races before mid-day. Owners and trainers are reqnested to scratch thsir horses during the morning which are not going to rnn. This is a grest convenience over there, and leads to a grest desl of the donble event betting. If an accident or any other contingenoy occurs, and a number is withdrawn, a clerk in tbe secretary's room touches a button and the number is canceled simnltaneonsly on every board in an instant hy means of electricity.

Outside the oval at Flemington are different gallops—a turf, a tan and a cinder track. Trainers pay so much per year for the nse of these. The chief horses trained here come from a place called Newmarket, close by.

Timing races is a vsry important item in Anstralia, and, there is no donbt, the results have a great desl of inflnence upon the decisions of the handicapper, There is an official timskeeper at every race meeting of importance. The timing clock is in electric commnnication with various points. Thsre is a man at the starting post, and when the horses cross the line he strikes the clock by pressing the button. Another timskeeper is placed in the box with the judge, and he stops the clock by electricty as the horses pass the post. In some of the chief races there is a man every quarter of a mile for timing.

Horses in Australia run withont shoes. Sometimss when the gronnd is very slippery they pnt on a plate. It is, however, considered that to rnn a horse withont shoes is abont seven ponnds in the animal's fsvor. The Australians never cut their horses tails, which reach almost to the ground. The tsils srs usefnl for keeping off the flies, which are the plague of the country.

Aa regards bookmakers, said Mr. Topping, welshing is a thing almost unknown in Anstralia. Every bookmsker has to take out a license for each sooiety's meeting he attends. If he is a defaulter his license is withdrawn. No one is sllowed to bet withont a license. The V. R. C.'s charge is £25. The totalisstor, or French mntual system, has heen tried in Nsw South Wales, but the people do not like it. It is in use in Tasmsnis and New Zealsnd, bnt it is not popnlsr.

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description,

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine years old, 15¾ handa high, weighs 1,100 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form be was handled for a short time by John A. Ooldsmith, and ahowed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nntwood. First dam Young Molly by Bndd Doble. Second dam Molly Trusaell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, aeven years old, and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superh form, hone and substnnce, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired hy Nntwood, dam San Jnan Belle (record 2:31¼ in fourth heat). by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms.

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assnmed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,
Or MERRITT LOVE,
10mr **Sargent's Station, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDINO ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 855.]

Description.

Mariner is n chestnut borse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successfnl race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be n successful sire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage nt reasonable tes. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
7ja **Pleasanton, Cal.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by Imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol, I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stontest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. Morshead, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Oen. W.T. Withers; foaled May 30, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Straders' Cassius M. Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23¼; Durango, 2:23¼; and sire of the dams of Minnehaba Happy Thought, 2:22¼; Mambrino Boy, 2:26¼; J. B. Richardson, 2:26¼; Lottie K., 2:26¼; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19½ Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Eilsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $50 season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foa Oood pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE. Williams, Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIOARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ bands, weight about 1250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO		
Whipple's Hambletonian. Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Ouy Miller 861	Hambletonian 10. / Sharpless' Abdallah.
	Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. / dam by Abdallah.
Emblem.	Tattler 300	Pilot Jr, 12. / Telltale.
	Young Portia	Mambrino Chief 11 / Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face. near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc: second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5696.		
Almont. Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian 10. / Katy Darling.
	dam by	Mambrino Chief 11. / By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
Hortense	Messenger Duroc / Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31¼ as a yearling.	
	Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missonr and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri Good accomodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season, with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address. **WM. O'NEIL, Agent.**
18fe **Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.**

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley, 2:20¼; Homestake (pacer), 2:16¼; Flora B., 2:33¼; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a ow mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle and flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all bay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as n carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18¼; Neren, 2:23¼; Bickford, 2:29¼; Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 1888 nt Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morsehead proprietor Snn Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Terms $50 for the Season, with the usual return privileges. Oood pasture $3.00 per month.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular to

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,
10mr **Or H. FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma**

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. Standard, No. 2868.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stnd Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13½, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,970, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $100 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $500 next year.

We think the service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pasture unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is alive. In case the stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent.

11fe **Pleasanton**

THE WILKES STALLION.

MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alphens, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26¼, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:35 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
11fe **Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:16; Skylight-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abhess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24¼, and the dam of Favorita 2:25¾).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abhess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, turned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 60 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both for trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:26.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stnd Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:20¼, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16½; Piedmont, 2:17½; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½:

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,126, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals ont of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its hitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302.

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1888, recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms. $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

WILKES PASHA.

STANDARD, 2618.

Dark bay with white hind feet, 16½ hands high, bred by R. P. Pepper, of South Elk Horn Farm, Frankfort, Kentucky. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25½, trial 2:17. He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20. First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24½, Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30; second dam by Wilson's Snow Storm, sire of Jim Irving, 2:23; third dam by Paddie Borns, thoroughbred.

Onward's dam was Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Thorndale, 2:22½,) by Mambrino Chief. Dolly was one of the greatest speed producing brood-mares in the records. George Wilkes stands at the head of the list of sires of fast trotters with 61 performers with records of 2:30 or better, and the combination of these two great producers will breed on with absolute certainty.

WILKES PASHA will make the season of 1888 at the stables of the undersigned, at the Trancas Bridge, two miles north of Napa, on the Soda Spring Road.

Terms for the season ending July 1, 1888, $35 in U. S. gold coin. Alfalfa pasturage $4 per month; natural grass $2:50 per month.

Every attention and care will be given to mares, but no liabilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

mr31 **P. O. Address, CHAS. SCOTT, Napa City, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec 1886.

By Candidate 61; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,200 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,000 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August, 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 439; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from [illegible] CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. [illegible] Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay [illegible] City.

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

By the great Almont (sire of Westmont 2:13¾, Puritan 2:16, Fanny Witherspoon 2:16¾ and 31 others with records better than 2:30, and grandsire of Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾) by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14) he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian Alcona, dam by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼) the founder of the Mambrino Chief family. Alcona is a bright chestnut, 16¾ hands high, and weighs 1,300 lbs His colts possess speed, style, finish and beauty, and if they don't trot fast, they command the highest price for carriage and general purpose horses. The following is a list of Alcona's colts sold untrained:

Alcona Jr., two-year-old	$1,200	Clay Duke, two-year-old	$500
Splitrock, two-year-old	500	Alcona Chief, two-year-old	350
—— weanling, 10 months old	260	Alcona Clay, four-year-old	1,000
Jordan Beauty, four-year-old	1,000	—— filly, two-year-old	400
Oregon Boy, three-year-old	1,000	—— colt, two-year-old	600

A total of $6,810 for ten colts, an average of $681 per head. It always pays to raise the best.

I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied that all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they all show speed and gameness of a high order. Alcona Jr. has shown trials in 2:27 with very little work, and quarters in 35 seconds. Clay Duke, by Alcona, trotted a public trial at Sacramento last fall, driven by his owner, in 2:32½ and he has never had regular training. Flora Bell, by Alcona, with a few months' training last summer, trotted a mile in 2:33. These colts will all trot down in the twenties next fall, barring accidents.

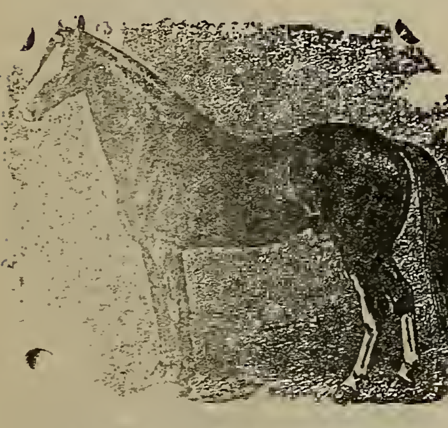
Terms: $35 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned next season free. Pasture $4 00 per month. Mares left at City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for

Alcona will make the season of 1888 at Napa, two days each week, balance of the time at Vineland Stables, one mile south of St. Helena. For extended pedigree and further information, send for circular.

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER, St. Helena.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from Jennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

SIDNEY, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2¼ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35¼. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Orandee in 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57¼, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 TO CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

TERMS $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address

G. VALENSIN, Prop.
Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.
31de

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 16th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½. Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, ons suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor
11fe **115 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer** The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29½; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16¾ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¾ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Sentinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 16 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:16 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock, William Baltingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at **$5** per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfillerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson,** BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 1781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than FALLIS. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2 20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31¾); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33¼; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26¾) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34¼, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¼) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31¾) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of FALLIS. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the LATTER being the MOST of any STALLION in the WORLD; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

TERMS: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19¾ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by FALLIS (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:24¼, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

TERMS: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season, beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger) second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21¼.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17¼
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne,
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races, defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasturage $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

1888. 1888.

NEVADA STATE FAIR

—AT—

RENO, NEV.,

September 17 to 22 Inclusive.

$10,000.00

—IN—

PURSES AND PREMIUMS.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

MONDAY, September 17, 1888.

1—Selling Puree. $250; of which $50 to second, $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwurds; horees entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 lese, down to $400; selling price to be stated through entry hox at 6 P. M. the day before the race; one mile.

2—Nevada Stake, running; for two-year-olde (foals of 1886); $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomiuations; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; three-quarters mile.

3—Running, five-eighths mile dash; District horees; $100 added; entrance $20, declaration $5; ou or before August 25th.

4—Running, three-eighths mile and repeat; pures $150; $100 to first, $50 to second.

Tuesday, September 18.

5—Running, three-quarters mile; District horeee; purse $150; $75 to first; $25 to eecond.

6—Trottiug 2:27 class; purse $600.

7—Trotting stake for two-year-olde; mils and repeat; entrance $20, of which $20 to accompany nouinations; $10 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $300 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30, and 10 per cent.

Wednesday, September 19th.

8—Novelty Race, running; purse $400; ons nud one-half miles; hret half-mile, $50; hret mile $100; hret to finish, $250.

9—unning; for three-year-olds; $20 entrance; $20 to accompany nominatious; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to eave stake; one and one-quarter nulee.

10—Trotting, three-minute-class, ror District horeee; pnrss $300; firet horse $150, second horse $100, third horee $50.

Thursday, September 20th.

11—Running, mile and repeat; puree $3 0; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third.

12—Trotting, 2.40 claes; purse $600.

13—Trotting stake for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 to accompany nomination; $75 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $100 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30 and ten per cent.

Friday, September 21.

14—Running, puree $300; of which $50 to second; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.

15—Running, half-mile and repeat; District horsee; purse $150; $100 to firet, $50 to second.

16—Running Stake; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886), $ 0 entrance; $10 to accompany uominations; $10 uddltional for starters; to be paid in belore eix P. M. day previous to race; tsn per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horee to save stake; one mile.

17—Trotting, 2:50 class; for District horeee; three in five; purse $500; firet $15; second $100, third $50.

Saturday, September 22d.

18—Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $1,000; $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.

19—Pacing; purse $600; $300 to firet, $200 to second, $.00 to third.

☞Additional races will be made each day. Claeeee mais up from horse ou the grounds.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakee must be made to the Secretary on or before the let day of August, 1888. Entries for the purees must be made two days preceding the race, at the regular time for closing entriee as deeignated by the rulee. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writiug which they will start the day before the race, at 6 P. M. Horses entered in pursee can only be drawn by the couseut of the Judges.

All horees entered for District pursee muet be owned and kept in Nevada and California, east of the Sierra Nevadae, for six months prior to day of race.

Entriee to all trotting races will close August 20th, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in all racee for puree.

National Trotting Aesociation rulee to govern trotting racee. Pacific Coast Blood Horee Association rule to govern running races, except as above.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; fivs to enter and three to etart. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less nnmber than five to fill, by ths withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent., on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reeerves the right to trot heate of any two classes alternately. If necessary, to finieh any day's racing, or to trot a special race. A horse making a walkover shall be entilled only to the entrance money paid in. when less than the required nuinber of etartere appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to ths first and 33⅓ to the second.

Horecs that distance the field will only take first money.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that, in the above etakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all racee entriee not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to etart.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one intereet, the particular horee they are to etart must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Racing colore to be named in entries.

In trotting racee drivere will be required to wear cape of distinct colore, whicb muet he named in the entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

The Ormsby County District Fair, at Careon City, begins September 24th and ende September 29th. Six days' racing; give $7,500 in pursee and premiume; for particulars address J. D. Torreyeon, Secretary, Careon City.

The Humboldt County District Fair begins October 2d, and ends October 6th. Four days' racing; gives $3,500 in purses and premiums; for particulare addrese Alex. Wise, Secretary, Winnemucca, Nevada.

The State Agricultural Society has built a new track, located half a mile from the town of Reno, the soil being of ench a character as to make it one of the best on the Pacific Coast.

THEO. WINTERS, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary. 19my

STUD DOGS.

RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Champion Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Seney, in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25

MIKE T., (6435 A. K. C. S. B.), Irish red setter, by Champion Nemo—Nida, etraining to Champion Elcho and Champion Rose. Winner of two firsts and five specials at San Francisco ehowe of 1886 and 1888. In the etud to approved bitchee. Fee $25.

A. B. TRUMAN.

ELCHO KENNELS,

sep23 **2618 Bush Street, S. F.**

CHICO FAIR.

August 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1888.

Five Days Trotting and Pacing.

$5,000 IN PURSES.

First Day—Tuesday, August 21, 1888.

1.—TROTTING—For two-year-old colte ow ed in the district. Mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule. Purse $.50.

2.—TROTTING—Three minute claes. Mile heate, heet three in five, to harnese and to rule. Purse $360.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 22d.

3.—TROTTING—For three-year-olde and under. Mile heate, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

4.—TROTTING—2:40 class. Mile heats, beet three in five, to harnese and to rule. Purse $100.

Third Day—Thursday, August 23rd.

6.—TROTTING—2:23 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to ruls. Purse $750.

6.—PACING—Fres for all. Mile heats, heet three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $5 0.

7.—BUGGY RACE—Free for all buggy horses without a record owned in the district, owners to drive. Mile heats, three in five, to rule. Phree $100.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 24th.

8.—TROTTING—2:27 clase. Mile heats, best three in five, to harnees and to rule. Purse $600.

9.—TROTTING—2:33 clase. Mile heats, hest three in five, to harnese and to rule. Purse $400.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 25th.

10.—TROTTING—For four-year-olds and under. Mile heats, hest three in five, to harness and to rule. Puree $400.

11.—TROTTING—Fres for all. Mils heate, three in five, to harnese and to rule. Purse $1,000.

Races Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 open to the State. All other races open to the following counties: Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Shasta, Siskiyou, Plumae, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Trinity, Tehama, Colusa and Bn te.

Entriee to close with the Secretary, August 1, 1888, at 10 P. M. Entrnnce fee of ten per cent. of puree must accompany all nominatione

C. C. MASON, President.

IO. D. SPROUL, Secretary, Chico, Cal.

my19

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association.

DISTRICT No. 4,

TO BE HELD AT

PETALUMA,

AUGUST 21 to 25 Inclusive.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano.

Tuesday, August 21st.

1—RUNNING—Two-year-old stake, five-eighths of a mils dash. $25 entrancs; $10 forfeit; $150 added, $50 to second horee. Winnsre of any two-year-old etake this year to carry thres pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.

2—TROTTING—2:30 Clase. Purse $700.

3—TROTTING, District—For thres-year olde; beet thres in five. Purse $250. Closed May 1st, with ssven entries.

Wednesday, August 22d.

4—RUNNING—For all ages; frse purse $200; $50 to second. Mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING, District - Yearling stake for foals of 1887. Mile dash. $30 staks. Cloeed May 1st, with five entries.

6—TROTTIFG—2:20 Class. Purse $1,000.

7—TROTTING—Two-year-old stake, fres for all; foals of 1886. Mile and reneat. $60 staks; $250 addsd. Closed May 1st, with twelve ehtriss.

Thursday, August 23d.

8—RUNNING—For thres-year-olds, one-eiglth of a mile dash. $50 entrancs; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

9—TROTTING—Yearling etake, fres for all foale of 1887. Mile dasb. $50. Stake closed May 1st, with five entries.

10—PACING—2:24 Claes. Purse $500. Patcben Vernon and Belmont Boy barred.

11—TROTTING—Four-year-old stake or nuder; free for all. Mile beats, best three in five. $60 etake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with eeven entries.

Friday, August 24th.

12—RUNNING, District—For all agee. Mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to eecond.

13—TROTTING, District—For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse $200. Closed May 1st, with eeven entries.

14—TROTTING—2:26 Class. Purse $1,000.

15—TROTTING—Three-year-old stake or under. Free for all. Mile and repeat. $60 etake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with ten entries.

Saturday, August 25th.

16—RUNNING—For all ages. Ons-half of a milo dash. Free purse $250; $50 to second.

17—TROTTING—Three minute Class. Purse $1,000.

18—TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000.

19—TROTTING, District—2:38 Claee. Purse $400.

REMARKS and CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent of purse to accompany nominatione.

In all trotting and pacing racee, three moneys, viz.: 60, 30 and 10 per cent, except Trotting Stake Racee, Nos. 5 and 9, in which money to be divided, and racee trotted according to published conditions.

All races beet three in five, except as otherwise specified.

American or National Aseociation Rules to govern trotting, and Rnles of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as berein stated.

The Board reeerves the right to trot or run heats of and two races alternately, or to call a especial race between beate, aleo to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared ont hy 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race shall bs required to etart.

Where there is more than one entry by one pereon or in one intereet, the particular horse they are to etart must be named by 6 P. M of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered hy the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any district race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall he held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed hy the National Associatiou and rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, fivs or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and eafest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entriee and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables hay and straw free to competitors.

Entriee close August 1, 1888, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary.

P. O. Box 283. 12my **Petaluma, Cal.**

California State Fair

OF 1888.

TWO WEEKS' FAIR

NINE DAYS' RACING,

AT

SACRAMENTO,

September 3 to 15, 1888.

SPEED PROGRAMME 1888.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three, and four-year olds, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not he less than $2 0.

First Day.—Thursday, September 6th.

TROTTING.

No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1886, with forty nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1888, $1,370.

No. 2.—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:23 Class.

No. 3.—PACING PURSE, $600—2:20 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 7th.

RUNNING.

No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olde; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race thie year to carry three pounde; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three quarters of a mile

No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—Closed in 1887, with eleven nominations. One and a quarter miles. $ 00 added.

No. 6—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE—A sweepstakee for there-year-olds and ovsr, in which only non-winners in any event this year will be eligible to start. Winners of any race, entered herein, may bs withdrawn without incurring a forfeit Entrance, $50, h f, with $400 adoed; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and one-eighth.

Fo. 7—FREE PURSE, $250—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Winners of any race thie year to carry fivs pounds extra; maidens, if three years old, allowed fivs pounds; if four years old, or upwarde, fifteen pounds. Mils heats.

Third Day—Saturday, September 8th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$50 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 payable Augnst 10, 1888; $300 added hy the Society. Closed March 15th, with sixteen nominations.

No. 9—THE GRAND STALLION STAKE—Closed March 1et, with six nominatione; $500 added for each etarter up to four.

No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:20 Class.

Fourth Day—Monday, September 10th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all age; $50 entrance, h f, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $350 added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year, allowed fivs pounds; maidene if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three quarisre of a mile.

No. 12—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year-olde. Closed in 1887, with thirty-two nominatione; $250 added. Ons mile.

No. 13—THE LARUE STAKE—A handicap, for all ages; $100 entrance: $50 forfeit; with $500 added; of which $150 to second; $100 to third. Weighte announcsd September 1st. Declaration $20, to be made with tbe Secretary by 8 o'clock P. M., September 3d. In no event will declaration be received unleee accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one quarter miles.

No. 14—SELLING PURSE, $300—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,600 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 less, down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less, down to $500. Valnation to be placed on etartere only, by 6 o'clock P. M. tbe day preceding the race. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fifth Day—Tuesday, September 11

TROTTING.

No. 15—THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$100 entrance, of which $26 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1, remaining $50 payable August 10, 1888; $400 added. Closed March 15th, with nineteen nominations.

No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:20 Class.

No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—3:00 Class.

Sixth Day—Wednesday, September 12.

RUNNING.

No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies. $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before Septemher 1et; $200 added, of whiob $25 to second. Those that bave started and have not run first or second, in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 19—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olde. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before Septsmber first; with $400 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounde extra; of two or more, ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile aud a quarter.

No. 20—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages, $60 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September let, with $300 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Three-year-olds to carry 100 pounds; four-year-olds 110, pounds; five-year olds and upwards, 112 pounds. Sex, but not heat, allowances. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 21—FREE PURSE $ 0; Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses that have started and not won at this meeting allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race at this meeting when carrying rule weights, or more, to carry five pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day—Thursday, September 13th.

TROTTING

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:35 Class.

No. 23—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed on March 15th with twelve nominations. $400 added (Conditions same as No. 15.)

No. 24—PACING PURSE, $600—Free for all.

Eighth Day—Friday, September 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 25—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1885. Closed in 1886, with twenty-nine nominations. $200 added. One and one-half miles.

No. 26—THE PALO ALTO STAKE—A handicap for two-year olds $50 entrance; $5 forfeit; $10 declaration; $400 added, of which $100 to secon d; third to save stake Weights announced at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, September 1st. Declarations due at 8 o'clock P. M. Monday, September 3d. One mile.

No. 27—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry five pounds extra; colts not 1, 2, 3 in No. 19, allowed ten pounds. One mile and three-quarters.

No 28—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $250 Of which $50 to second. For non-winners at this meeting. Horses that have started and not run second allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race, entered herein, may be withdrawn without penalty. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day—Saturday, September 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,5 0—Free for all.

No. 31—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:10 Class.

No. 32—PACING PURSE, $300—Three-year-old class

FIXED EVENTS.

Entries for the following liberal colt etakes for 1889-90 will close August 1st, 1888.

PROGRAMME FOR 1889.

No. 1—THE CALIFORNIA AUTUMN STAKE—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $10 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; or $15 by May 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any stake race, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra Maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st, $15 by May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second, $100 to third. Winner of any stake race in 1889, of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra Maidens allowed five pounds. Ons mile and a quarter.

FOR 1890.

No. 4—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at State Fair, 1890. $100 each, h f or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1890. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $100 to second, $100 to third Winner of any stake race in 1890, of the value of $1,000, to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 5—THE PRESIDENT STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1890. $100 each; of which $5 must accompany the nomination; $10 payable January 1, 1889; $15 January 1, 1890; $20 May 1, 1890; the remaining $50 the day of race. Payments not made as they become due forfeite money paid in, and declares entry out. $750 added. The entire stakes and $500 of the added money to winner; $200 to second; $100 to third. Winner of Breeders' Stake to carry seven pounds; any other three-year-old etake of the value of $1,000, five pounds; if two or more, seven pounds. Maidens allowld five pounds. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to etart. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrswal of a proportiona's amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing pursee divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

The National Aseociation Rulee to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finieh any day's racing, or to trot a special race between beats A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of etartere appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all the foregoing etakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.

Pleaee observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all race entriee not declared ont by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running racee, except when conditione are named otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colore to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivere will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in tbeir entriee.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entriee in all, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary, Wednesday, August 1, 1888

L. U. SHIPPEE, President,

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 12my

FOR SALE.

GREYHOUND PUPS six weeks old, from IMPORTED slut Cora. Price $10 each. tion to be made before Monday, May 21st. it **H. A. DUGGAN,** St.

Trotting Colt STAKES,

Two and Three-Year-Old Stallions.

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it has been decided to open two stakes for trotting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $100 each, in payments as follows: $25 **which must accompany** nomination on Saturday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to be heats of a mile, best three in five in harness, to be trotted on the day previous to the "National Stallion Stake," and on the track selected for the National to be decided upon. Should the day named be unfavorable, or the track not in good order on that day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set the day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving due notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of this race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile, best two in three in harness, and with these exceptions to be the same in every respect as the one before named. The added money shall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and this added money shall be divided, if both result in contests, in the following proportion, viz., three-fifths to three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should one only be a contest and the other a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the stake that is trotted. Should both prove to be walk-overs, the expenses shall be born in proportion to the amounts in the hands of the Treasurer. Should there be difference of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall be final.

Address nominations to N. T. SMITH, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

mr31lf **N. T. SMITH,**
Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

GLOVER'S ALBUM.

A TREATISE ON CANINE DISEASES, CONCISE AND PRACTICAL.

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PRICE 50 CENTS, POST-PAID.

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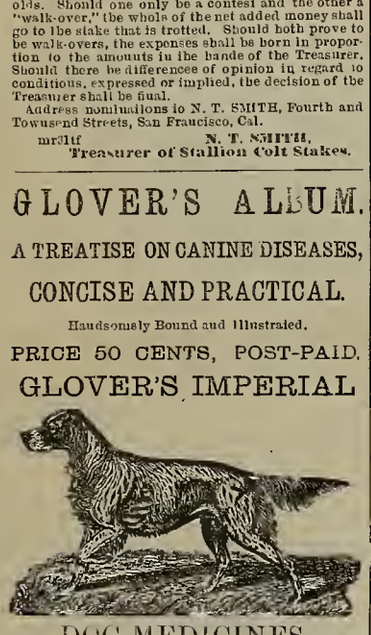

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Mange Cure, - 50c	**Distemper Cure $1.00**
Blood Purifier, 50c.	**Vermifuge, - 50c**
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Diarrhoea Cure, 50c.	**Cure for Fits, - 50c.**
Tonic, - - 50c.	**Liniment, - 50c.**

Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

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J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., San Francisco.

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Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the imports at auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description, either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

and **KILLIP & CO.,** 22 Montgomery Street.

EUREKA Jockey Club.

Inauguration of New Mile Track

—AT—

South Park, Eureka, Cal.

FOUR DAYS' RACING,

July 3d to 7th Inclusive.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 18th, 1888.

First Day—July 3, 1888.

1—RUNNING, Purse $300—Novelty Race—Free for all each of one mile. First quarter $50, half $65, three-quarters $75, mile $110. All paid-up entries over four to be added and equally divided between each winner.

2—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three-minute class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $150; second to receive $75, and third to save entrance.

Second Day—July 4, 1888.

3—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $50 entrance, half forfeit, $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Mile and a quarter.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $25 entrance, half forfeit, $250 added; second to receive $75, third to save stakes. One-half mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING—Purse $500. Free for all. First horse $350, second $100, third $50.

Third Day—July 5, 1888.

6—RUNNING—Purse $150. Free for all. First horse $125, second $25. Six hundred yards.

7—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-olds bred in Humboldt County. $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake. Best two in three.

8—TROTTING—Purse $300. 2:40 class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $200, second $70, third $30.

Fourth Day—July 6, 1888.

9—RUNNING—Purse $200. Free for all. First horse to receive $200, second $ 0. Three-quarters of a mile.

10—RUNNING—Purse $350. Free for all. First horse to receive $300, second $50. One mile.

11—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three year-olds. For horses bred in Humboldt County. First horse to receive $125, second $50, third $25. Best two in three.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

All trotting races are best three in five unless otherwise specified; four to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

In all races four or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in entries.

Entries in all races to close with the Secretary, Monday, June 18, 1888.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DANIEL MURPHY, President.
H. COGN, Secretary. 14ap

DIXON Driving Park ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING COLT STAKES, FREE FOR ALL!

TO BE TROTTED AT THE PARK,

—IN THE—

LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, 1888!

The Dixon Driving Park Association has opened the following Colt Stakes for trotters and pacers.

No. 1.—For foals of 1887. Half-mile heats. Entrance $25, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $10 must be paid June 1st, 1888, and $5 the day before the race. $10 added for each starter.

No. 2.—For two-year-olds and under. Entrance $10, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid June 1st, 1888, and $15 to be paid by 6 P. M. on the day preceding the race; $15 added for each starter. One mile and repeat.

No. 3.—For three-year-olds and under. Entrance $50, of which $15 must accompany nomination; $25 to be paid June 1st, 1888 and $10 to be paid by 12 o'clock M. on the day of the race. $20 added for each starer. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 4.—For three-year-old pacers. Conditions same as for three-year-old trotters.

In all stakes failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry and money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake to be divided as follows: 60 per cent. to winning colt, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. No added money for a walk-over. If but two start they may trot for forfeit, divided at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to second. In all other respects the National Trotting Association rules to govern.

Entries close with the Society May 1st, 1888.

J. W. McFADDEN, President.
J. R. ROCHFORD, Secretary. fe25

FOR SALE.

POND LILLY,

By Geo. M. Patchen, seven years old, weighs 950 pounds, perfectly sound. This mare is a natural trotter never driven on a sulky but once and with twelve days training under a record of 2:31¼ in Spring races, Los Angeles in '88. Since then with 30 days training trotted three heats in 33, 29½ 28, and can do it any time required by purchaser.

Pond Lilly can be bought cheap as owner can not attend to campaigning her. Apply

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ALL SUITABLE FOR HIGH-CLASS STUD PURPOSES

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Registered Cable Address "PEDIGREE."
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Montana AND Washington Racing Circuit, 1888.

$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmes and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Moniana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.
Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Les Manile, Secretary.
Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.
Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.
NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22. Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6.
18fe

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THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Single numbers twenty-five cents.

140 Nassau Street, New York.
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Spring Meeting

OF THE

Capital Turf Club

AT

SACRAMENTO,

BEGINNING

June 5th, 1888.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, June 5th.

1—SPECIAL TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—$50 each. Closed December 10, 1887, with eleven entries. $100 added to the stake. One mile and repeat.

2—MATCH RACE—$200 a side. N. N. Craig names Harold Cossack by Don Cossack; H. S. Hogeboom names Waldstein by Director.

3—SPECIAL PURSE—$300; for named horses. Open to Alpha, Dolly Bloodstone, Soltaire, Sutter Boy and Roderick.

Second Day—Wednesday, June 6th.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Three-quarter mile and repeat; for all ages. $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, $125 added. Second horse to save his stake.

5—RUNNING STAKE—One and a quarter miles; for all ages. $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, $200 added. Second horse to save his stake.

6—RUNNING STAKE—For two-year-olds. Five-eighth mile dash. $20 entrance, $15 forfeit, $125 added. Second horse to save his stake.

Third Day—Thursday, June 7th.

7—TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $400.
8—PACING—2:23 class. Purse $400.

Fourth Day—Friday, June 8th.

9—PACING—2:35 class. Purse $300.
10—TROTTING—2:35 class. Purse $300.

☞ Saturday will be taken up with Special Races.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except No. 1, are mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, and are divided 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third. Entrance 10 per cent. in trotting and pacing races. Five to enter and three to start in all races. The club reserves the right to close any race with a less number upon deducting the required entrance fees.

Entries to close May 21st, with

F. A. JONES, Secretary.
J. W. WILSON, President.
P. O. Box 154, Sacramento, Cal. 2t

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

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ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ., SETH COOK, ESQ.,
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,
R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,

and others.

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Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From April 28, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	...Calistoga and Napa	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " "	6:15 P M
10:30 A M	.....Haywards and Niles	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " "	*3:45 P M
6:30 P M	..... " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore	5:45 P M
3:00 P M	.....Knight's Landing	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:45 A M
7:00 P M	...Los Angeles, Deming, El..... ..... Paso and East	9:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	8 15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton	*5:45 P M
6:30 A M	.....Ogden and East	10:45 A M
4:30 P M	...Ogden and East	12:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	.....Sacramento, via Benicia	7:15 P M
6:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	..... " via Livermore	5:45 P M
8:00 P M	..... " via Benicia	9:45 A M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia	12:45 P M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	†4:15 P M
9:30 A M	.....Santa Barbara	12:15 P M
7:00 P M	..... "	9:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore	6:45 P M
4.00 P M	..... " via Martinez	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland	7:45 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—6:30—8:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:30 P. M., inclusive, also at 8:00—9:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—*12:00—7:00

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—6:30—8:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8.30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25 11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—8:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:53.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:21—5:51—9:20—*3:20

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:56

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:39—6.00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00 *8:30—9:00—9:30—10.00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3.30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9.00—10:00—11:0).

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—6:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*8:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

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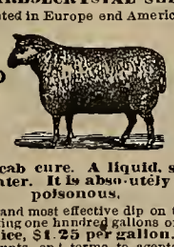
SHEEP  DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is absolutely non-poisonous.

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.

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FOR SALE.

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Mnsidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodharn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Mnsidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnnt Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam. Mnsidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck. by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Koscinsko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.

Theee are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foel to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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Entriee to Part I of Volume 5 close March 31et, 1888.

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'88 FAIRLAWN '88

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

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ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

Consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five yeers old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED**, and duly registered.

A specially is made at Fairlewn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wisb to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters**, or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stnd, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-clese young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting familiee, uniting in their veins straine of blood that have prodnced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving**, can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young etallion sold for a roadeter will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and **the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

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Happy Medinm (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¾, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

Aberdeen (27).

Sire of 14 will records belter than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19½; Modoc, 2:19¾, etc. Limited to 30 meree at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foel.

Alecto (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Danntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annahel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alphe, 2:25½, etc.), by Mamhrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insnrance.

Maximns, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, eic. 3d dam Layton Berb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insnrence.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medinm, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Monforia. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurence.

Applicatione for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For calalogues and further information, address

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Young pigs from these importations, male and female, from entirely different families for sale at reasonable prices, and every pig guaranteed. Addreee, 4feb59

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For sale, twelve head of thoronghred Percheron etallions and mares. Four are imported from France. Theee horsee are registered in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and are believed to be the best lot of animels for sale in California. Address

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FOR SALE,

TROTTING BRED HORSES.

Harold Cossack 4462,

Sired by Don Cosseck, first dam by Harold, second dam by Belmont, third dam by Mambrino Chief.

Harold Cossack is 8 years old, as handsome as a picture. Mahogony bay, heavy mane and tail, and a trotter. Also a yearling stud colt by Don Cossack, first dam Madam Bloodstone by Bacchus, sire of Jennie Holton, 2:22½; second dam by Green Mountain Morgan. Thie fellows is bay in color, large and rangey, and a very fine colt. His dam, Madame Bloodstone, is the dam of Dolly Bloodstone, record of 2:39½, made last fall after weaning a colt and with six weeks' handling.

NELLIE BLOODSTONE,

Bay mare, 7 years old, sired by Little Mc, he by old Ethan Allen. First dam Madame Bloodstone, as above. Nellie has a colt by her side sired by Mt. Vernon (record 2:21) by Nutwood, etc. Slinted to Harold Cossack.

KATE BLOODSTONE,

Black mare, 4 years old, sired by Stocking Chief, he by Clerk Chief, he by Mambrino Chief, etc. Stinted to Harold Cosseck. First dam Madame Bloodstone. Will also sell Madame Bloodstone. She is sixteen years old and will drop a foal in May by Harold Cossack. She is a eure breeder, having missed but one season since she was four years old.

FILLET,

Bay mare, 10 years old, eired by Viscount, a son of Alexander's Abdalleh. First dam Thoroughbred, registered. Slinted to Harold Cossack.

RED WING,

Bay mare, 5 yeers old, eired by Red Line. First dam Fillet, as above. Red Line by William Welch, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. First dem Jennie Clay by American Clay, a son of Strader's C. M. Clay. Red Line is standard bred and registered. Page 541, Third Vol., Wallece's Stud Book. Red Wing is stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED SILK,

Bay mare, 3 years old, by Red Line. First dam Silky by Chieftain, he by Iowa Tuckahoe, etc. Red Silk has colt by her side by Harold Cossack. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

RED QUEEN,

Two yeare old, by Red Line. First dam old Fannie, a thoroughbred. Stinted to Harold Cossack.

BROWN BESS,

Six yeare old, eired by Chieftain, as above. First dam Poughkeepsie Girl by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Brown Bess has colt by her side by Mt. Vernon, 2:21, by Nutwood, stinted to Harold Cossack. Old Fannie (breedlug unknown) a thoroughbred and a fine brood-mare.

I will sell the above stock very cheap, as I have recently sold my ranch and want to close out my horses. Stock can be seen at Sacramento. Address

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24mr **2508 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.**

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect May 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and Menlo Park.....	2:30 P
7:15 A		6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	*10:02 A
4:30 P	.....Menlo Park	4:36 P
*5:10 P		5:42 P
6:30 P		8:30 P
‡11:45 P		†7:50 P
8:30 A		9:03 A
10:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Principal Way Stations.....	4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	6:40 P
*3:30 P	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	†8:35 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
6:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P		†8:35 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
8:30 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	†8:35 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, Sunday ..... Excursion Train.....	†8:35 P
30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	6:40 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdeys only Trains run on Standard Time furnished by Lick Observatory.

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Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Sette Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	.....
Millbrae	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	$4 00
Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	3 00	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	3 00	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oake	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	3 00	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mountin View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	3 00	5 00
Lawrencee	1 50	2 25	Monterey	3 00	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, H. R. JUDAH,
Superintendent Asst Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

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Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

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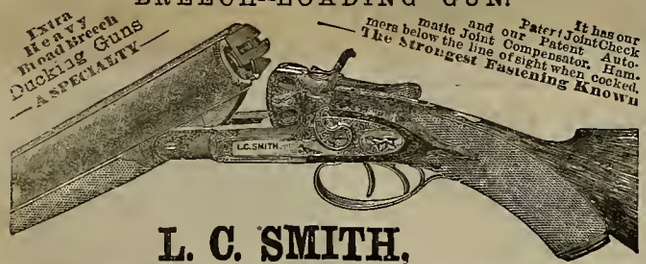

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No. 12 Guns 7 1-2 to 9 1-2 lbs.

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At the Cleveland Cartridge Co.'s tournament, held at Cleveland, O., from September 13 to 16 inclusive the "Smith" gun **won first money in every class.** It also won nearly two-thirds of the entire amount ($3,000) of cash prizes, and championship trophy for the best average in the 90 class. In the 90-class won the 1st, 2nd and 4th moneys; in the 80-class it took the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th; in the 70-class it took 1st and 2nd, with the 1st and 6th in the 60-class, making a total winning nearly four times greater than any other gun, of either foreign or home manufacture.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

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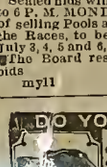

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Cranston's Cabinet, Century, A. A. A., Old Stock, Henry Bull, Double B. and Monogram, Very Old and Choice.

Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

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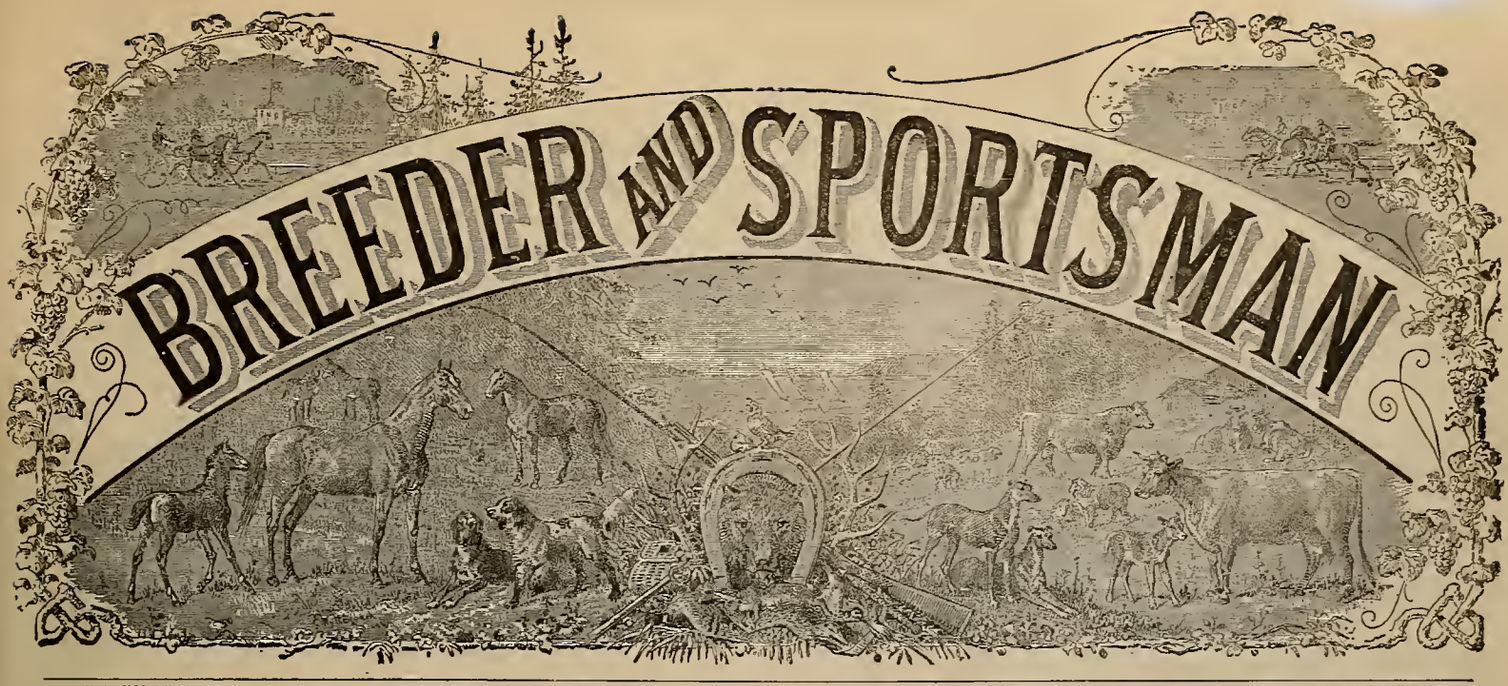

Vol. XII, No 21.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Notes and Comments.

On reading the interesting account of England's greatest racing trophy, "The Whip" that is to be found in another column, some curious incidents were brought to memory of the only contest of that trophy ever witnessed by the writer. The possession of "The Whip" in olden times was considered to own the fastest and gamest horse in the country at the Beacon course distance, four miles, but in modern days, when so many inducements are held out in the way of rich stakes, owners fight shy of challenging for "The Whip" as they fear that the severe preparation required for such a long race may result in permanent injury to their horses. Along of '60 or '61 there was a race for "The Whip" between a couple of horses whose names the writer cannot recall, but it was likely they were Special License and Sunshine the latter a fleet nag owned by Mr. Merry, who, in those days was celebrated for always furnishing a hot favorite for the Derby. Whatever the name of the horse was, Constance, Mr. Merry's chief jockey, rode him and that astute Scotchman instructed the rider to make of it a waiting race as he thought his horse had the better speed for a bruising finish. It so happened that exactly similar instructions were given to the other jockey so the two started off at a hand gallop, indulging in a heap of chaff with their friends who were cantering across the heath on their Newmarket ponies towards the finishing point, which, owing to the bends of the course was far out of sight. Now it so happened that Dawson, the trainer of Mr. Merry's horse, had given him a more than unusual preparation and as these waiting tactics might lose the race, he ordered Constance to cut out the running at a good pace. The jockey explained that he had received his orders from Mr. Merry and intended to keep to them. Dawson waxed wroth, so borrowing a whip from a hackman, he rode behind Constance's mount and began laying it on in such a manner as to show that it was immaterial to him whether the blows fell on the horse or the jockey, so Custance was obliged willy nilly to make the pace in order to get away from the infuriated trainer. Such an incident in an actual race, on the result of which thousands of pounds had been wagered, was so whimsical as to convulse the spectators with laughter, the more so as Custance, when safely at a distance, reverted to his former tactics at a hand gallop. When, however, the riders reached the stables at the Rowley mile starting point, they began riding and thence raced neck and neck to the finish, the horses being locked together from sheer exhaustion. It was one of the hardest fought contests ever seen on the heath, but the time must have been nearer a quarter of an hour than that of Ten Broeck who made the distance 7:15¾ at Louisville, with 104 pounds as a four-year-old, while "the Whip" weight is 140 pounds.

When one considers the immense amount of money that is wagered daily on the result of races at distant points, it is wonderful that there are not more frauds practiced on the pool-rooms by dishonest telegraph operators who could forward bogus dispatches as to the winners. Of course the greatest precaution is taken in the sending, and the receipt of dispatches, but new devices are often used to defraud the pool men. Then there are also a great many telegraph operators who try to decipher the dispatches for their own purposes, but not to great advantage, if we may believe the account of a recent interview between one of the guild and a newspaper correspondent, to the following effect: "The fascination for betting on the horses is very strong to us. Seeing, as we do, the messages that pass between the owners and the trainers, and the tips that the bookmakers get from those on the inside, it is but natural that we should take advantage of the opportunities to add a few shekels to our piles. But well informed as we are, very few of us have made any money out of it. We don't wait for the good things, but back our judgment too often, and a good many wish they had never wagered a dollar on the stakes. Another trouble we have is the same one that is experienced by every one who goes to the races—we get too many tips, and have the same difficulty in sifting out the straight ones. Sometimes the horsemen send their messages in cipher or sign fictitious names to them so we can't know what they are about or who they are, while others will send telegrams saying 'horse will win, sure,' when in reality they mean that he has been given a bucket of water, and vice versa. The operators, however, are up to the tricks and manage to do fairly well. I am a good winner on horses so far this year, but the other games get it back again. I'll tell you something you may not know. Of the five or six mutuels sold on the sensational horse Roy S. Clake, when he won the renewal of the Twin City Handicap at Brighton Beach, paying $622 for $5, two were held by telegraph operators. But the high roller of all telegraph operators, when he used to play, was Dick Kane. I've known him to put $1,000 on a race and he won the bet, too. Dick had $10,000 of the bookmakers' money once, but they got the most of it back again, and now he is getting weaned away from the fascination."

English admirers of good stock claim that the American trotters of the finest class will never be popular in England with the present conditions under which the speed programmes are arranged. The Britishers care little for contests in heats over an enclosed race track, as they think—and in most instances erroneously—that it is far easier for a skilful driver to throw a trot than it is for a jockey to do the same in a running race. Many years ago, a prominent American turfman, while on a visit to England, broached the subject of taking over half a dozen good trotters and giving exhibition races in the vicinity of the large English cities. Jackson, the noted bookmaker, generally known as the Squire, hooted at the proposition, even when informed that every horse could trot in 2:25. Jackson argued the matter over and finally offered to wager £1,000 that he had a colt who would trot ten miles out and back rigged to a butcher's cart, on a common turnpike road against any American trotter who had only been trained to go in mile heats. The proposition was too absurd to entertain and the speculation was, figuratively speaking, nipped in the bud. The incident is recalled to memory on reading the following account of a trotting match against time that was recently decided on the Radcliff road, near Nottingham. Mr. James Lane, of Birmingham, laid £100 even that the brown mare of Mr. J. Slaney, of Denby, did not trot and draw two persons sixteen miles in one hour. The match got wind and there was a large but well conducted crowd on the road, the course selected being from the 7th to the 15th milestone and back. The two men seated in a sort of sulky, and the mare started on her journey at 3:20. She picked up her feet smartly and got over the ground in excellent style, but the task was too much for her, as she was thirty seconds over the stipulated time when she completed the sixteenth mile. This is not the editorial column, but it may safely be stated that there are scores of American trotters who could beat that record, as did Controller on the Bay District track, but they would have to be trained for the feat, even as racing miler would have to be to run a four mile and repeat. The Britishers are sometimes too practical in their tastes. The race-horse to them is a luxury, but the trotter has to be of the useful as well as the ornamental kind. Perhaps as racing in spurts is unknown there, the experiment of that rich and spirited sportsman Lord Rosebury will open up the English market to a fine class of our horses, as he recently arranged to import a team of Vermont Black Hawk trotters, which he considered to be the finest roadsters to be found in the United States, they being remarkable both for their good looks and for their speed.

In writing of the big events on the English race courses, mention has often been made of the pretty effect produced by the liberating of scores of homing pigeons that carry the news of the result to many points in England that are remote from telegraph offices. It is a pity that these useful and intelligent birds have not been introduced in large numbers on this coast. In France and Germany they are in great demand for military purposes; in England they are used by light-house keepers to communicate with the mainland, and now they are to be utilized by the weather signal offices at Key West and the adjacent islands. General Greeley, who has the matter in charge, has ordered the construction of a large loft at Key West that will accommodate five hundred pigeons, but it will take time to organize the service, as the birds must be brought to their new homes before they can use their wings, as otherwise, by mere instinct when liberated, they will fly towards their old homes, even if hundreds of miles away. The first purpose of this service is to bring the adjacent islands, especially the Bahamas, into communication with Key West, and thus by cable with the mainland. Experts, those familiar with the use of pigeons as message-bearers in Europe, and who know the conditions under which the birds of this Key West flight are to be used, believe the experiment will be a complete success. The only drawback they anticipate is the loss of birds in the sudden storms peculiar to the latitude.

Some curious incidents are mentioned in regard to these wonderful birds. A match was made, for a large amount, between a pigeon and an express train from Dover to London, the latter running at a rate of fifty miles an hour including stoppages. It was won by the bird in one hour and forty-two minutes, the distance being eighty-eight miles by rail, but shorter as the crow flies. Recently an elderly man died suddenly on a railroad train near Liverpool. There were no identifying papers on his person, but some one suggested that the pigeons in the basket brought by the man should be used to discover his friends. A message, "Come to the detective office at once," was sent by them, and two hours later the son of the deceased appeared and claimed the remains. Comparing time of start and of the bird's arrival at home, it was found that they had covered the two miles in about two minutes. *The Wareham Advertiser* in England, trains a fine flock of these birds for the use of the journal. Mr. J. F. Whubbett, the proprietor, says: "I employed the birds at first because my telegrams were sometimes delayed or inaccurate. At the last general election I received the returns by the bird nearly a half hour before my telegram arrived. Numbers of people were waiting at the telegraph office for the news, but the pigeon bearing my message being seen to arrive, the crowd turned on us. At first they thought it a sell, but when they saw the message in my writing it was accepted, and the news was quickly spread. On another occasion an inquest was held seven miles away. As each witness was examined I sent his evidence by bird. The MS. thus carried made 250 lines of printed matter, and when I arrived at home it was all in type and the paper ready for the press. Other reporters were present, but all were helpless until the finish, there being no telegraph office near." The finest homing pigeons are bred in Belgium, where there are nearly a hundred different societies whose members delight in racing their birds. They could be imported from Antwerp at a comperatively small expense.

Our many readers who are interested in breeding probleme will find much matter for consideration in the description of the rapid advance in trotting made in France of recent years The article in another column, strengthens the belief in the infusion of thoroughbred strains on the old Norman stock, which in a measure also formed the basis of the thorough bred stock in England when crossed with the imported b[illegible] from the East.

Trotting in France.

In Paris there is published an annual entitled *Organ Special des Courses au Trot*, the last issue of which is a neat little volume of two hundred and fifty pages, bound in cloth, which contains a summing up of the French trotting of last year, including distances trotted and time made, with name of sire and dam of each winner, and the amount of money won by him; a list of owners of winners, numbering two hundred and forty-two; a list of stallions whose get were engaged, and their winnings, numbering one hundred and three; a list of jockeys and gentlemen riders (winners), numbering two hundred and forty-six, and various other items of general information to those who interest themselves in the subject. Under the caption "The best records of the year," it says editorially: "The surest method of marking the progress attained by breeding consists in comparing the records of the present with those of preceding years."

"One cannot doubt the happy effect that the trotting of races produces on the breeding. Ten years ago we had not perhaps a single trotter in France that was capable of trotting a kilometer in one minute and forty seconds; this year a French trotter covered that distance in 1:34 3-5, and the honor falls absolutely to French breeding, as the best records have been obtained by its representation. Joliette (belonging to Mr. P. Merlin) trotted eight times during the year in less than 1:40, and in her last race-heat all previous French records by doing 3,500 meters (2 3-16 miles) in 5:30½, i. e., the kilometer in 1:34 2-5 Two other horses have excellent performances, viz.: Illusion, which won the prize of the Ville de Vivi, 4,700 meters (2 15-16 miles) in 7:35½, kilometer in 1:36 9 10, and Indirect, which came in third for the prize of the elite at Rouen, 4,800 meters (3 miles) in 7:52½, the kilometer in 1:38 2-5."

Next comes a list of the twelve horses which made records better than 1:40 to the kilometer, as follows:

Joliette, five years	3,500 meters in 5:30 1-2,	kilometer in 1:34 2-5
Kozyr	4,600 meters in 7:11	kilometer in 1:36 1-25
Fuchsia, four years	3,200 meters in 5:08 4 5,	kilometer in 1:36 2-5
Illusion, six years .. .	4,700 meters in 7:35 1-2,	kilometer in 1:36 9-10
Fontenoy, four years	4,000 meters in 6:28	kilometer in 1:37
Gazelle, five years	4,000 meters in 6:28	kilometer in 1:37
Flageolet, four years	3,200 meters in 5:12	kilometer in 1:37 4-5
Golconde, three years ..	2,000 meters in 3:16	kilometer in 1:38
Pourquoi Pas	4,500 meters in 7:2[illegible]	kilometer in 1:38 2-5
Gladys	4,000 meters in 7:56 4-5,	kilometer in 1:39 1-3
Epural II., five years	3,200 meters in 5:18	kilometer in 1:39 7-10
Capucine	5,000 meters in 8:19	kilometer in 1:39 4-5

Nine other horses trotted better than 1:40, but their performances were in losing heats, consequently they are not records. They are as follows: Pollisson, 1:37¼; Figland, 1:37½; Dextime, 1:38¼; Faust, 1:38¾; Ecolier, 1:39⅛; Faustina, 1:39 1-7; Franc, 1:39 7-10; Bob Johnson, 1:37 3-10, and Blue Belle, 1:39 7-20. As these records are for a kilometer (⅝ of a mile) a very little figuring will serve to bring them to a mile basis.

Praguuter, an occasional writer in *The Horseman* states that the only data that we have for an intelligent comparison between French and American trotters is furnished by the performances on French soil of Gladys, 2:23; Blue Belle, 2:26¼, and Bob Johnson 2:27¼. Gladys, it will be observed, was number ten in the list of performers arranged in the order of speed. The records show that Bob Johnson, in his performances under French conditions, lost nearly five and a half per cent. of his home speed; Blue Belle lost nearly nine per cent, and Gladys lost over eleven per cent.; average loss of speed between the three is eight and a half per cent. The question resolves itself into an arithmetical calculation to demonstrate what must be the original speed of an American horse to enable him to lose eight and a half per cent. of it and still equal the best French trotter. The best French record (Joliette's, 1:34 2-5) is a little better than a mile in 2:31¾, and the trotter went two and three-sixteenth miles at that average. The above-mentioned calculation shows that to equal this a horse must, under American conditions, be able to beat 2:20. But there is another factor not yet considered. The records of the three Americans trotting in France show that the faster their home records are, the larger per centage of speed they lose, and this at the rate of one and three-tenths per cent. to every lowered second of record. If this should continue as the average horse's ability increases, a 2:20 horse would lose fourteen and nine-tenths per cent. of his speed, and his remaining ability would only serve to carry him a mile in 2:40 86-100, a slower gait than the best of any of the three. This proves, if it proves anything, that the average American trotter, no matter what his speed may be, is not stoutly enough bred to succeed in France, and that in selecting a trotter to beat the French ones at their own game, one would be confined to those that have something like as large an infusion of thorough blood as have the French trotters, and with it a speed capacity of better than 2:20.

Such horses as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Palo Alto, Antevolo, and Fanny Witherspoon could probably do the trick, but such horses are very scarce.

It is quite likely that if the best French horses were to go to America and to trot under American conditions they would fail oftener than succeed in say the 2:27 class; per contra, it would probably take the best and stoutest of the 2:18 horses to beat them here. This conclusion is rather startling, but, if the rather meagre data that we have can be taken at a basis it seems irresistable.

Some of the reasons why Gladys, Blue Belle and Bob Johnson lost so much of their speed are obvious. The standing start is practiced in France. The tracks are on rough sod, and have long, heavy grades, and they trot from one and a quarter to three and three quarter miles; two and a half being, perhaps, the most frequently used distance. To these may possibly be added inferior conditioning and handling. My inquiries on this point elicited no information; but, even if so, the American and French trotters were probably on an equal footing in this respect.

The French trotters have been produced by an intermingling of thorough and Norman blood, the former predominating. Phaeton, sire of the largest number of winners in 1887, is a seven-eighths bred horse, and he got his best performer out of a three-fourths bred mare. Tigris, the second sire of the year, is three-fourths bred, and the dam of his best performer is one-half bred. Serviteur, who comes next, is three-quarters bred, and the dam of his best performer is Octavia, an American mare about whom I could learn nothing further except that she is also the dam of Indecost.

To a "man up a tree" it looks as if the French breeders had simply taken thorough blood and dulled it with Norman blood sufficiently to make it controllable at the trot, and so gained pretty fair results, but if Mr. Wallace was to look into this matter he would probably find a pacing element in the Norman mares which would account for the success of the trotter. I have seen pacing horses on the streets of London (Mr. Wallace to the contrary notwithstanding) and Paris, but never one that had the appearance of a Norman horse.

So far as I could learn, none of the American horses that have trotted in France was handled by an American trainer. If some of them had been, perhaps there would be a different story to tell. I do not think that the French people recognize much, if any, superiority in our trotters to their own. If some enterprising Americans were to demonstrate the superiority that we have long believed in, by coming to France with a string that could sweep everything before it, they would open up a market for American horses that would give a new impetus to the industry of producing them.

Friends in high places are often very useful to the stranger in a strange land. What better time, then, could there be for forcing our trotting mares on the attention of the French people than the present, when the American Consul General in Paris is Major J. L. Rathbone, whose intimate relations with Senator Stanford and Palo Alto, and his Presidency of the Blood-Horse Association of California, show that he is one of the best posted amateur horsemen of America. His friendly counsel and valuable advice would certainly be given to a movement that is so well calculated to bring money to our country and foster a strong industry which seems destined to spread over Europe when thoroughly understood and appreciated.

Racing in England.

What with the defeat of Merry Hampton in the city and suburban, followed by the downfall of Friar's Balsam in the Two Thousand then culminating with Sea Breeze, a great favorite on public form in the One Thousand, only securing position, the backers in England have been very unfortunate in their speculation for the chief spring events. The ensuing week from the Newmarket meeting showed, however, a change of luck, as in the two principal races at Kempton Park the favorites carried off the honors in an easy manner. The stakes, entries and added money show such curious innovations in turf programmes that more space is devoted to the description of the terms, weights and races than is generally given in this journal to English matters.

In a special dispatch to the *N. Y. World* it is stated that with Bendigo winning the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap last year, carrying 133 pounds, and Minting winning it at 140 pounds, that event has taken such a hold on the English public that it is likely to remain not only the great fixture of the Kempton Park spring meeting, but an event that will for some years to come attract the best horses in training. That Minting is the best horse now in England was shown by the fact that the handicappers put 140 pounds on him for the Jubilee Handicap. That they had good cause to do so was shown by his race with Ormonde for the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot last June, when the Duke of Westminster's "crack" only just won. Nor were the handicappers very much out, for Minting not only won easily, but he did so, giving Tyrone, the second, 44 pounds, and Cobbler, the third, 45 pounds, a success that will take rank with any previous performance in the country.

As a "show" the race was an eminent success and it attracted a big crowd to Kempton Park. It had nineteen starters, one more than last year. They and the closing betting were as follows: 7 to 2 against Minting, 6 to 1 Florentine, 8 to 1 each Tyrone and Thunderstorm, 9 to 1 Ashplant, 12 to 1 Gallinule, 17 to 1 Diavolo, 25 to 1 each Cobbler and Phil, 30 to 1 Heloise, 33 to 1 each Exmoor, Maxim and Isosceles, 40 to 1 Woodland, 66 to 1 Kingfisher, Fra Diavolo and Fitz Adam, and 100 to 1 each The Bawn and Bessie. At the start Minting and Gallinule were the quickest away, but at the end of a hundred yards Cobbler took the lead and held it until entering the straight for home. Minting then again took the lead, and running on, won in a canter by three lengths. The judge placed Tyrone second and Cobbler third, a decision given in the face of many protests, it being the general opinion that Cobbler was entitled to second place. The betting on the race was very heavy, especially for the place. The Cobbler is owned by Mr. Geo. Haughton, who is well-known in New York, having made a book there some years ago. It is understood that he won handsomely on his colt getting a place, although he really expected to win. Conditions as follows:

Second running of the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Handicap of 3,000 guineas by subscription of 10 guineas each if declared by Jan. 31; if left in after that date a further subscription and additional subscription of 20 guineas for starters; the second to receive £200 and the third £100 out of the stakes; winners after the publication of the weights (Jan. 26) of a race of the value of £500 to carry 7 lbs., two such races or one of £1,000 to carry 14 lbs. extra; winners of the 2,000 or 1,000 guineas to carry 119 lbs., inclusive of penalties, if handicapped below that weight; closed Jan. 3 with 58 subscribers, of which 15 declared; new mile course

Mr. R. C. Vyner's b h Minting, 5, by Lord Lyon, dam Mint Sauce by Young Melbourne, 140 ....Webb 1
Mr. N. Younger's ch h Tyrone, 5, by York, dam Clyda, 96...T. Loates 2
Mr. G. Haughton's b c Cobbler, 4, by Pedometer, dam Miss McLeod, 92..............Chandley 3

The following ran unplaced: Exmoor, 5, 119; Gallinule, 4, 115; Florentine, 4, 112; Thunderstorm, 5, 112; Phil, 4, 108; The Baron, 4, 107; Ashplant, 6, 105; Maxim, 4, 98; Heloise, 4, 95; Kingfisher, 4, 95; Bessie, 4, 95; Woodland, 4, 93; Isosceles, 4, 90; Fra Diavolo, 4, 87; Diavolo, 4, 84; Fitz Adams, 3, 80.

It is possible that Cobbler, Ashplant, Bessie, and Fra Diavolo carried each 5 lb. less than named, the riders being apprentices.

Minting was bred by his present owner, and as a two-year-old he won five races straight, viz: Seaton Delaval Stakes, at Newcastle; the Prince of Wales Port Stakes, at Goodwood; the Champagne Stakes, at Doncaster; the Triennial Produce Stakes, at the Newmarket, first October, and the Middle Park Plate and the second October meeting, worth in all £7,396. As a three-year-old he was beaten two lengths by Ormonde for the Two Thousand Guineas, but he won the Grand Prix de Paris, worth £5,904. He did not run again until Ascot, last year, when he won the Jubilee Cup, worth £1,495, carrying 134 lb., over the New Mile, beating St. Mirin, Ambsee, Bendigo and Toreo. Two days after he met Ormonde for the Hardwicke Stakes at a mile and a half, both 136 lb, and Ormonde won by a neck, after a great race, with Bendig third and Phil fourth. It was his last appearance until the race above.

The two-year-old race of the day was the Kempton Park Great Breeders' Produce Stakes of £1,000 at five furlongs. It had eleven starters, and was won by Mr. E. Wardour's Present Alms by a length from Sir R. Jardine's Fitztraver and Lord Bradford's Swift, they running a dead heat for the place. The betting was 9 to 5 against Present Alms, 7 to 2 Fitztraver and 12 to 1 Swift. Conditions:

Kempton Park Great Breeders' Produce Stakes of £1,000, added to a sweepstakes of £10 each; entrance 5 guineas, the only forfeit if declared by the first Tuesday in March, 1888; entrance free for foals, the forfeit for which is declared by the Tuesday after Goodwood in 1886; for the produce of mares covered in 1885, to run as two-year-olds; the nominator of the winner to receive £200, the nominator and owner of the second each £50 out of the stakes; winning penalties up to 10 lbs; breeding allowances down to 12 lbs.; closed January 5, 1886, with 161 subscribers. Five furlongs.

Mr. E. Wardour's b c Present Alms by The Miser, dam Salute..... 1
Sir R. Jardine's b c Fitztraver by Fitz James, dam Gles .... db
Lord Bradford's b c Swift by Chippendale, dam Remorse .... db
Eight others ran.

Present Alms was bred by Mr. W. A. Hoare-Smith, who was also the nominator of the colt for the stake, and as such is entitled to £200. The youngster was sold a yearling to Mr. Craig for 400 guineas, but he has run in all four times as the property of Mr. Wardour. On the first occasion he was second to Master Charlie for the Lincoln Cup. He was next unplaced for the Hyde Park Plate at Epsom. On the third occasion he won the Double Trial Plate at the Newmarket Craven Meeting, as he also did the Ashley Plate, he being trained by R. Marsh at Newmarket, and is well engaged.

At a later date Loffler, the American dental practitioner, was called in to examine the mouth of Friar's Balsam, and after a careful examination pronounced the cause of the abscess to have been a splintered jaw. It may be wondered how a horse could be thus affected without the injury being detected, but this is accounted for by the fact that the Balsam was never known to leave an oat since the abscess made its appearance. It is assumed that the mishap may have been caused by the colt running back on the rack chain in a stable, or perhaps it is the more likely reason it may have occurred while he was being dressed, as it was the custom to put him through this process in a Chifney bit, with a rein attached, for the attendant to hold him in check, as he is a high spirited customer to deal with. It is surmised that his attendant may, as has occurred on many previous occasions, have dropped the rein, that the horse trod upon the fallen rein, and, throwing his head back, inflicted upon his jaw the injury that has proved so troublesome. The horse has been scratched for the Derby, and will probably be thrown out of training until the splinters are removed.

Breeding for Speed Alone.

The prosperity that has for some time attended the business of breeding trotting-horses has undeniably fostered some mistaken ideas and given excuse for some unwise courses. The public appreciation of the standard, and the demand for standard blood gave rise to an evil which we have time and again warned the inexperienced against. To many of these it was enough to know that a horse was standard-bred. That was all the pedigree they wanted. They seemed to think that the standard was designed to supply men with brains, and that it abolished the necessity of discrimination between horses. It is not in the power of man to formulate a standard of blood, whether it be of running-horses, trotting-horses, milk or butter cattle, or any other special breed of animals, that will, like a sieve, separate the wheat from the chaff. There are thoroughbred race horses that can't race, and there are standard-bred trotters that can't trot. There are pure Jersey cattle that are not great butter cows, and pure Holsteins that are common-place milkers. Dogs may be bred in the best pointing strains and be unfit for the field. This is so, always has been so, and always will be so as long as parents occasionally beget children their inferiors. So while standard rank is a necessity in the breeding animal, it is not the only essential of blood. And in like manner we believe it to be a duty of the hour to impress upon the general breeding public the truth that while it is not enough to breed for standard rank alone, neither is it enough to breed for speed alone.

How often we hear the faults or form of some misshapen horse of great speed passed over with the fallacious remark that "the shape don't matter, he has the speed." The owner of an ugly, coarse colt satisfies himself with the idea that "he'll be pretty enough if he can trot fast." The truth that "they go in all shapes" is a very flippant excuse for breeding to all shapes. There are ugly, misshapen trotters, and unsound trotters, but their bad shape and unsoundness do not make them trot any faster. They trot in spite of, not because of their defects. There are pony trotters, but so also are there trotters of the requisite size. There are homely trotters, but horses of superb form trot just as fast. If you succeed in breeding a fast horse he is certainly more valuable if sound and of high form. And if your colt fails to be a record-maker, but has beauty of structure and absolute soundness he will pay you back his cost anyway. But if he be neither fast or tolerable to look at, he is a dead loss. And when we consider that the horses that have the requisite speed to counterbalance defects of structure are very, very rare, the blindness of being careless in breeding for individual quality is very apparent. If the gift of speed was only given to horses lacking in beauty and size there might be excuse for breeding for speed alone, but when speed can be just as easily secured with attractive structure as without it, excuse for ignoring these essentials does not exist.

The error, however, of breeding to speedy but defective parents is not as common as breeding to individuals of good blood, but not of special quality. In many of the leading breeding-studs of the land mares are in use whose individual inferiority no virtue of blood can counterbalance. Yet often the very men who consider mares faulty in size and in structure, good enough to breed from, would scout the idea of breeding from a stallion equally lacking. It is absolutely unreasonable, but it is a fact that the conventional idea of breeding demands form in the stallion, but not in the mare. If many of our breeders would be just as exacting in selecting mares as they are in selecting stallions, their stock would be of a vastly higher average than it is. Good size and form are great points in the favor of a stallion, and they should be required in the mare.

The objection is often urged against the trotting-bred horse that he is undersized and badly shaped. Not long ago a writer on draft-horses declared that he had never seen or heard of a trotting-horse that was large enough for any useful purpose. This showed the man's ignorance of trotting-horses; but it showed, too, the extent to which the idea has spread that the trotting-bred horse is, like the race-horse, bred to a point where he is good for racing or good for nothing. Among foreigners, and especially Englishmen, lack of substance and lack of quality are the defects chiefly urged against the trotting-horse. These are wrong ideas, it is true, but if any moral can be drawn from them it is that a duty incumbent upon those who are building up the new breed is to realize that while speed may be the first it is not the only essential.

The great foundation upon which the value of the trotting-horse rests is superiority in the practical and business uses of the American people to any other type of horse. The trotting-horse breeder who is wise in his generation, will aim at producing a horse with the breeding and other essentials of both a "king of the turf and a lord of the road." It is well to have two strings to a bow. If the horse fails of honor on the turf, he should be bred so that he will still bring a good paying price for the road or park. There is no need of sacrificing a single iota of the idea of speed to accomplish this, because there are now stallions and mares to breed from that are great on the turf, great in blood, and great in form. To aim at a high idea of equine beauty is quite consistent with a steady purpose to produce campaigners. — *Wallace's Monthly*.

Notes on Breeding.

The country is now pretty well stocked with fashionably bred trotting stallions. Nearly every county in the north has several standard-bred horses, while on most of the large breeding establishments several of that class can be found. The greatest demand in the near future will be for first-class brood-mares. Those from dams which have produced a single 2:30 performer are sure to be sought at high figures. Daughters of such mares as have brought two or more fast trotters, especially if those trotters have proved great campaigners, will command fancy prices. If one of their grandams, as well as their dam, has been a producer their value will be largely increased.

Those which can show the longest line of unbroken producers through the maternal strains bring fabulous prices. With these facts staring young breeders of moderate means in the face, and not enough from producers to supply the demand of the wealthy class of breeders, the question is, if limited means will not permit following the excellent advice of men of large experience and sound judgement, who recommend securing mares from producers, what is the next best course to pursue? Undoubtedly it is to breed from the best mares that can be found which comes from the great brood-mare families.

It has been observed that daughters of a stallion whose dam possessed unusual merit are much more likely to produce speed than those of even a faster stallion equally as well bred so far as blood lines are concerned, but whose dam was not celebrated for her individual excellence. There are, of course, exceptions, but we believe that this rule will hold good in a majority of cases.

The dam of Mambrino Chief, though of unknown breeding and not a model of perfection in form, was something of a trotter herself and was also a producer. Her son, Goliah, by Mambrino Paymaster, got a record of 2:33, and some of her other foals were quite fast for their time. Daughters of Mambrino Chief are credited with a greater number in the 2:30 list than those of all the other sons of Mambrino. Mambrino Chief's daughters have already produced with twenty trotters that have gained records from 2:17 to 2:30. Mambrino Chief was foaled in 1844. Only two other stallions foaled at or prior to that date have ever surpassed or equalled him in getting daughters capable of transmitting speed. These were Seely's American Star, foaled in 1837, and Pilot Jr., foaled in 1844.

Daughters of Seely's American Star have brought forty-two trotters with records from 2:17¼ to 2:30, and those of Pilot Jr. have produced twenty-six that have come to the wire in 2:30 or better, the fastest in 2:08¾. But little is known, however, concerning the merits of the dams of either Seely's American Star or Pilot Jr. That of the former was by the four-mile race horse Sir Henry, and out of a daughter of imported Messenger. She was sister in blood to the gray mare Peerless, which the great trainer Hiram Woodruff drove a quarter to road wagon in thirty seconds some thirty years ago, as stated by that renowned reinsman in the "Trotting Horse of America," page eighty-four. Her breeding is given on page seventy-three of the same valuable work.

The dam of Mambrino Patchen must have possessed unusual merit, or she could never have borne such an animal as Lady Thorne (2:18¼), the fast and most courageous trotter of her day, as well as one of the greatest lasters. Mambrino Patchen as a sire of brood mares outranks every other stallion in the Mambrino Chief family, and in this respect has never been equaled by any horse not foaled earlier than 1862, the date of his birth. His daughters are now credited with twenty-one in the 2:30 list, the fastest of which is Guy Wilkes (2:15¼). Another is Houri, with a three-year-old record of 2:19¾, and still another is Elvira, the first four-year-old to get a record of 2:18½, and a full sister to Beatrice, the dam of Patron (2:14¼).

Before becoming crippled by an accident the dam of Alexander's Abdallah was noted for her excellent qualities as a roadster, and had something of a local reputation as a trotter. Daughters of Alexander's Abdallah are now credited with twenty-three trotters that have made records from 2:16½ to 2:30, and, like those of Mambrino Patchen, their list is increasing every year. When it is considered that he died at thirteen years of age, it must be admitted that this is a remarkable showing.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, was out of Belle, which also produced McCurdy's Hambletonian (2:26½). Daughters of Belmont have already brought ten found in the 2:30 list.

The Charles Kent Mare, dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was sold when three years old, according to Mr. H. T. Helm in "American Roadsters," for $300. to Mr. Peter Seely, who sold her to Ebenezer Pray for $400. Mr. Pray disposed of her to a New York butcher named Chivers for $500, who in turn sold her to a banker for $600. These were high prices for that early day, and indicate that she was a very superior animal. She was not handled for the turf, but was a great roadster and a fast trotter for that date. A few years ago daughters of Rysdyk's Hambletonian were pronounced failures as brood-mares. An article in the *Cultivator* some four years since, calling attention to the fact that they were steadily gaining in that respect, and were likely to rank high among the best in a few years, caused the publication of an article in a New York Monthly devoted chiefly to trotting stock, which was headed, "Daughters of Rysdyk's Hambletonian a Failure as Producers of Trotters." This was some two years before the *Breeder's Gazette*, which claims to be the first to call attention to the merits of Hambletonian mares, had mentioned the fact that they were becoming prominent as producers of trotters. To-day Rysdyk's Hambletonian stands at the head of the list as a sire of trotting broodmares. Not less than fifty trotters with records from 2:17¼ to 2:30 are from his daughters, and it will not be surprising if the number is increased from fifty to 100 per cent. in the future, for they will continue to come for twenty-five years from the date of his death.—*The Cultivator*.

Delicate Feeders.

Horses have small stomachs; remember this. A good plan is to divide corn rations into three daily portions, the hay two. Many object to giving hay just previous to work, as it distends the stomach and causes the animal inconvenience.

Delicate feeders must be tempted to take their rations, and such should never be fed too strongly at one time. "A Scotch plate is a rule very generally observed in England—everything cleaned up before placing other food in the racks or mangers. A little linseed boiled to a jelly and mixed with the corn is seductive. Hay dampened and salted will tempt others. Beans, a double handful, are a relish in weekly subjects, pale malt for the convalescent or indisposed; damp bran and oats are engaging for others. Some grooms give carrots and tares in small quantities. Carrots engender diabetes if given in excessive quantities. The peculiar habits of horses demand the attention of all horse owners and grooms. A sufficiency of flesh is all that is required, and not "hog fat" or "beastly fat," as some phrase it.

The Petaluma Fair.

The Executive Officers of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Society have issued the speed programme for the fall fair which will be held at Petaluma, commencing on August 21st and continuing until the 25th inclusive. The races of District No 4 are open for the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano. The programme is as follows:

1—Tuesday, August 21st.—Running. Two-year-old stake. Five-eighths of a mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit. $150 added; $50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.

2—2:20 class. Purse $700.

3—District—For three-year olds; best three in five. Purse $250. Closed May 1st with seven entries.

4—Wednesday. For all ages; free purse $200; $50 to second. Mile and repeat.

5—District—Yearling stake for foals of 1887. Mile dash. $30 stake. Closed May 1st with five entries.

6—2:20 class. Purse $1,000.

7—Two-year-old stake; free for all foals of 1886. Mile and repeat. $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st with twelve entries.

8—Thursday.—Running. For three-year-olds; one and one-eighth of a mile dash. $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

9—Yearling stake, free for all foals of 1887. Mile dash. $50. Stake closed May 1st with five entries.

10—2:24 class. Purse $600. Patchen Vernon and Belmont Boy barred.

11—Four-year-old stake or under; free for all. Mile heats best three in five. $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st with seven entries.

12—Friday.—Running, District. For all ages. Mile dash. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second.

13—District—For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse $200. Closed May 1st with seven entries.

14—2:25 class. Purse $1,000.

15—Three-year-old stake or under; free for all. Mile and repeat. $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st with ten entries.

16—Saturday—Running. For all ages. One and one-half of a mile dash. Free purse $250; $50 to second.

17—Three-minute class. Purse $1,000.

18—Free for all. Purse $1,000.

19—District—2:38 class. Purse $400.

The Chico Fair.

The executive officers of the Chico Fair have issued the following programme for the fall fair that commences on Tuesday, August 21st, and continues every day until the 25th, inclusive. Following are the details:

1—Tuesday, August 21st—Trotting. For three year-old colts owned in the district. Mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule. Purse $750.

2—Trotting—Three minute class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

3—Wednesday—Trotting. For three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

4—Trotting—2:40 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $100.

5—Thursday—Trotting. 2:23 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $750.

6—Pacing—Free for all. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $500.

7—Buggy Race—Free for all buggy horses without a record owned in the district, owners to drive. Mile heats, three in five, to rule. Purse $100.

8—Friday—Trotting. 2:27 class: Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $600.

9—Trotting—2:33 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

10—Saturday—Trotting For four-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

11—Trotting—Free for all. Mile heats, three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $1,000.

Races Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 open to the State. All other races open to the following counties: Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Shasta, Siskiyou, Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Trinity, Tehama, Colusa and Butte.

The Oregon State Fair Entries.

The following is a condensed account of the entries to the Oregon State Fair:

Trotting—2:50 Class—S. C. Ewing's Denny Ryan: C. Wood's Rosemore; S. E. Larabie's Kate Hayes; T. C. Mosher's Harvest; C. W. Redmond's Duroc Prince; L. B. Lindsley's Hamblin; T. A. Tongue's Frith Hambleton and Lee Mantle's Evening Star.

Trotting—2:40 Class—S. C. Ewing's Denny Ryan; S. E. Larabie's Helen; L. B. Lindsley's Hamblin; W. M. Henry's Democrat; T. H. Tongue's Van Tromp; A. Hackleman's Billy Autocrat; Lee Mantle's Evening Star; Frank Enos' Lucy; T. F. Murray's Silver; J. F. McEvoy's Young Ranchero; McKnight Bros.' Oneco; Knight & Robinson's Trovator; C. G. Bradshaw' Col. Bradshaw and E. LaForrest's Dick Flaherty.

Trotting—For two-years-old—P. J. Mann's Allie M: P. J. Mann's Alta O.; J. V S. Baker's Rockwood Boy; I. C. Mosher's Tinto; M. B. Mosher's Nervissa; I. C Mosher's Lapinta; Henry Rogers' Beulah; G. O. Bailey's Decoration Day; Jay Beach's Mary A.; Wm Schulmerick's Butter; Fred. C. Toella's Lady Duroc; C. W Redmond's Tualatin; T. H. Tongue's Templeton; B. F. Sturgill's Lora S.; Lee Mantle's Mary S.; C. B. Jefferies' Tempest Belmont and Mort Hallett's Wallula.

Trotting—For three-year-olds—S. E. Larabie's Mantua; T. H. Tongue's Fritz Hambleton; I W Anderson's Della A.; C. B. Jefferies' Ilton; Wm. Galloway's Lady Beach and J. E. Smith's Pricemont

Trotting—Free for all. S. E. Larabie's Reliance; A. C. Brey's Little Joe; L. B Lindsley's Palatina; T. H. Tongue's Fred Hambleton and Frank Enos' Don Custora.

Trotting—2:30 class—F. Fancher's Prince; I. Sorenson's Susie S.; S E. Larabie's Kate Hayes; A. C. Brey's Kittie Ham; Lee Mantle's Evening Star; James Blake's Lady Don; Jno. Pender's Alta; C. G. Bradshaw's Col. Bradshaw.

Running—Three-quarter mile and repeat—Whitmore Bros'. Coloma; D. R. Wells' Humboldt; D. R. Wells' Jno. Hall; C. D. Boydan's Jack Frost; R. E Bybee's Superba.

Running—Five-eighths dash, handicap—Whitmore Bros'. Laura D; Dick Hayes' Pappoose; Dick Hayes' Bingo; Robt. Sears' Sallie Duffy; R. E Bybee's Superba; Jos Paquet's Keepsake.

Running—For two-year-olds—R. E. Bybee's Broadchurch; Whitmore Bros'. Pat Curran; W. H. Babb's Arthur H.; Matt White's Pat Powers.

Running—One and one-quarter miles—Whitmore Bros.' Lucy S.; D. R. Wells' Jno. Hall; Robt. Sears' Sallie Duffy; R. E. Bybee's Oregon; R. E. Bybee's Superba.

Oregon Derby—For three-year-olds—Whitmore Bros'. Buttercup; Whitmore Bros'. Coloma; D. R. Wells' Humboldt; R. E. Bybee's Oregon; R E. Bybee's Oceanica.

Running—One mile and repeat—R. E. Bybee's Oceanica; R. E. Bybee's Oregon.

A Race for a Fortune.

Twenty nine years ago, writes the *Virginia Chronicle*, St. Joseph, Mo., was the western terminus of the railway systems of the country. Beyond St. Joseph the stage coach, or ox team and kindred methods of transportation were resorted to for the purpose of maintaining communication with the Pacific Slope. This Coast was by that time pretty well settled, and business men began to wish for a rapid overland mail service.

In the winter of 1860 Wall street was at work in Washington endeavoring to get a subsidy of $10,000,000 for carrying the mails overland one year between New York and San Francisco.

William H. Russell, backed up by Secretary of War Floyd, looked upon the scheme as a very extravagant proposition, and said that he could put on a mail line from San Francisco to St. Joseph that would cover the distance—1,950 miles—in ten days. So confident was he that he professed himself willing to wager $200,000 on the proposition.

The schemers for the big mail contract felt bound to meet the bluff, and took up the wager, the 8th day of April, 1860, being fixed as the date for starting. A. B. Miller, Russell's partner, was positive that a pony express could be established which would enable Russell to win his prodigious wager. There was no time to be lost, and Miller set about his task with energy. He purchased 300 of the fleetest horses he could procure and secured the services of 125 men. Eighty of these men were selected for post riders, and, of course, were especially chosen for their light weight—the lighter the man the better for the horse, as some parts of the route had to be covered at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. In establishing the relays the distance in each instance was determined by the character of the country.

As a rule the horses were stationed from ten to twenty miles apart, and each rider had to make sixty miles. Two minutes were allowed for changing the animals and shifting the mails. If the stage stations were not at proper intervals a tent was put up sufficient to accommodate one man and two horses.

By the day set for the starting everything was in readiness, and before the smoke cleared away from the muzzle of the signal gun on the steamer Sacramento at the hour of noon, April 8, 1860, Billy Baker, mounted on Border Ruffian, Millar's famous saddle horse, dashed away toward the Sierras, covering his twenty miles in forty-nine minutes.

Deep snow lay in the mountain passes, and to Salt Lake Valley slow time was made, so that from the Valley on it was necessary to make extra fast speed to win the huge wager.

All went well until the crossing at Julesburg was reached. To his dismay the courier found the Platte River high up in its banks and a strong current running. Fearlessly horse and rider plunged into the turbid stream, but only the man reached the opposite bank. His gallant steed mired in the quicksands and was drowned. The courier saved his precious mail pouch, and had to walk ten miles to the next relay station.

Johnny Fry was one of the famous men of his day on the border. Tough and wiry, he was as light as a cat, and as a rider he never knew an equal. To him fell the duty of riding the last sixty miles of the long race. He had six thoroughbred horses to do it with.

When the courier arrived at the sixty mile post out of St. Joseph he was one hour behind time, Johnny had to make to make up that lost hour or the wager was lost. Millar considered all this when he selected Johnny Fry to make the final dash.

As the hour drew near for Fry's arrival at St. Joseph thousands of people lined the river bank, gazing with feverish expectancy in the direction of the woods from which the horse and rider should emerge into the open country, one mile from the finish.

Seven minutes more and the wager would be lost, when suddenly a bright-eyed youngster caught sight of the anxiously looked for courier, and the yell that went up from the crowd reached the ears of the rider a mile away.

Horse and rider fairly flew on the wings of the wind. Feathery flecks of foam streaked the panting flanks of the noble steed as she, with wide distended and blood red nostrils bore the courier to his journey's end, covering the last mile in one minute and fifty seconds. The little mare Sylph had won the wager, and there were five minutes and a fraction to spare.

Good Suggestions.

To many the following suggestions on the care of horses will be found valuable. Never allow any one to tickle or tease your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment and does not understand the joke. Vicious habits are thus easily brought out. Never beat the horse when in the stable, as nothing so soon makes him permanently vicious. Let the horse's litter be dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing in hot, fermenting manure makes the hoofs soft and brings on lameness. Use the curry comb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain; brushing and rubbing are the proper means to procure a good glossy coat. Let the heels be brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in, causes sore heels. Whenever a horse is washed, never leave him until he is rubbed quite dry. He will probably get a chill if neglected. When a horse comes in from a journey, the first thing is to walk him about until he is cool, if he is brought in hot. This prevents his taking cold. The next thing is to groom him quite dry; first with a wisp of straw, and then with a brush. This removes dust, dirt and sweat, and allows time to recover, and the appetite to return. Also let his legs be well rubbed by the hand. Nothing so soon removes a strain. Let the horse have some exercise each day. Otherwise he will be liable to fever or bad feet. Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits, and cause swollen feet and other disorders. Never allow drugs to be administered to your horse without your knowledge. They are not needed to keep the animal in good health, and may do the greatest and most sudden mischief.

"He is the highest-class three-year-old in America to-day," remarked Mr. Green Morris the other day at the Brooklyn track, speaking of Sir Dixon. "I sold him," he continued, "because $20,000 is a great deal of money to me, a man whose limit in betting is $500. Although Sir Dixon may win more than $20,000 in stakes, by the time I had got through paying his stake fees and many other expenses it would take much more than $20,000 in winnings to put me that much ahead. I don't think any horse trained around here can win the Brooklyn Handicap. Sir Dixon could, I think, if he was started. Who would ride him? Anybody could ride that colt and win with him. As a two-year-old broke away from a post and ran six furlongs in 1:14¼, carrying 120 pounds. I timed himself, so I can bet on that."

Racing Datee for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Eureka Jockey Club, Eu. July 4 to 7	Sacramento State Fair Sept 3 to 15
Los Angeles Fair......Aug. 6 to 11	Stockton Fair....... Sept. 18 to 22
Ione Fair ....Aug. 7 to 10	San Jose Fair ....Sept. 24 to 29
Santa Rosa Fair......Aug. 13 to 18	Susanville Fair .... Sept. 24 to 29
Petaluma Fair. ......Aug. 20 to 25	Salinas Fair ....Oct. 1 to 6
Eldorado Fair.... ...Aug.20 to 25	National Trotting Stallion Stake Oct 20th.
Chico Fair ....Aug. 21 to 25	
Oakland Fair....Aug. 27 to Sept. 1	San Diego ....Oct 23 to 27
Marysville Fair..Aug. 27 to Sept. 1	Yreka Fair ....Oct. 3 to 6

NEVADA.

Reno State Fair......Sept. 17 to 22	Humboldt Fair .. ..Oct. 2 to 5
Carson City.........Sept. 24 to 29	

NORTHWESTERN.

Salt Lake, Utah........June 2 to 7	Spokane, W. T. .... Sept. 4 to 8
Helena, Mont., Spring..July 4 to 7	Eugene City, Oregon...Sept 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont....July 18 to 22	Colfax, W. T.... -- Sept 11 to 15
Butte City, Mont......Aug. 6 to 11	Hillsboro, Oregon....Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair..Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or , State Fair .Sept. 17 to 22
Missoulla, Mont..Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	Walla Walla, W. T...... Oct 1 to 6

EASTERN.

Brooklyn. L. I ....May 15 to 30	Sheepshead Bay .June 14 to July 4
Latonia, Ky......May 26 to June 9	Chicago, Ill .. ..June 23 to July 14
St. Louis, Mo......May 26 to June 9	Monmouth Park..July 4 to Aug. 30
Jerome Park....May 29 to June 12	Chicago, Ill .... Sept 1 to 3
Cedarhurst .... May 30	Jerome Park ....Oct. 2 to 15
Kansas City, Mo......June 12 to 21	Kansas City, Mo . Oct. 27 to Nov. 8

Eastern Racing.

The meeting hoth at Louisville and at Brooklyn have been marred hy heavy rains which cansed the tracks to hecome so muddy that many an expert calculation as to the result on public form was upset, and a nnmher of owners resolved to draw their horses from the valuable stakes rather than to run grave risks in starting them nndar such adverse circumstances. At Brooklyn tha executive officers tried to put a stop to a growing evil on the turf. "Plunger" Walton, when he was a prominent figure on the turf, was credited with having introducad the system of paying the jockeys a handsome gratuity to win a particular race with the horse he had hacked heavily. This plan has heen largely followed sinca at Pittshurg, Philadelphia and other places. To put an end to this practice, the Brooklyn Jockey Club has issued this notice: If any person gives or offers to any trainer, or any employe, or if any trainer, jockey or employe accepts or offers to accept any gratuity whatever in the form of money, a share in a het or any other henefit, without the previous specific and written consent of the owner whose horse gives occasion to the gratuity and to whom the trainer, jockey or employe is engaged, the person so offending shall he ruled off the course.

At Brooklyn the Dwyer Brothers found no difficulty in carrying off the two first rich stakes of the season for two and three-year olds. The first was the Expectation Stakes for two-year-olds, $50 each, half forfeit or $10 if declared, with $1,500 added, half a mile, which closed with 86 subscribers This was won hy Oregon, a promising chestnut by Onondaga, dam Skylight. The three-year-old event was Carlton Stake, the conditions being the same as in the Expectation, except as to the distance which was one mile. The running in the race under ordinary circumstances would have given prohahly the solution of the prohlem as to which is the best three-year-old among the Eastern cracks, hut the mud was so deep as to reduce the event to a match hetween Sir Dixon and Raceland, the Emperor of Norfolk heing withdrawn at the last moment. Considering the fine form shown hy Sir Dixon at Washington where he carried off the Analostan Stake in good style, it was expected that he would have been favorite in the hetting, hut there was such a strong tip out on Mr. Belmont's Raceland that he wae finally held at 5 to 3 on his chances, with 7 to 5 against the Dwyers' recent purchase. The race was a poor one, neither making any pace at all for the first half of the race, when from the lower turn home hoth mede a spurt and Sir Dixon won hy two lengthe in the slow time of 1:56¾. The victory of Sir Dixon ehowe clearly the segacity of the Dwyer Brothers in always strengthening the weak points in their stahle. Sir Dixon is heavily engaged, and if he continnee in good form will douhtlesely win this season much more than $20,000, the price paid for him this epring.

In the great events the Dwyere were not eo fortnnate as Hanover in the Brookdale Handicap, could only repeat his running in the Brooklyn Handicap, gaining the eecond position from Richmond, who made the mile and an eighth in 1:55, with Dry Monopole a good third.

On the 18th, there was one of those surprises in the first race that hut very eeldom occur on the turf. It was a mile dash for three-year-olds and upwards, and wae won hy Ban Cloche. The horee is owned hy Applehy & Johneon, and so little was he thonght of, ridden as he was hy William Hayward, Jr., that not only was he not hacked hy hie ownere, but it is said that not a dollar wae het on him hy anyhody. No tickets were sold on him in the mutuels, and the favorite, who was second, won the money for his hackere. In one instance a friend of Mr. Appleby wanted to put $5 on the horse for place, which was aheolutely refused, it heing reported that Applehy had said, "That horse hae not a ghost of a chance." He ran a very good race. He did not get well away, hut finished etrong in 1:43¼. The handicap aweepstakes, a mile and an eight, wae taken cleverly hy the favorite, Exile, in 1:57¼. The California horse Grover Cleveland was a strong competitor, hut he ran very much ae if three-quarters of a mile was ahout his dietance. The fourth race, a handicap at a mile and sixteenth wae won hy Boh Lee, an extreme outsider. The mutuels paid $108 or more than 20 to 1, while only 12 to 1 wae offered in the hooks.

On the Saturday the principal attraction was the race for the Bedford Stakes for two-year olde, $50 each, half forfeit, $10 if declared, a daeh of six furlongs, on which occassion J D. Morrissey's fleet colt French Park made hie first appearance on an Eastern track. As hy the conditions of the race the winner of any single etake wae to carry 5 pounde and of two, 7 pounds extra, French Park had a great advantage over the principal representatives of the Dwyere' etable, Goldfish and Oregon, eo he achieved an easy victory in 1;19¾.

On May 21at there was another battle royal among the fillies in the Clover Stakes, five furlonge on which occasion the Dwyers started Servia, who, it wae rumored, was the fleet filly of the stable. There wae a great plunge on her chances, hut ehe was hadly heaten hoth etraight and for place by Belmont's filly Fidea and Morrissey's Mies Cody. Time. 1:03¾. Servia looked well and in the preliminary ahowed well. She ran fast early in the race under a pull, hut when asked to run ineide the laet quarter failed to reply, and the Nursery etablee, like the Preaknesa. acored its first win in 1888. Fides is hy the Ill Used, dam Fillette. The prominent running of Miss Cody showed that Morrissy has another clever youngster beside French Park. Mise Cody is by Billet, out of Belle Palmer, and was hought a yearling for $1125.

Tuesday was a gala day at the Brooklyn track, the main events heing the Derhy, a mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds. $100 each, half forfeit, and $20 if declared, with $2,500 added money. Unusual interest was manifested in this avent, as the Emperor of Norfolk wes to make his first appearance here thie saason, and Mr. J. B. Haggin had sent on Tennyson also to do hattle for California. The Emperor of Norfolk had moved a quarter of a mile that morning in 24 aeconda, and so well did the colt go in hia gallop hefore the race that thera was a rush to back him, which in a few minutes drove him from 8 to 5 against to even money. Sir Dixon was well supported hy the Dwyere and their friends, and his price at the cicee wns 8 to 5. Raceland carried the hopes of the Baldwin, and as he had done a quarter of a mile that morning in 24½, he was supported at 6 to 1. The Haggin's Tennyson was friendless at 20 to 1, and as he tried to jump the fence whila Hamilton was taking him to the post, that did not enthuse his friends a great deal. The colt is a good-looking animal, however, that will hear watching. Prince Royal at 20 to 1 wae started by Belmont to make the running for Raceland, and so well did he do it that the $20,000 colt could never get up to him.

Hayward on Prince Royal took the track as soon ae the flag fall, and at the wire in 25¾ seconds he led two lengthe; Raceland and the Emperor next, with the others well up. During the first half mile Prince Royal led fully four lengths, with the others ae hefore, except thet Raceland and Norfolk were head and head. Down the hackstretch Prince Royal kept his lead, but the others were now closing up, and at the lower turn he only led a length and a half, the Emperor, Dixon, Raceland and Tennyson heing on nearly even terms. Into the homestretch they dashed, ending the first mile in 1:42½, where Prince Royal still led. Murphy here let the Emperor loose with a rush. At the eighth pole he headed the Belmont colt, as did Sir Dixon, who made his run ae soon as Norfolk did, hut the latter alwaye held the Dwyer colt safe, and heat him home in a cantar hy two lengths, with Sir Dixon as far from Prince Royal, who led Raceland ahead, with Tennyson pulling up.

The fractional time of this great race was 25¾, 51¼, 1:04, 1:16¾, 1:29¼, 1:42½, 1:55, 2:08¾. The finish was greated with tumultuous cheering hy the crowd, and when Murphy and the colt came hack to weigh the applause was renewed.

In the first race, a handicap, three quarters of a mile, Larado, another horse in tha Baldwin stable, won in a center in 1:16½ with odds of 20 to 1 against him, with no hackere at that, as the stable thought poorly of his chances. In the second race a mile and a sixteenth, Mollie's Last was made a hot favorite, but through a hlunder of Armstrong, her jockey, she got in a pocket, and Bordelaise won in 1:49¾. The Lawnview handicap, a mile and an eight, with 57 subscribers, was taken hy Ordway, an extreme outsider, Volante heing heaten through a hruising run with the winner when the 24 pounds difference in the weights extinguished his chances. The rece wae a honanza to the hookmakers as everything in the race wae well hecked, save the winner, who was ecarcely touched, and not even for a place at that.

An Eastern writer thus commente on the relative merite of heevy weight carriers: "We sometimes think handicaps are very delusive end deceive us in making comparative estimatee of the merits of horsee. A great weight carrying feat in a handicap makes the winner appear the greatest horse of the age. But soon he meets a good one at weight for age and he is heaten. The fact is, a good horse cen give an inferior one so much weight that we overrete him, and cannot understand it when he meete his equals and is defeated. The chances are Minting could concede a selling pleter 75 lbs., and Hanover in this country at his hest could do the eeme with a Guttenburg plater. Take Minting's recent Juhilee race for example. It makes him appear the heet horse of hie ere. Yet we know he was not. Ormonde always heat him at weight for age. He did in the Two Thousand in 1886, and again in the Hardwicke at Ascot in 1887. Great ae Bendigo's Cambridgshire eecond with 139 lhs. made him look, we know that he wae hadly heaten in this same Hardwicke at weight for age, hy Ormonde and Minting. St. Gatien's handicap made him appear a wonder, yet Bendigo heat him in the Eclipse of 1886, while famone as Melton was, St. Galien easily disposed of him. Thus it wae weight for age after all that told ne that the relative order of the great English horees of the last few yeare was Ormonde, Minting, Bendigo, St. Gatien, Melton. Handicaps, of course, must necessarily form the greatest portion of our races, hut no meeting should he without ite weight for age event.

At Louisville the sport was spoilt, in a measure, hy the rain, and it is feared that the receipts will he materially reduced thie seaeon in consequence. On the 17th, Grisette, in the Baldwin stable, ecored her first winning in the daeh of a mile and a sixteenth, for which Persimmone wae a hot favorite, hut he could only run into second place; the time heing 1:56.

Proctor Knott, Sam Bryant's second General Harding, upheld the reputation he made on hie first appearance at Nashville, hy coming away from the field in the Alexander stakes and winning hy four lengths, seemingly without an effort. The five furlonge was made in 1:04. Proctor Knot ie a gelding helonging to Scoggan and Bryant, eired hy Luke Blackburn, dam Talipoosa, and as he is well engaged, he is likely to win a tidy sum for his owners.

On the 18th, the Elmendorff handicap was the chief event of the day, and it was captured with the greateet ease by Terra Cotte, who wae the favorite at 3 to 5. The value to the winner was $1,310.

On the Saturday the weather wae more favorahle, so that with a good programme there was a notable increase in the attendance. The race of the day and second in importance of the meeting, the Clark etakes, one and one-quarter miles, followed, hut the prestige of the Melhourne stehlee' great colt Gallifet kept many in the stables, only Longroll, J. B. Clay, General Fortune, Colonel Zeh Ward and White appearing to oppose him. From the etart the race was never in douht, he making all the running and winning in hand. Longroll and White hoth ran well and had a driving finish for place, the latter securing it hy a length and a half, the eon of Longwell heing away under whip at the finish. The race was worth $3,660 to the winner. Time, 2:15½.

On May 21st, the hig event was the Merchants' handicap, one mile and an eighth. Telie Doe and Frank Ward were made favoritee hy the hookmakera, hut the talent played so much money on Libretto that he was a strong second choice. Grisette led until the three-quarter pole, where Lihretto and Telie Doe went to the front lapped. When the half-stretch had heen covered a few whip strokes hrought Lihretto to the front, and be won hy a length in 1:56½. Telie Doe had to whip out to heat Benedict for place.

On Tueeday the real surprise of the day heing the defeat of the favoritee, Hypocrite and Los Angeles, in the Kentucky Oaks hy an outsider, Tenpenny, on which at one time the odds were as good as 20 to 1. Waiting on Hypocrite, who made the running until the first mile had heen covered, she came away from the field at her pleasure and won, pulling up by eight lengths from Los Angeles, who beat Quindaro Balle four lengths for place. Tenpenny is owned hy Mike Welch, a well-known trainer. He purchased her at a public sale in Kentucky when she was a yearling, from Viley & Railey, for £950. She was bred by Warren Viley of Woodford County, in that state, end is out of the dam of that speedy mare Ban Nail. In addition to other valuable engagements she is among tha entries in the Latonia and St. Louis Fair Oaks and Englewood Stakes at Chicago. Los Angeles, who made her first appearance this year in this rece, performed poorly, although ehe looked well. She, however, probably needs a race or two, and will later on appear to hetter edvantage. The distance wae one mile and a half and the time wae 2:42.

The following are the movemente of the principal atables from Louisville to Latonia: E. J. Baldwin, 16 horses; Hyde Park Stable, 8; Keyport Stable, 5; J. M. Brown & Co., 7; L. Long, 6; Ed. Wiley, 7; John McFadden, 10; Jacobin Stable, 7; Nipper & Co., 1; J. D. Pulford, 11; A. B. Goodwin, 6; John McGinley, 5; Cliff Porter, 11; H. Mack, 12; Herry Colston. 6; O. O. West, Jr., 10; D. F. Pulsifer, 9; Y. T. Banter, 2; J. H. Nnce, 2; R. Pryor & Co., 12; R. Tucker, 8; N. Broker, 7; A. J. McCamphell, 15; G. Gill, 2; M. Welsh, 3; Fleetwood Stable, 12; R. A. Swigert, 11; W. L. Cassidy, 6; J. S. Brannon, 3; S. Bryant, 10; Melbourne Stable, 4.

To St. Louis—G. M. Rye, 7; E. Leigh, 5; B. McClelland, 12; T. H. Stevens, 10; W. O. Scully, 8; M. B. Jennings, 10; J. W. Guest, 7; E. Corrigan, 16; El Storma, 4. E. J. Baldwin, J. B. Haggin, Senator Hearst and othere are already there.

The Challenge Whip and Its History.

In connection with the Whip, England's great racing trophy, Pevo in the *Morning Post* gives the following interesting particulars:

"This is the first occesion of an amateur winning the Chellenge Whip on his own horse; and as the prize in question is one of the most cherished trophies of Newmarket racing, its history may he considered sufficiently interesting to form a pendant to one of the poorest afternoon's racing ever witnessed at heedquarters. Compered with the light and elegant 'floggers' of the present day, it is a heavy, common 'riding companion,' with a massive silver hendle, with a short, twisted laeh originally made of the hair of Eclipse. Engraved on the handle are the arme of Thomes Lennard, fifteenth Baron Darce, who wes created Earl of Sussex, Oct. 5, 1674. He died at Clavering, his seat at Kent, now possessed hy Lord Stanhope, in 1715, and lies huried with his anceetors, the Lennards, in the church of that place. Early in life he was initiated into the vices of Charles II's profligate court, one of whose natural daughtera hy Lady Castlemaine he married. He was of a gay, sporting and spendthrift turn, and, unhappily for his family, devoted to that curse of society, the gaming table, which cost them, as it has cost eo many others, the loss of hundreda of hroad acres and goodly groves. Yet, though reduced in fortune hy hie folliee and confessedly a hetrayer of hie trust ae regarded them, he was not a hankrupt in reputation like eo many men of title of the present day; nor did he hazard a stake which he knew he could not pay if he lost. The noble mansion of Hurstmonceaux, with the estatee in Suffolk, went first; then Chevening, and, woree then all, the Darce eetates in Cumherland followed hie decease. That the Earl gave the whip to he run for ie heyond a douht, since no other pereon of that rank wae entitled to the arme in question. The hearinga on the shield are quarterly—Lennard, Fiennes, Darce and Say. To epeak in heraldic language, they are erroneously marshelled, inasmuch as the coat of Say, heing an earlier match with Fiennes, ehould precede that of Darce. It has heen found difficult to trace the successive winnere of the tropny, ae the earlier Calendare contain no mention of it; hut if the ermorial hearinge were wanting to establish ite date, the style of the Whip itself sufficiently atteste ite antiquity. It is scarcely necessary to repeat the conditions which regulate the conteste for thie old estahlished prix d'honneur. When challenged for in the spring it is run for in October, and *vice versa*, added to a sweepstake of 200 guineae each, p p, over the Beacon course of four miles, one furlong and one hundred and forty yards, carrying 140 pounds. Many of the hest horses ever seen on the turf have won or held the whip since the early daye of Grimcrack, Shark and Pottoe, including Coriander, Sultan, Sligo, Lamplighter, Mameluke, Cadland, Zinganeo, Camarine, Red Rover, Glaucus, Glencoe, Rattrap, St. Francis and St. Lawrence prior to 1853, when Kingston heet Teddington, who hroke down, and Weathergage, hut succumhed the following year to Stockwell. The next hatch of winnera included Fisherman, Saunterer (twice), Special License (twice), Mouravieff, Thormanhy, Asteroid, Elland, Craig Miller and Thurio, since which year (1880) the Duke of Beaufort has frequently held it."

Combination Sale.

Messrs. Killip & Co. announce a grand combination sale of trotting colts and fillies, etallions and hrood-mares at the Bay District track on Wednesday, June 27th. Parties desiring to enter approved stock can do so hy applying not later than May 29th. The advertisement will he found in another column of this journal.

Ungenerous Stallion Owners.

It would never do to huild up your own house, remarke the *National Stockman*, hy tearing down the houses of your neighhors. In the first place you would have a bigger joh on your hands than you would get through with, and then it would he nothing to he proud of or profitable even were you able to do it. Such work as that must he assigned to the uncivilized natione of the earth. It ie as useless to advise against such work in thie country and at this age of the world as it is to think of doing it. Yet there are ownere of stallions throughout the country, and many of them too, that think they are adding to the value of their own horses hy depreciating the value of those owned hy others. It is not only natural and right for the possessor of a good horse to think well of him, and to prefer him to any of his competitors', everything else heing equal, hut to try to make the puhlic do the same hy finding fault and picking flaws with all other horsee that may he in the country and seeking patronage from the eame source ie contemptible. A worthy enterprise is always hest promoted hy honorahle meane, and an honest man will not use any other to accomplish hie ends. Every insinuation or intimation of a disparaging nature uttered ahout stallions which happen to helong to some one else is sure to act ae a hoomerang, and will he hurled hack with force enough to do more injury to the one who started it than to the one at whom it wae aimed. The greatest and worst effect of such work will always he felt hy the one who perpetrates the crime of doing such injustice just as sure as "chickens come home to roost."

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I am requested to ask your opinion in the following case, happening at the Pacific Beach Driving Park in this city at their first meeting. They are, a number of the National Trotting Association Races advertised to rule, trotting governed by National rules, running by Blood Horse Association, in a running race half mile and repeat the two contesting jockeys had a close finish on the deciding heat, Gladstone being the winner by a neck. The rider of Triumph after being weighed, and the heat and race having been given to Gladstone, on having the track attached, the rider of Gladstone, without any provocation, was arrested, taken before the justice, fined $10, and subsequently by the association, suspended for one year, as this was in a running race, the offense being committed after the race was decided, and the conduct of all jockeys during the race satisfactory to the judges. How is this to effect him on other tracks as rider or driver? Was the suspension justifiable? Does the sentence effect him on all tracks in the association in riding and driving?

With many kind remembrances, Very Truly
SAN DIEGO, May 13, 1888. GEO. A. JOHNSON.

The suspension was proper and will debar him from riding wherever racing rules are recognized. He will not be permitted to drive on tracks holding membership in N. T. A.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Please publish in answers to correspondents, the age, size and breeding in full of the brown gelding Franklin, 2:29½, bay gelding Colonel Hawkins, and the brown gelding Dick Brown, all three of which made their records at the Oakland Spring Meeting.

Yours truly, W. H. GOCHER.

Answer—Franklin dark brown, about 15 hands. Said to be seven years old, by General Reno, his dam claimed to be by McCrackin's Black Hawk, grandam by St. Clair. Colonel Hawkins about 15¼ hands, by Echo. Dick Brown about 16 hands, age and pedigree unknown.

The Hanford Meeting.

The first spring meeting of the Henford Trotting Club closed on Saturday, May 12th. There was a good attendance throughout and fair sport, though the time shown was slow, owing chiefly to the heaviness of the track, which is too new to produce fast time.

May 10th.—Trotting.—Four-year-olds and under. Purse $100.

S. A. Eddy's b g Bedford by Attamont, 4	1	2	1	2
E. Geddings' b g Minot by Bay Rose, 3	2	1	2	1

Time, 2:39, 2:37½, 2:42, 2:45, 2:46.

Running—One-quarter mile dash. Purse $50.

T. B. Lowry's b g Springwater	1
E. Burris's bl g Pinto	2
W. Abbott's b m Belle B	3

Time, 24 sec.

Trotting—2:34 class. Purse $100, divided.

T. Lively's s m Fannie	1	3	1	1
D. Maloney's g g Johnny Haywood	2	2	2	2
S. A. Eddy's b g Lero	3	1	3	dis

Time, 2:43, 2:43, 2:40½, 2:38.

Second Day, May 11th—Three-minute class. Purse $75.

E. A. Owens' s g T. B. walked over, the other horses being scratched.

Time, 3:20.

Running—One-half mile and repeat. Purse $75, divided.

Owen Bros' g g Johnny Gay	1	1
T. B. Lowry's b g Springwater	2	2
T. Davis' b m Grasshopper	3	3
P. O. McKenna's s g McKenna	4	4

Time, :50½, :50½.

Trotting for local roadsters—Purse $75, divided.

S. A. Eddy's s g Barney	1	1	1
Dr. Duncan's h g Nibs	2	2	2

Time, 2:58, 2:53, 2:54.

Third Day, May 12th—One mile and repeat. Purse $100, divided.

Owen Bros' s g Gold Cup	1	2	1
T. B. Lowey's h h Sir Charles	2	1	2
P. C. McKenna's s g Falmouth	3	3	dis

Time, 1:45½, 1:47, 1:48.

Trotting—2:30 class. Purse $125, divided.

D. Maloney's g g Johnnie Haywood	1	4	3	1	1
C. K. Ragan's s m Addie E	4	1	1	2	2
T. Lweley's s m Fannie	2	3	2	3	4
T. Donahoo's h g Mikado	5	2	4	4	3
W. Doherty's b g Butler	3	5	w		

Time, 2:38½, 2:41¼, 2:38¼, 2:38, 2:40.

Running—Six hundred yard dash. Purse $75, divided.

T. Davis' h m Grasshopper	1
Owen Bros'. g g Johnnie Gay	2

Time, :33.

Capital Turf Club.

Following are the entries for the different events at the meeting of the Capital Turf Club at Sacramento, that convenes on June 5th, continuing the four following days.

First day, Tuesday, June 5th.—Special two-year-old trotting stake: closed December 10, 1887, with eleven entries; $100 added to the stake. One mile and repeat.

Match race; $200 a side. N. N. Craig's Harrold Cossack; H. S. Hogaboom's Waldstein.

Trotting—Purse $300; special. Gardner's s s Alpha; W. F. Smith's br g Sutter Boy; N. N. Craig's blk m Solitaire.

Second day, Wednesday—Running stake: three-quarters of a mile and repeat; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $125 added. William Murray's s c Peregrine; Maltese Villa Stables' ch g Elwood; Mrs. Susie Wolfskill's h m Edelweiss; G. W. Trahern's h h Dave Douglas; W. L. Appleby's c m Carmen.

Running stake, one and one-fourth miles, for all ages; $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, $200 added. Maltese Villa Stables' ch m Idalene; H. L. Samuels' b c Ed. McGinnis; G. W. Trahern's b m Haidee; F. P. Lowell's h c Leon; W. L. Appleby's c m Carmen; W. L. Appleby's Lanra Gardiner.

Running stake, for two-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile dash; $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, $125 added; second to save stake. William Murray's b c Almont; John Heavy & Co.'s Bessie Shannon; Frank Dupoister's Duke Spencer; Theodore Winters' ch c Joe Courtney; Theodore Winters' ch r c Telish; Theodore Winters ch c Bronco; Maltese Villa Stables' b f Dafinete; W. L. Appleby's b c Wild Oats.

Third Day—Thursday—2:30 trotting class. Purse $400—E. Downer's Colonel Hawkins; Lee Shaner's Cling; —— Taylor's Pasha.

[This race not having the requisite number of entries, was re-opened.]

Pacing—2:23 class. Purse $400—S. C. Tryon's Pocahontas; Lee Shaner's Chapman; H. S. Hogaboom's Johnnie Skelton.

Fourth Day—Friday—Pacing. 2:35 class. Purse $300—H. S. Hogeboom's Johnnie Skelton; Thomas Snyder's Creole; S. C. Tryon's Castilo; Lee Shaner's Dandy; Charles I. Haven's Racquet.

2:35 class—Trotting. Purse $300—N. N. Craig's Dolly Bloodstone; S. C. Tryon's Clara G.; George Baylis' Big Jim.

Special races will be made up for Saturday, both running and trotting, of sufficient interest to insure the sport for the last day ahead of any preceding one of the meeting.

At a meeting of the club on Wednesday last it was unanimously resolved to enforce the penalties when men had been ruled off the track for non-payment of entries, fines, or for foul driving.

Foals of 1888.

Rancho Resaca, Contra Costa County. Property of H. I. Thornton.

THOROUGHBRED.

March 16th, bay colt, by imp. Partisan, dam Catalina by Wheatley out of Carrie C. Mare bred to imp. Mariner.

March 29th, bay colt by imp. Partisan, dam Esmeralda by Shannon. Mare bred to imp. Mariner.

April 5th, bay filly Marinette by imp. Partisan, dam Marin by Thad Stevens out of Carris C. Mare bred to imp. Mariner.

April 10th, brown filly Bessie Barnes by imp. Darebin, dam Carrie C. by Monday. Mare bred to Longfield.

April 17th, brown filly Queen High by Three Cheers, dam Lugena by Thad Stevens out of Kate Dudley. Mare bred to imp. Mariner.

May 19th, bay or chestnut colt by Three Cheers, dam Aurora by Thad Stevens. Mare bred to imp. Mariner.

TROTTER.

March 17th, bay filly by Ploughboy, dam Kate Dudley by St. Joe. Mare bred to imp. Mariner.

At San Luis, Obispo. Property of Messrs. Brown & Taylor

TROTTER.

May 20th, bay colt by Gavista, dam Lady Tiffney by Gibralter, second dam by A. W. Richmond, Gavista by Electioneer, dam by Mohawk Chief.

Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of the Hon. Leland Stanford.

TROTTERS.

May 16th, bay colt by Electioneer, dam Sprits by Alexander Belmont.

May 18th, bay filly by Electioneer, dam Lara by Piedmont.

May 16th, bay colt by Clay, dam Miss Campbell by Endorser.

May 16th, brown colt by Clay, dam Henriette by Gooding's Champion.

May 17th, bay filly by Clay, dam Lesbia by General Benton.

May 19th, bay colt by Whips, dam Camiola by General Benton.

May 19th, bay colt by Whips, dam Cassie by Mohawk Chief.

May 20th, brown colt by Whips, dam Sister to Irene by Mohawk Chief.

May 20th, bay filly by Whips, dam Gabrielle by Mohawk Chief.

At Nutwood Stock Farm, Irvington, Alameda Co. Property of Mr. Martin Carter.

May 2nd, brown filly by Antevolo, dam Belle Nutwood by Nutwood.

The Detroit Meeting.

From the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times* we take the following comments and predictions in regard to the Detroit Trotting meeting, that promises to be the most successful one as yet held.

An old trotting horseman, who has left the younger generation to do the active work, writes anent the Detroit entry list: "It pleased me greatly to read the fine list of nominations, as it denotes a vigorous state of health for the trotting turf. I observe one class failed to fill, that for teams, and account for the failure in this way. The purse was only $2,000, an insufficient sum to begin with. The entrence was 10 per cent. and first money to the winners $1,000, netting $800. With this understanding, no driver with two good horses in his string would enter in such a race, as he could win more with them singly. The same principle would apply to made-up teams, as then the owners of the winners would each receive $400, which would be no object.

I think team racing should be encouraged, but associations to make such events successful must offer purses large enough to give the winners as much as they would receive in races in single harness.

One of our keen correspondents has consulted the stars in relation to the Detroit Meeting, with this result: "In the free-for-all trot Prince Wilkes looks a sure winner, even against the fast one he will meet. Rosalind Wilkes and Sir Walter, Jr., in the 2:18 class, will be hard to beat, and one or the other should win. The 2:20 class is a harder nut, but it can be cracked. Atlantic, if he is the same horse as last year, will be near the front at the wind-up. General Wilkes must not be left out, and Valensin is an unknown quantity.

The 2:22 event will probably be a contest between Lady M. and Edwin C., with the chances in favor of the mare. The 2:24 class has four hot ones engaged. They are Earl McGregor, Nettle Leaf, Miss Woodford and Shamrock. To beat the first-named stallion they must go several times better than 2:20. The 2:27 class has a good one in another McGregor. If he is on his pegs, and sent for it, he should mighty near win. The 2:30 class isn't so easy to forecast. The light appears to be between Genevn S., Commotion and Little Thorn, with a possibility of Plush making trouble. In the 2:35 class Katherine S. and Mulletto ought to have a duel, with Rosebnck the referee. He may be around to see that all is square. If Gny acts half-way level in the 2:40 class he is dangerous, but, as he may be a shade unsteady, a speculator had best anchor to Rajah. In the 3:00 class the best named one is Repetition. He ought to be a repeater. Uncle Sam Keys is in with Ironwood, and, as he usually hustles some, I look for him and the Wisconsin mare, Northanna, to hurry the rest. In the free-for-all pace set Arrow right down as a sure winner, if he don't fall down.

"There is not a man living who can call the turn on the 2:18 pace. If there is he don't belong on earth, his home is above. Raven Boy, Roy Wilkes and Ed. Annen look to be safe. If Raven is at himself he will make the trip fast enough for any of them. The 2:25 pace is another guessing race. Dr. West is about the fellow to back. The 2:30 pace is virtually a battle of strangers mostly. Budd Doble, with the man for whom he was named behind him, has better be tigured in. It is easier to foretell the winners than it is for them to go and win, but some here named have more than a fighting chance. If any reader thinks the writer is willing to back his opinion with his money, I'll head that off by just saying that the time is too far away to do much putting up now."

Up to the close of last season the enormous number of 2,847 trotters had made records of 2:30 or better, and about 200 have trotted in 2:20 or better. It is not more than a quarter of a century ago that a 2:30 horse was quite a rarity, and fifteen years ago an animal that could go three heats in the time named would be valuable for campaigning purposes, whereas at the present time he could not win on even the smaller tracks.

Grand Combination SALE

—OF—

Trotting Colts and Fillies,

Stallions and Broodmares

The get of Monroe Chief, Guy Wilkes Sultan, Harold Cossack, Prompter, Echo, Antevo, Sterling Waldstein, Prince Alwood, Capt Webster, Billy Hayward and other noted stallions, at 11 A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888,

—AT—

Bay District Track,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Parties desiring to enter approved stock can do so by applying not later than MAY 29th.

Catalogues will be issued June 21st.

KILLIP & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

As was anticipated at the commencement of the hostilities between the bookmakers and the executive officers of the Louisville Racing Association, a compromise was effected on the basis that the club retain its privileges, and those firms desiring to do business pay $100 per day for the same. Under this arrangement the bookmaking firms now at Louisville will divide up at the conclusion of the meeting, part of them going to Latonia and the rest to St. Louis. This appears to be an equitable arrangement, as the public, in the way of betting, can pay its money and take its choice.

ATHLETICS.

Olympic Field Day.

One Wednesday next at the Park, corner of 14th and Center Streets, Oakland, the Olympic Club is to give a Field Day in conjunction with the Bay City Wheelmen. The programme, as arranged by Leader Hammersmith and his assistants is a very attractive one, and should induce a large attendance. Entries closed on the 23d, the following gentlemen having placed their names on the list for the events specified:

100 Yards Maiden Race (scratch), for men who have never run a race—Philip D. Cods, Jr., J. R. Sloan, A. S. Feder, Henry Strehl, J. H. Cameron, F. E. Hare.

100 Yards Handicap Run—G. B. Burling, D. Laidlaw, V. E. Schifferstein, J. V. Cassady, H. R. Hopps, W. A. Dow, T. H. Reynolds, J. W. Flynn, Henry Strehl, E. B. Folsom, C. E. Wilson, J. A. Cods, Philip Code, R. Schlueter, F. O'Kane.

120 Yards Hurdle, handicap, over 10 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high—G. B. Burling, H. R. Hopps, J. W. Flynn, S. V. Cassady, C. E. Wilson, W. A. Wright.

Half Mile Handicap Run—W. A. Scott, T. H. Reynolds, J. A. Code, R. Schlueter, H. C. Pieper, E. C. Hill.

One Mile Hendicap Run—F. L. Cooley, W. A. Scott, J. A. Code, J. C. Parker, E. C. Hill, E. F. Rich, J. R. Sloan.

One Mile Handicap Walk—H. Coffin, C. F. Landmen.

Quarter Mile, scratch run, for Hammersmith medal; silver medal to second—G. B. Burling, J. J. O'Kane, J. W. Flynn, S. V. Cassady, A. McFarlane.

Throwing 12-lb. Hammer, handicap—W. H. Quinn, C. Hartmann, J. Bouse, A. H. Lean, J. Sexsmith, W. Mills, A. McFarlane.

Pole Vault, handicap—C. J. Schuster, C. Hartmann, J. T. Schuster, H. Germein, J. Sexsmith.

Putting 16-lb. Shot, handicap—W. H. Quinn, J. Bonse, J. Assner, A. H. Lean, M. Zelner, A. McFarlane, C. D. O'Sullivan.

Running Long Jump, handicap—V. E. Schifferstein, A. H. Leen, E. B. Folsom.

Kicking Football—Frank Gamble, San Francisco Turn Verein, Mission Turn Verein.

College Athletics.

(Written for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN by Podarces.)

It is not my intention to attempt any extended review of the vast subject included in the headline of this article, but merely to call attention to a few points of especial interest, and prominently conspicuous at the present time. These are suggested by the contemporary appearance in the sporting periodicals and in the daily newspapers, of a list of extraordinarily good performances at different colleges on the one hand, and on the other of decisions by some Faculties and Boards of Overseers of prominent colleges that the whole department of college athletics should either be abolished or else permanently crippled by doing away with the "Intercollegiate Contests"—those absorbingly interesting yearly meetings which arouse each college to the greatest enthusiasm, and stir the heart of every collegian to a pride and devotion in his alma mater which is probably not so thoroughly awakened by any other event in his college life. There is sufficient incentive, I should imagine, to a high individual standing and excellence in the classe honors and other distinctions; but this is purely a personal matter, each man works for his own peculiar benefit, and when the rivalry is great, as it often is, the results tend far more to a selfish glory and exultation than to a pride in the university. There are few college presidents nowadays who would attempt to dispute the necessity for physical as well as mental education; the principle virtually admitted by the appointment at all the principal colleges of gymnastic and athletic instructors, and it is hard to see why honors and prizes for individual excellence should not be allowed in one department and discouraged in another. We sometimes hear of an accident happening while ex-

ing, or a hnd fall with serions resnlts on the football field, and the deily papers are full of the danger and evil resnlts of these contests, etc. Bnt no snch prominence is given to the vastly more numerons cases of permenent mentnl and bodilf injury incnrred by over-stndions nnder-graduates who hnvy sacrificed all their open-air exercise to the attainment oe honors in the class-room. A happy cnmbination of the two is what is most desired, for in the strnggle for existence in this pushing wide-awake country a heavily stored mind ie seldom successful nnless backed np hy plenty of "brawn and muscle "

Another point. In the "Intercollegiate Athletic Meeting" the medal and individual glory a Harvard student has won in the long distance race are small matters in his own mind in comparison to the points he has gained towards the attempt to secnre for the "Crimson" the championship cup, competed for so earnestly hy all the colleges. Therein is true exnltation! And it is not of the selfish kind either, hnt a geoerous rivalry on behalf of a loved institntion; and a man who has been educated to he loyal to his college will he loyal to his frien ls and to his principles, and to his country when the occasion demands. The enthnsiasm of the Yale depntation which carried off the cup at the last Inter ollegiate meeting, was worth travelling across the country to witness.

I think there is hnt little donht that the Bakers, and Brooks, and Wendells, of all the prominent colleges, as well as the great body oi Alomni scattered all over the country, will be very loth to see aholished all the Intercollegiate Contests, which instigated their great accomplishments, and have so frequently aroneed their enthnsiasm.

On the day npon which this article is pnblished, Saturday, May 26th, the meeting of the present year is in progress at the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York. The contests are snre to he highly exciting, for some magnificent performances have been registered at the preliminary class meetings at two of the nniversities, at least. On April 30th and May 5th the two field meetings of the Harvard Athletic Association took place at Jarvis Field, Cambridge. G. P. Coggswell, '88, lowered the half mile running record from 2 min 01 1-5 secs. made hy Baker to 1 min, 59 1-5 secs., which are now the Intercollegiate figures, and which come snrprisingly close to the best records of L. E. Meyers and other great performere the world over. I am told hy friends who know Mr. Coggswell, that he is very slightly bnilt, trim and possessed of great grit and nervous strength. He is, as is so frequently the case with the athletic leaders of a college, a very popnlar fellow, and greatly liked. He will probably give a good acconnt of himself to-day, and I would not be snrprised to see him cut the record a hit again, although it is said that he does not run with very much judgment against strong competitore, and that he is very apt to lose his head, and on that account the rece, in a close contest. During the same meetings H. B. Gihson, '88, established new figures in the Hammer-throw, viz.. 92 feet 4 in. in place of Chamberlain's 90 feet 1 in. This, however, is only a Harvard record; the figures are some way behind the throws of A. B Coxe, the all-conquering Yalensian in the Intercollegiate contests. Mr. Coxe won the event at each one of the four meetings of his college life, a record which is, I helieve, only paralleled by the shot-putting victories of J. H. Ware, of Oxford, England, in the annual conteet against Cambridge, hnt which will probably he repeated to-day, if W. B. Page, of the university of Pennsylvania should again cerry off the high jump, as he in all probability will.

It is very interesting to compare the performances at these last Harvard initial meetings, with those which used to he recorded a very few years ago. Until quite recently the American College performencee were so far behind those of our English consine that it was most discouraging to our national pride to contrast the two. But the figures are fast h coming equalized, with a promise of a still closer approach in the near fnture, for at the meetings to which reference is made above I find the half mile twice accomplished under 2 min. 2 secs.; the 120 yard hurdles close to 17 secs ; four repetitions of the 100 yards dash in 10 2-5 secs ; the furlong race nnder 24 secs.; the mile walk very close to 7 min.; and the quarter mile races in 53½ secs. and 54½ secs. respectively. These, he it remembered, ere from Class Contests at one College only.

The preliminary meeting at Yale has been only briefly reported in the telegraphic despatches. We learo, however, that W. Harmar, of '90, redneed his own figures in the mile run from 4 min. 36 4-5 secs , (made in the Intercollegiate of May. 1887,) to 4 min. 32 2-5 secs., a very fine performance and a record. He is probable as the winner in the meeting of to day, for the Harvard men do not seem able to get much nnder 4 min. 45 secs.; but I recall the surprise of last year, when a new man from a western university, Michigan I think, came so close to getting away with the more prominent entries, that the "knowing ones" were taken aback completely.

At onr own nniversity the etndente are commencing to get down to good work in the way of athletic accomplishments. For many years after starting the field meeting the contests used to he very tame affairs, and it was only necessary for a student to train a week or so to get in sufficient shape to carry everything before him. Of late years this has been all changed and some of the figures are quite respectable, albeit a good way behiud those just quoted. The spectacle of one or two men leisurely negotiating the six l ps of the "cinder track" in something over eleven minutes, for the mile walk, which used to he the invariable case, is now e thing of the past; and the competitors now do some honest training for the yearly meeting. But "cinder track," what a hollow mockery! When the path is not overgrown with weeds, it is usually harder than macadam unless specially harrowed and wat-red previous to one of the meetings. And cinders would seem easy enough to procure with a great railroad system on the borders of the grounds.

However, it seems harsh to criticize in this unkind manner, for service on the athletic committee is particularly ungrateful, and the thonghtful faculty hard to enthnse on the snbject. The track was not in qnite good condition for the last meeting with first class results. Four college records were broken; the snrinting and jnmping were excellent, and Cokehill cut down the mile figures to 4 min. 51 sec., and showed himself a most worthy competitor for Scott, the irresiathle Olympian, whose friends (their name is Legion), have been quite willing to see him *facile princeps* for many years past.

En passant. Coffin, his brother athlete, improved greatly on his previone work in the open mile walk; the ease with which he made 7 min. 19 secs , makee me "smell a mouse," it looks very much as if the genial six-footer has been playing possum all this time, and gatheriug in all the events of past years, preparatory to slaughtering the coast record in the most complete manner, when there are no more worlds to conquer.

There will be a meeting of the Olympic Clnh next Wednesday with a mile walk on the programme, and there won't be any other record topped in the hargain. He is in first-class trim, is grit clear down, and for the attempt has the best wishes of Podarces.

San Francisco, Cal., May 21, 1888.

From the latest issne of the *Dublin Sport* to hand, we learn that A. P. Findlay, the amateur who recently won the ten mile championship of Scotland, will shortly leave for America. That he is a good distance runner will be seen from the following list of his performances: In 1884 he won the one and two mile races for the west of Scotland championship; in 1886 he won both the ten mile flat and 'cross country championship of Scotland, and ran second to W. H. Coad for the English flat championship; in 1887 he won both the ten and four mile championship on the flat, and this season he has won the championships et the same distance on the flat and over a stretch of country, hesides being first in the contest for the interclub championship, and second in the G. H. Section championship. The same paper states that H S. Hart, a long distance runner, will also soon leave for the United States.

ROD.

The Nevada Fish Commissioner.

Writing of fishing in Weshoe Lake, Nev., a correspondent of the *American Field*, incidentally tilts at Hon. W. M. Cary, Fish Commissioner of that State. He says:

"Wsshoe Lake will always contain more catfish than the lovers of angling will ever he able to take ont. For this we are deeply indebted to our first, and only efficient, fish commissioner, H. G. Parker. He was superseded by one of the most incompetent commissioners in the United States namely, W. Cary, whom I have been handling without gloves through the press of this city, for having vi lated the law in buying speared trout, contrary to the statutes of Nevada, from an Indian, and who served the fish to his boarders, h ing a hotel keeper He has been called upon to resign, hut to show his obstinacy defies everybody, and says he will not publicly deny the chergee over his signature. To show his character and unfitness more fully, he has taken his advertis ment away from the papers which gave my letters place in their columns, and withholds his patronege in every possible way. Think of it, Mohawk, a fish commissioner, himself a flagrant violator of the law! Our Governor should see that this unworthy officer is speedily removed, for I do not imagine that our anglers are going to stand idly by and allow him to remain in an office which should he held by a true-at-heart angler. I should deem myself remiss in my duty to the fraternity did I not show him up; and have the facts and proof positive ready at any moment the distinguished commissioner desires."

Two Chinamen were arraigned in Jnstice Post's Court at Sacramento, on Tuesday last, on a charge of fishing illegally with set nets near Isleton, on the Sacramento river. Their trial was set for Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and they were remanded to the custody of the sheriff with hail fixed at $150.

The Mongolians were cnptured hy Captain J. P. Dalton, Chief of Patrol, who was on his way up the river in the Fish Commissioners' new sloop-yacht, accompanied hy License Collector, Martin Coffey and three assistants.

Mr. Livingstone Stone, in charge of the U. S. Fish Hatchery, at Baird, Shasta County, writes us as follows:

All the trout at the United States Breeding Station on the Cloud River have been turned loose into the public waters of the State. Besides the large trout which have so been disposed of, a large number of young fish are being hatched, which, when they have arrived at the proper age, will also he released into the Cloud river or its tributaries. There will probably he upwards of 50,000 of these last. It is not known exactly how many large trout were released, hut there were several thousands of them, of which upwards of a thousand weighed from two to six pounds each.

The introduction of so many trout into the Cloud cannot but have a very favorable effect upon the fishing in that river, and as the trout of this locality frequently drop down below the mouth of the Cloud and spread to other streams, it is hoped that the trout supply of all the feed-waters of the Sacramento will he increased hy this release of fish from the Goverment trout ponds.

Elsewhere we reprint an assault upon Fish Commissioner Cary, of Nevada, which recently appeared in a contemporary. We give space to the article because we feel sure that the writer is actuated largely hy malice, and is over-stepping proper hounds, and it is always best in defending an acquaintence to give the precise charges against him, so that readers may appreciate the force of the defense, if it has any. With reference to the article we may say that in a recent conversation with Mr. Cary, he candidly recited most of the charges made against his administration of his office, discussed them coolly and disproved them, in our opinion. Mr. Cary attributed the attacks upon him more to the fact that he attended strictly to his duties, and conducted his office to suit himself than to any remissness. His statement to us was, that after an expenditure of but a moiety of the appropriation of $1,200. he had done more in stocking the streams of Nevada with trout than had been done hitherto. We are not disposed to bolster either Mr. Cary or anybody else up at expense of truth, nor is it possible for us to say anything in derogation of our good friend Hnh G Parker, unless amply sustained hy facts, hut after consideration of all the statements made, we consider the correspondent quoted to be in error, and nnless some evidence other than bald assertion is presented, we shall adhere to the belief that Mr. Cary is a faithful, economical and efficient Fish Commissioner.

TRAP.

Cosmopolitan Reunion.

A veritable field day was Sunday last at San Bruno, when each of the members of the old Cosmopolitan shooting club as still live in the city, gathered with friends for a free, jolly day of sport at pigeon shooting. The first train down carried nearly a hundred, and the number was much increased upon the arrival of the later train. It was a pleasure to those who have followed trap shooting for the ten years last gone by, to see so many of those who were formerly identified with the sport, and upon whom has rested the hurden of advancing sport with gun and dog in all its phases. The captains chosen were prominent officers of the Cosmopolitan Club in its best days, and although both a little silvered about the poll are yet as enthusiastic as ever, and as kindly regarded by sportsmen generally.

Among those present, who have practically ceased trap shooting, were A. H. Higgins, H. Spencer, Capt. Stockpool, Ed. Cummins, James Kelly, Ned Edwards, George Shorten, Harvey White, H. R. Brown, John O'Farrell, Fred Putzman and H. S. Wort. Two members of the Pacific Clnh, Messrs. Adams and Worden, participated. San Jose's best shots, Messrs. Frank Coykendall and Jos. Delmas, sustained their reputation. A liberal representation from the leading gun clubs now operating actively, was present, Messrs. Fred Botler, J. K. Orr, W. J. Golcher and C. D. Laing, of the gun clnh, and Messrs. Fox, Putzmen, Meilly, DeVanll, Osborne, Liddle and Kerrigan, of the California Wing Shooting Clnh, shot with as much interest as they show in their regular club meetings. Toes for first choice of men resulted in favor of Judge Rix, and the teems were selected hy alternate choices, the Judge rather getting the best of it, although the teams were not far from evenly matched. Mr. Fay was selected to challenge for the Ault team and Mr. P. J. Walsh for the other.

Comparatively few hirds were challenged, the whole meeting being conducted in a spirit of cordiality and generosity which contributed very much to the general pleasure. Twenty-one men in each team made it necessary to shoot in squads, and as all of the men were prompt, the main match was finished hy three o'clock. The Rix team did the better shooting in the first round, leading hy two hirds, and increasing the lead to ten in the second. Then the Ault contingent improved, and the match ran evenly until the eighth round, when the Rix team began to draw away, and finished with thirteen hirds more than were killed hy their opponents.

Ault started to infnse a little variety into the game in round four hy proceeding to the score and pulling both barrels on an easy right quarterer with no shells in his gun. This caused very general hilarity and induced certain unregenerate individnals to propoee fining him drinks for the crowd. For a long while there was considerable ciphering as to which of the captains would get the highest individual score. Ault grassed his second and Rix his third. Ault then missed two straight and afterward alternated kill and miss to the end, totalising five. Rix after his first kill loet three streight, then killed three straight with borrowed shells, missed his tenth and counted his last couple, thus scoring a total of six and beeting his veteran opponent hy a hird. Kerrigan, who arrived late, infused some enthusiasm into the drooping spirits of Ault, hut on the other side Muskey stood off his score, and the "hig five" who led the veu for Rix—Pearson, Kennedy, Walsh, Coykendall and Delmes—kept pegging away steedily end being always reliable for sudden death, they obtained fifty birds between them. To cut a long etory short, Rix's team obtained 180 to Ault's 167, thus winning by thirteen hirds. For the winners Kennedy, Coykendall, Edwards, Pearson, Fox, Meilly, Shortsn and Maskey killed ten streight and Edwards nine. For the losers Laing scored eleven, losing only his tenth hird. Fay, Stackpool, Osborne, Eddy, Brown and Kerrigan each were accountable for ten. Schrader did not show up to his usual advantage. "Uncle" Bob Liddle shot magnificently in the latter end of his string, howling over his lest half-dozen in his old-time form. Eddy end Fay aleo shot in great form, though the latter wee attended hy the bad luck thet hes etuck to him of late.

At 12 birds, Hurlingtam.

RIX TEAM.

Pearson	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	2–10
Orr	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	2–11
Walch	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1– 9
Coykendall	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2–11
Delmas	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	:– 9
Putzman	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	0– 8
Fox	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	2–10
Ferguson	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1– 7
De Vault	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	0– 8
Kelly	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2 8
Meilly	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	1- 10
Swan	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0– 4
G. Adams	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0– 8
Edwards	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	2–11
Briggs	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	1– 7
Shorten	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1–10
McCormick	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2– 8
Rix	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	2– 6
O'Farrell	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0– 7
Maskey	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	0–10
Stewart	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	2– 8
Total												180

AULT TEAM.

Fay	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	1–10
A. F. Adams	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	2– 8
W. J. Golcher	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1– 9
Spencer	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1– 9
Laing	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	3	1–11
Schrader	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0– 5
Overman	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1– 8
Stackpool	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1–10
Warden	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2– 5
Osborne	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1– 10
White	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0– 5
J. Adams	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	1– 8
Cummins	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0– 8
Liddle	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2– 9
Eddy	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	1–10
H. R. Brown	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1–10
Laughlin	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0– 5
Ault	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0– 5
Meyers	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1– 8
Kerrigan	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	0–10
Wort	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0– 4
Total												167

At 6 birds, same style. $2.50 entrance.

Fay	1	1	2	1	0	5	J. Adams	1	1	0	0	2	1– 4
Osborne	1	1	2	1	0	1–5	A. F. Adams	1	2	1	2	1	1–6
Coykendall	2	2	1	1	1	2–6	W. Golcher	1	0	1	1	2	1–5
Delmas	2	1	1	2	1	2–6	Laing	1	0	2	1	1	2–5
Eddy	2	2	2	2	1	2–6	Fox	1	0	1	1	2	0–4
Worden	2	1	1	0	0	1–4	Kennedy	1	2	0	1	1	1–5

At 6 birds, same style. $2.50 entrance.

Osborne	1	1	1	2	2	0	5	Coykendall	1	2	0	1	1	2–5
Fay	1	0	1	1	2	0	4	Delmas	2	1	1	1	1	0–5
J. Adams	1	0	1	1	2	1	5	Ferguson	1	2	0	1	1	0–4
Worden	2	1	2	0	1	0	4	Eyre	1	2	2	2	0	2–5
Eddy	0	1	2	1	2	1	5	Walsh	2	1	1	2	1	2–6
A. F. Adams	1	1	2	1	2	1	6	McCormick	1	1	2	0	1	2–5

Pacific Sportsmen's Club.

The May meeting of the club took place at Sacramento on Sunday last, a full attendance being present and a pleasant shoot had. The birds were a good lot, and as the day was cool they flew well. The tiee will be shot off at the April meeting.

At 12 birds, Hurlingham. For club medals.

Dawn	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1–10
Boase	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0– 6
C. Flohr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1–11
Wittenbrock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–12
Gotabed	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0– 9
Judge	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1– 8
Chapman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0–11
Kunz	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0– 4
Morrison	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1– 7
G Menke	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0– 9
Johnson	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0– 7
Pedlar	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0– 5
Nicolaus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0–11
Mannix	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0– 7
J. Gerber	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–10
H. Gerber	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1– 8

Lincoln Gun Club.

The club used Blue Rock targets for the first time at the regular meeting on Sunday last at Alameda Point, and found considerable difficulty in smashing the evasive saucers. Messrs. C. H. Cate, Potter and Scovern being the only ones of the first class who got into double pigeons. In the second class Messrs. Korney and F. Cate got ten and twelve respectively.

The spirit of the club in desiring to use the most difficult target is commendable, and high scores may soon be looked for at Lincoln meetings.

FIRST CLASS.

At twenty single Blue Rocks, 18 yards rise. For club medals.

Wenzel	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	—9
Parks	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
C. H. Cate	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—10
Ford	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6
H. Venker	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—8
Brunes	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—7
Potter	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—10
Scovern	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—10
Dunsbel	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—8
Schendel	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Foster	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—9
Campbell	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—8
Fanning	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—7

SECOND CLASS.

Similar conditions.

Karney	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	—10					
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	—6					
Bovee	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—6					
Quinton	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	—9					
F. Venker	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	—7					
Holmes	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—8					
F. Cate	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12					
Coben	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1				

At 10 blue rocks, 18 yards rise. $1.00 entrance. C. H. Cate won first; second divided by Fanning, Holmes, McCorker and Potter.

C. Cate	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—8
Ford	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	—4
Parks	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	—6
F. Cate	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Fanning	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Wenzel	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—4
Holmes	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—6
McCorker	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	—6
"Bob"	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—4
H. Venker	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	—5
Bovee	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Scovern	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5
Campbell	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Brown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Potter	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	—6
E. Cate	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Brunes	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Quinton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—3

At 5 blue rocks, similar conditions. $1.00 entrance. First won by Fanning; second and third divided by Holmes, Wenzel and Venker.

Brown	0	0	0	0	1	—1	Smith	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Campbell	0	1	0	0	0	—1	H. Venker	1	0	0	1	0	—2
Holmes	0	0	1	0	1	—2	Fanning	1	1	0	1	1	—4
Wenzel	0	1	0	1	0	—2	Schendel	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Oakland Gun Club.

The second meeting of the recently organized Oakland Club was successfully brought off at Adam's Point on Saturday last. The shooting was at blue rock targets, and the high average proves that the club is quite the equal of any of the older organizations, if not superior to them in point of skill. Major Kellogg, perhaps the best shot at blue rocks in the State, suffered from bad luck, and was beaten by Mr. Tubbs, a fact which raises no presumption of lack of skill, the latter being very good at the sport.

At 20 single Blue Rocks, 18 yards rise, for club trophies.

Kellogg	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—14
Bowman	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1— 6
F. R. Noyes	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—9
Tubbs	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—16
Hensbaw	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	—12
B. Noyes	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—10
Jackson	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—14

The Eureka Gun Club meets this afternoon at Bird's Point.

There were four pigeon matches shot at Camp Goodall, near Santa Cruz, on Sunday last, most of the prizes being won by Messrs. Geo. T. Allendar, Jas. Trafton and Geo. White; Mr. Trafton doing remarkably well, killing all his birds, twenty-three in number.

The Supervisors of Marin have changed the game laws for that county, so that deer can be lawfully killed only between July 1st and September 15th. Quails only between October 1st and March 1st. Doves only between August 1st and January 1st.

The Gun Club will hold its regular monthly shoot at Laurel Grove Avenue, Ross Valley, near San Rafael, on Wednesday, May 30, 1888. The Decoration Day meeting of the club has for many years been made a sort of picnic affair, members being accompanied by wives and friends, and most charming events they have been.

The Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for any person to hunt, pursue, take, kill or destroy doves in that county between the 1st of January and July 15th of each year. The close season formerly ended June 1st, but the Board was urged by many sportsmen to extend the time for protecting the birds.

Mr. Charles E. Mack, Jr., known to readers as "Spoonbill," and author of many bright sketches, entertained the Pacific Sportsman's Club at his residence, the Union House, on the lower Stockton Road near Sacramento, a few days ago. He arranged a shoot at smoke balls and clay pigeons, and closed the entertainment by a banquet which was hugely enjoyed by his brother sportsmen.

Mr. P. C. Jurgens, Secretary of the Traver Gun Club, has been visiting San Francisco during the week just passed. He states that trap shooting is growing in popularity among the Southern Californians. The Travar Club has repeatedly tried to arrange a match with the Bakersfield, "Knights of the Trigger," or some other club near by, but so far unsuccessfully. The Bakersfield Club has many first-class field shots, and we predict a lively race for any club matched against it.

A sportsman of this city received recently a beautifully made and framed photograph of Messrs. W. E. Houghton, E. C. Lechner, Richard Seymour, I. L. Miller and H. L. Borgwardt Jr., of the Bakersfield "Knights of the Trigger," showing them as they appeared on returning from a successful deer hunt. A fine buck lies in the foreground, and the "Knights" are grouped about artistically. The name chosen for their club is certainly appropriate as characterizing the gentlemen named, than whom we know no truer or more courteous sportsmen.

A New Book on Wildfowl Shooting.

Mr. Bid Gage, of Lyons, Iowa, a boyhood friend of the senior editor of this paper, one with whom he has shot, fished, raced and lived in community of interest and feeling through four or five decades, writes to the *American Field* about a work on fowl shooting soon to be issued as follows:

I notice in your "Answers to Correspondents" a request from G. R. S., Primgor, Iowa, desiring you to name some illustrated work on wildfowl shooting; also your reply, recommending Long's American Wildfowl Shooting, but which you state is out of print. Now if G. R. S., will have patience to wait, say sixty days or thereabouts, there will be issued from some publishing house in Chicago a work on wildfowl shooting (W. B. Leffingwell, author). Some of the manuscript I have had the pleasure of perusing, and I say emphatically that since the days of Frank Forrester nothing has appeared on the subject which will add more to the sportsman's library or be read with more pleasure by the new beginner or old stager, like myself. For over thirty-five years I have hunted all over the west and northwest, seeking the willy mallard, the festive bluebill, the sober old *Canadensis anser* and the squawking brant, but now, owing to poor health and increasing obesity, I am compelled to enjoy things that have passed and gone, leaving the younger sportsmen to glory in the present and future. Do not think for a moment, dear Doc, that I write this to herald Mr. Leffingwell's book to the world; he knows nothing of this communication, but having known him since his boyhood, and knowing the high principles which have actuated him in every walk of life to which he has been called, I thought it no more than right to let the sportsmen of this country know what a feast is in store for them, and I hope they will enjoy the perusal of the book as I have the manuscript.

As evidence of the drift of English opinion about the use of machinery in gun making, the following sentences by a contributor to the London *Shooting Times* may be of interest: "I viewed some exceedingly good weapons, and but for seeing and handling I could not have believed machine made guns to have been so accurately put together, and I am sure no one need be afraid of making a purchase with the idea that every part must of necessity be hand made to be reliable. I saw barrels welded, stocks in all stages, locks in parts, etc., but what struck me most was the beautiful quality of and handling of the locks. I saw as good three or four leg bridle locks (bar) as I ever came across, while all qualities of guns made at the Belmont factory are truly "interchangeable."

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

American Kennel Club's Meeting.

A special meeting of the American Kennel Club was held May 8, at the rooms of the club, 44 and 46 Broadway, New York, to consider the resignation of Mr. W. H. Child, and the election of a president to succeed him. Mr. Thomas H. Terry presided. The secretary, Mr. Vredenburgh, announced that the following clubs were represented: American Field Trial Club, American English-Beagle Club, Cincinnati Sportsman's Club, Collie Club of America, Hartford Kennel Club, New Jersey Kennel Club, Philadelphia Kennel Club, Pacific Kennel Club, St. Paul Kennel Club, and Westminster Kennel Club.

The resignation of Mr. W. H. Child was accepted, and a resolution of thanks of the club was tendered him.

Mr. August Belmont, Jr., was unanimously elected president and took the chair.

The meeting then adjourned.

The regular quarterly meeting of the executive Committee was then held.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The treasurer reported a balance on hand of $128.

The stud book committee reported the resignation of Mr. A. P. Vredenburgh, editor of the American Kennel Club Stud Book, and the appointment of Mr. A. D. Lawis as his successor.

An amendment to Rule 2, offered by the St. Paul Kennel Club, was read and lost.

A remarkable communication from Mr. J. Otis Fellows, secretary of the Hornell Kennel Club, was read. The substance of it was, that the Hornell Club declined to be represented, unless by its former delegate, Mr. Watson. It was resolved that the Hornell Kennel Club be expelled from membership.

The following clubs were admitted to membership: The St. Bernard Club of America, the Maryland Kennel Club, of Baltimore; the Fort Schuyler Kennel Club, of Utica, N. Y., and the Essex County (Mass.) Kennel Club.

It was resolved that the action of the Philadelphia Kennel club, in refusing the entry of James Watson on account of refusing to pay resignation fee, shall be sustained.

In the matter of the disqualification of Thos. J. Farlay, P. H. Foster and the Irish setter Kenmore, it was resolved that they be disqualified for one year, on the ground of fraud.

In regard to the disqualification of the fox terriar dog, Warren Discord, for deafness, considerable discussion ensued, as also relative to the placing of other winners in the class; and it was resolved to refer the matter to the Westminster Kennel Club.

The meeting then adjourned.

Visits.

Mr. A. B. Truman's Irish red setter Lady Elcho T. to owners, Mike T., on May 17, 1888.

Mr. A. B. Elford's pointer Jessie Ranger to Mr. A. B. Truman's Rush T. on May 16, 1888.

Mr. J. B. Barber's English setter Topsy to Regent on May 8, 1888.

Our Belgian Exchange *Chasse et Peche* for April 29th presents a spirited picture of the pointer Bendigo of Kippen, owned by M. Morrean of Brussels, and winner of first at the field trial of the Societa Royale Saint Hubert, on April 18th. Bandigo of Kippen is by Prince Bang, a son of Priam and out of Miss Bang, daughter of Young Bang, a son of Bang. He is pictured as being rather shallow in brisket, wide in front, short eared and very plain in head, and is white and liver in colors. *Chasse et Peche* quotes high praise of the dog by Messrs. Rev. Knowlton and Frederick Lowe, both authorities, and anticipates success for him both at future trials and shows.

The Pointer Club of America.

An informal meeting, preparatory to the permanent organization of a pointer club, was held at 44 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, May 8. Mr. C. J. Peshall was called to the chair, and Mr. J. H. Winslow was elected secretary.

The following gentlemen were present: A. C. Collins, Hartford, Conn.; James L. Anthony, Newark, N. J.; J. H. Winslow, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. J. Peshall, Jersey City; N. J.; Edwin H. Morris, New York; F. R. Hitchcock, New York; E. R. Bellman, Madison, N. J.; J. H. Phelan, Jersey City, N. J.; Elliot Smith, New York; Jacob Pentz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George L. Wilms, Jersey City, N. J.; J. M. Arnott, Tremont, N. Y.; J. P. Swain, Jr., New York.

The following gentlemen requested by communication, to be enrolled as members: Dr. R. W. E. Alcott, Avon, Conn.; Hon. Jno. S. Wise, Richmond, Va.; Dr. W. F. Spring, Bridgeport, Conn.; B. F. Seitner, Dayton, O.; C. M. Munhall, Cleveland, O.; Charles Heath, Newark, N. J.; Thomas M. Steel, Dover, N. H.; George N. Beckwith, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Samuel T. Colt, Savannah, Ga.; J. W. Fawcett, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John M. Tracy, Ocean Springs, Miss.; S. R. Bradley, Greenfield Hill, Conn.; Dr. M. V. B. Saunders, Detroit, Mich.; William Titterington, Wyanet, Ill.; W. A. Anderson, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr John R Daniel-, Cleveland, O.; Albert Smithright, Cleveland, O.; Philip Trottner, Cleveland, O.; F. W. Stockay, Cleveland, O.; Frederick Stringlin, Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Isgrigg, Indianapolis, Ind.

A committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Anthony, Hitchcock and Collins, to draft a constitution and by-laws. The committee retired and after consultation, returned and submitted the following, which was adopted:

Section 1. The object of the club shall be to promote the breading of pointers, to develop and bring to perfection the natural high qualities of the same for field use, to define and publish a description of the true type, to urge the adoption of such type on breeders, competitors at field trials and bench shows, as the standard by which such pointers should be judged, and to suggest to all field trial associations and shows where pointers compete, the names of qualified and proper judges.

Sec. 2. The club shall consist of a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer (one person), and a committee of fifteen (including the before-mentioned officers) and an unlimited number of members.

Sec. 3. Five members of the committee shall be withdrawn by lot each year, at a meeting to be held at the New York show, or at any other time or place that may be named by the committee as best suiting the convenience of the active members of the club (timely notice of at least sixty days being given of any change in the place), and five new members be elected to fill the vacancies, the retiring members to be eligible for re-election.

Sec. 4. The entire control and management of the club shall be vested in the committee, who shall have power to make by-laws and decide upon all matters in dispute not provided for by the constitution of the club. Five shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 5. The election of members shall be by ballot, and shall be vested solely in the committee under the provisions of Section 2—two black balls to exclude.

Sec. 6. The entrance fee for all members admitted on or before July 1, 1888, shall be five dollars each—which sum shall also include the annual dues to July 1, 1889. On and after July 1, 1888, an admission fee of five dollars shall be charged, together with the sum of five dollars as annual dues for the current year, both of which sums shall be payable at the time of election.

The annual dues for each succeeding year shall be payable on the 1st of July each year in advance, and any member whose dues shall remain unpaid for the period of three months, shall, after due notice, be suspended, and if after a lapse of thirty days after suspension the dues still remain unpaid, shall without further notice cease to be a member.

Sec. 7. Subscriptions and donations, entrance fees and dues, shall after payment of all expenses be applied in such manner as the committee may determine in the purchase of Cups or Stud Medals, or given in money prizes for competition by members of the club at a field trial or dog show to be held under the auspices of the club, or for general competition at any recognized field trials or bench shows, at their option.

Sec. 8. Judges at field trials and dog shows (where such judges have been recommended by the club) shall be requested to send to the secretary the names of such dogs as may show excellency of merit in their work in the field, or as approaching perfection in the type fixed by the club as the true standard by which pointers shall be judged on the bench, and there shall be kept and printed a register of the names, breeding, color and markings of such dogs as shall be thus favorably mentioned, together with their special points of excellence as specified by the judges.

Sec. 9. Committee meetings shall be held at least once every three months, and a general meeting of members at least once a year, for the election of five members of the committee as provided in Section 3. Thirty days notice shall be given each member of each general meeting, and ten days notice to each member of the committee, of any regular committee meeting, the latter may be convened at any time upon call of the president, or any three members of the committee, and a general meeting shall be called at the request of any ten members of the club given in writing to the president or secretary thirty days prior to the time named.

Sec. 10. At every general meeting the president or one of the vice-presidents shall be chairman, or failing these a member of the committee chosen by themselves, such chairman to have a casting vote at all meetings. The minutes of all meetings shall be read and approved by the next subsequent meeting, and be signed by the chairman of such meeting.

Sec. 11. Any member may cease to be such by giving written notice of his intention to withdraw from the club, but no member can withdraw until his dues for the current year in which he gives notice shall have been paid.

Sec. 12. The secretary and treasurer shall at all times keep a registry of the names of the club members, also a minute book of all proceedings and an itemized account of all receipts and disbursements, all of which books shall be open to the inspection of any member in good standing.

It was resolved that a copy of the constitution shall be furnished to the sportsman's journals for publication, and that the charter members be given until July 1st to join the club and pay their dues, which were placed at $5 a year.

It was resolved that a meeting of the charter members shall be held on or after July 1st, upon call of the chairman of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

Any one desiring to join the club can do so by forwarding his name and residence together with $5, by or before July 1st, to the temporary secretary, Mr. J. H. Winslow, 1020 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has bes removed to No. 313 Bush Strsst, abovs Montgomery.

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 26, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (Imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St, Oakland
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Mambrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Watnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G Valensin, Pleasanton.
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

"A Pleaeant Hour."

In the *N. Y. Sportsman* of May 5th there is an article under the above heading, "A pleasing account of an interview with Mr. J. H. Shults after his return from California." Mr. Shults did not spend time enough on this coast to get more than a superficial knowledge of the horses and horse interests of California, and though he is gifted with quick perception, and has the facutty of catching salient points of what is before him, his stay was altogether too limited to form correct conclusions. One of the opening paragraphs of the interview is:

"I enjoyed the trip very mnch, as I not only saw much that wes new to me, bnt also obteined a correct idea of the hetter class of California trotting horsss. The stock that I ssw on the hest farms there wes in no way superior to the Eastern-hred horses, and those who have not visited the State have formed an erroneous opinion of the colts. Those foaled in April and May when the majority of ours come are not larger than those hred here, and no further advanced the following yeer; but it is those dropped in Jannery and February that are so promising in their yearling form, as they are in reality from twenty to twenty-two mouths old when asked to do any trotting, and a month and six weeks make a wonderful improvement in a yearling that has always received the hest of care. Eastern breeders also have hetter pesture lands than the Californians, as they have no natural grasses. Alfelfa is their only substitute for blue grass. It is sweet, fragraut and grows very repidly, hut it has to be renewed every four yeers. This means a vest amount of labor, especially upon places as large as Palo Alto, Sunny Slope or San Mateo. Of course the California hreeders can bring their colts to their speed much more rapidly than we can, because they can work them twelve months in the year, but I notice that the young things ers asked to do too much, they are not, as a rule, of much account at msturity. Three-year-olds are the yonngest we can yet begin to race safely."

Without arguing the question whether the early births are to be credited with the excellence of Californian-bred colts or not, it is evident that it is a potent factor in yearling performences, though after that age it is not so material. The climate which makes early foals advisable has also other advantages which is not alone felt in colthood, but has influence for good even after maturity hes been reached.

That "alfalfa is the only substitute for blue-grass," is far from being correct. The native grasses are unquestionably superior to either blue-grass or alfalfa, the trouble being that close pasturing is inimical to growth. Alfillerilla, wild-oats and burr-clover in conjunction is far better for horses of ell ages than any other kind of herbage we are ecquainted with, and the best proof is that horses could perform almost incredible feats without other sustenance. Journeys of hundreds of miles with an average of over one hundred miles per day, and that accomplished with ease, and their food gathered within the circuit of a lariat.

We cannot egree with Mr. Shults that our colts "as a rule are not of much eccount at maturity." Five years are the messure of maturity in horses. Stamboul and Lot Slocum were at that age when they trotted last year in 2:17½, and so was Woodnut, who made 2:19¼. Dawn at five years got a record of 2:19½; Antevolo at the same age "showed" 2:16¼, and Anteeo at six trotted in 2:16¼ in a rece. Dawn, Anteeo and Antevolo trotted from yearlings, Stamboul when two years old, and Woodnut and Lot Slocum were trained from colthood. Ansel was seven years old when he trotted two heats in 2:20 each, and Adair made 2:17¼, 2:17½ when seven, and he won the Stanford Stakes when three years old.

The breeding of trotting horses in California is yet in its infancy. When we came to California fourteen years ago, Sunny Slope was the only place which could be called a trotting stud farm. S B. Whipple had practically broken up his establishment, L H. Titus had a few mares to couple with Echo, and outside of these, the breeding was confined to men who did not "make it a business."

We have not the least hesitancy in predicting that in the next fourteen years California will rank as highly for matured trotters as it now does in the youngster classes.

Mr. Shults is emphatically correct in his answer to the following query:

"Is San Francisco a good market for fast road horses and out-classed trotters?" I enquired.

"No," replied Mr Shults. "Thers are not twenty whst New Yorkers would call good road horses in San Francisco, and very little road-riding is indulged in. Every horse bred in the State that is not a trotter has to be sold for a song or taken East and put up at auction, with a pedigres to recommend him to purchssers. The only demand among home-buyers is speed for track purposes."

This we hope to see corrected in a short time. There is not a drive in San Francisco County which is fit to speed a fast trotter upon. Now that the contract has been let to build a "speed drive" in Golden Gate Park, it will be only a few months when that great want will be filled. Oakland, too, is in a fair way to have one of the finest drives in the world, and then there will be a market for road horses on both sides of the bay. Sacramento has a magnificent boulevard skirting the river, but that lively city has not population enough to absorb the fast horses which are reared in the neighborhood. San Jose can say without boasting that there are plenty of chances for a lively spin in that thriving garden city of the Golden West, and the cities and towns farther south have fair facilities for fast trotting outside of the tracks.

"How did you enjoy your visit to Palo Alto?" I esked, "and how did you like the Electioneers and Piedmonts?"

"Palo Alto is a shade too large a place for a visitor to get an accurate idea of in a day or two. There is mnch to be seen there, that is if you feel disposed to look into everything thoroughly, and also considerable to be learned."

"Electioneer is not a horse at ell striking, end one not knowing him would never pick him out from a group of stallions es a great sire. He is far from being the megnificent individual Piedmont is, but the latter is not given an equal opportunity in the stud. Electioneer hss been hred to almost svery mare whose blood lines are not too closely allied to his own, and every one of his get has been developed more or less. No three stalliona in America has ever been given the same opportunity to make a repntation in the stud as this horse, and I believe that if any one of the Woodburn stallions had their get handled as he had, there would be no comparison between them. The scene on the track at Palo Alto is a very animated one, and looks very much like a Grand Circuit course a couple of days before the meeting opens. Horses of all ages are going and coming all the time, some being sent to quarters, halves and miles, and others given slow work."

Had Mr. Shults taken time enough to study the Palo Alto Catalogues and converse with Marvin for an hour or two each day for a week, he would assuredly have formed quite different conclusions. Form is a matter of opinion, and good judges differ materially in forming estimates. Governor Stanford selected Electioneer (when he was pronounced inferior by experts), on account of his form being in accordance with his ideas, and that judgment has proved to be correct. He is far from being a "Maybird" or a "Stargazer," but a man who has a fair knowledge of equine mechanism could scarcely look at him critically without being struck with his appearance. Immensely powerful all over, extraordinarily muscular development wherever that would be advantageous, and that without grossness. His head is remarkably good—sound horse sense in every feature.

Taking a few msres in the catalogue and it will be seen that other stallions have heen given a chance. Abbie by Almont—Norma has had seven foals; two by Electioneer, three by Gen. Benton, one each by Mohawk Chief and Ansel. Ada by Messenger Duroc—Adele by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, three foals, to Wildidle, Gen. Benton end Piedmont. Addie by Hambletonian Chief—by Sayres' Harry Clay, four foals by Nutwood, one by Piedmont, one by Electioneer, one by Whips and one by Ansel.

Were the catalogue gone through with the fact would he plainly shown that all of the other Palo Alto stallions have been accorded opportunities to distinguish themselves. Still further "away off" is Mr. Shulz in claiming that "no three stallions in America have ever been given the same opportunity to make a reputation in the stud as this horse." The reverse is the case. Had Electioneer served the same mares he hes had at Palo Alto, but with the ownership of the foals in a number of people, there would have been twice, at least, as many in the "list" as there is at present. There are too many colts at Palo Alto for all to he attended to, and the largest moiety of the Electioneers have not been "developed." This point could he established beyond controversy, though to save the trouble of compiling statistics other evidence will he introduced. It is within bounds to state that nine-tenths of all the foals got by Electioneer have been bred at Palo Alto. He was allowed to serve a few outside meres his first two seasons, and were all the foals counted which were bred by others than Governor Stanford it is not probable they would exceed twenty. The record for this class is:

Anteeo	2:16¼
Adsir	2:17¼
Antevolo	2:19½
Albert W.	2:20
Old Nick	2.23
Elector	2:31

These were their public doings, and in addition it can he stated that the only ones trained beside the above, were Regina who showed a great deal of speed; Nellie W. which gave promise of rivalling her brother Albert W., when she was attacked with big head; Stanford who showed fairly well, and perhaps two others. The ratio of fast-trotters of the outside division being so great it is necessary to present further proof in this portion of the case. Had Electioneer "stood" in Kentucky, his offspring in the hands of a score or more of the breeders of that section, and it is safe to assert that his "list" would have been three times as great.

While the system of *developing* at Palo Alto is unquestionably good, there is a limit to the number which can he handled in even that large establishment.

Since the above was written we have conversed with a man who has had long experience in growing alfalfa. In place of renewal every four years it will retain its vigor indefinitely, so long as the roots are not cut off by gophers or destroyed otherwise. On his farm are fields of alfalfa which were planted ten years ago, and without diminution of growth.

He further informs us that it can be cut off several inches below the surface without stopping future growth.

Pools vs. Booke.

As to the hetting question, the public certainly preferred the books yesterday, the Mutuels selling es follows:

	Total sold.	On winner.	Paid.
First race	175	80	$10.35
Second race	234	104	10 65
Third race	479	116	19.60
Fourth race	909	151	28.55
Fifth racs	322	62	24.65
Sixth race	321	112	13 00

Those who like the two systems can meke their own deductions. The details of the racing are as follows:

The above is the way the *N. Y. World* puts the Pool and Book question before its readers. After the summaries of each of the races ran on that day the odds are given, and taking these as a guide, quite a comparision can he made between the two systems regarding the percentage. First race 6 to 5, second "even money," third 2 to 1, fourth 3 to 1, fifth 3 to 1, sixth even money.

In the first race $5 in the books would have returned $4.16, $5.35 in the pools; second, $5 in books, $5 65 in pools; third, $10 in books, $14.00 in pools; fourth, $15 in books, $23.55 in pools; fifth, $15 in books, $19 65 in pools, and in the sixth race $5 in books, $8.60 in pools.

The preference of the public then was not guaged on large or small percentage, or what is still more probable the matter of a per centum was not taken into consideration when book-betting was chosen. In place of leaving to "those who like the two to make their own deductions," had *The World* shown that $5 invested on each of the winners of the six races returned $54 16 in the books, $76.60 in the mutual pools, there would have been some data to guide them. But even with this

knowledge, there are reasons why the books are preferred by many bettors. One is the convenience of putting money on, and another the absolute knowledge of what the rates will be at the time of wagering. The first might be overcome by multiplying the numbers of machines in which tickets ranged from small amounts to comparatively big sums, and if the speculator could only see that he was nearly sure to get better odds than bookmakers offered, by patronizing the "French," that pulwould not be so strong.

In such a large majority of cases, that it may be said to be universal, the idea prevails that there is nothing "drawn down" in the books. The per cent. cannot be overlooked in either auction or French pools. In the latter he sees that a certain number of tickets have been sold, and also the number on the winner, and if at all suspicious he does some figuring for himself. Should he have been fortunate enough to back The Bard for the Brooklyn Handicap, he multiplies 909 by $5, and learns that there are $4,545 in the pool. This he divides by 151, and a few figures show him that each of his tickets is worth a trifle over $30. The disparity in his calculation, and that of the official, is accounted for by his neglect to deduct the interest charged, and a revision shows that $28,58 is the exact sum, so that in addition to the five per cent. there is a balance of $4 50, which comes from taking 5 as the unit to pay out on. He feels that he has been actually robbed of $1 45 on each ticket, and flies to the books for relief. He expatiates to a friend, who has deposited the same amount with the bookmaker, on the sharp practice, and is a good deal astonished when he learns the absence of percentage has robbed his chum to a greater degree. Eight dollars and fifty-five cents to every five dollars is the tune, and a new light dawns on his understanding. Still he must keep his word good, and as he had denounced the mutuels as a big frand the day following, he resolves to try the books. His friend takes the other tack, and both are fortunate. In the first race Fordham returns $8 in the hooks, $5,30 in the mutuel for each $5 invested. He exults over his friend, and both are again lucky. Klamath a "ten to one shot" comes in first, and he is in extacies over his superior acumen. Another consultation when his exuberance of feeling is somewhat moderated, when he learns that his friend has secured $95.40 to the $50 he has won. Sir Dixon comes to the front, $6 is the book payment, $7.30 the pools. Goldfish a very short shot is the victor, and our speculators stand A who is sticking to the books getting a profit of $3 50, B in the mutuels $3.60. The last race is a welter handicap, and Miracle brings into A's exchequer $15, while B only gets $8.15. The accounts for the day is made up and a balance struck. A is $82.50 "ahead," B has captured $119.75. The French steed has bested the non-percentage books $37.25 on the day's business.

It may be as well to see how the auctions panned out. In the first race Fordham brought $20 in a $73 pool, so that each $5 made a profit of $12.70. In the second race the winner was sold in the field so that a comparison cannot be made, and the third was the same. The race won by Sir Dixon, it was $150 on him to $200 on Raceland, so that $6 was the profit on a $5 chance. Goldfish was $25 to $25 on the field, $4.70 being the return on each $5, was $4 70. The pools were not quoted in the race won by Miracle, but in the hurry of writing, one race of the day was overlooked. That was won by Queen Elizabeth at the odds of 8 to 1, which was $40 for each $5, the mutuels paying a profit of $37.45, which would give A $122 50 for his profit, and B $157.20. So far as could be learned the auction pools gave a better return than the mutuels.

The Trotting Colt Stakes.

Saturday next, viz., the second day of June, the colt stakes for two and three-year-olds will close, the following being the conditions:

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it has been decided to open two stakes for trotting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $100 each, in payments as follows: $25 which must accompany nomination on Saturday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to be heats of a mile, best three in five in harness, to be trotted on the day previous to the "National Stallion Stake," and on the track selected for the National to be decided upon. Should the day named be unfavorable, or the track not in good order on that day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set the day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving one notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of this race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile, best two in three in harness, and with these exceptions to be the same in every respect as the one before named. The added moneyshall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and this added money shall be divided, if both result in contests, in the following proportion, viz, three-fifths to three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should one only be a contest and the other a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the stake that is trotted. Should there be differences of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall be final.

Address nominations to N. T. Smith, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal. N. T. Smith,
Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

No one can have cause to find fault with these conditions, and there is scarcely a doubt that the added money will amount to a large sum. The day fixed ensures a large attendance, as the National will attract people from all sections of the country, a large majority of whom will be on hand the day previous, and the contest of the colts will be of only secondary interest to the the battle of the sires. Twenty-five dollars is a small sum to obtain a chance, and as the second payment is not due until the first of September, there will be no further risk until it is well known what the youngsters will do. As it requires five subscribers to fill the stake alone will be worth looking after, and that the whole amount for the winners will take four good figures to express, is as nearly certain as anything in the future can be foretold. There are so many young stallions in training that a large field can be expected without oversanguine anticipations.

James Van Etta.

From the following copied from the *Chicago Horseman* we are lead to believe that Mr. Van Etta will soon become a resident of California. When he left here, nearly a year ago, his intention was to return before the cold weather of 1887 set in. We learn that his health was rather too poor to hazard the trip then, and this was all that prevented him from coming when his old friend Mr. Burnham was in this section. We feel assured that the change of location will not only benefit Mr. Van Etta's health, but that he will also enjoy life on this coast. An enthusiastic admirer of fast trotters, with plenty of means to gratify his bent, a return of vigorous health will surely see him an active participant in the sports of the track.

The *Horseman* errs in stating that he was President of Dexter Park. He was the chief officer of the Chicago Driving Association, the track of which was on State street in 1864. The position of Secretary and General Superintendent we filled, and can heartily endorse all encomiums bestowed by *The Horseman* on our friend's management.

Should he locate in Santa Cruz it is the longest kind of odds that there will be a boom in trotting affairs in that beautiful town.

At the annual meeting of the Janesville Driving Park Association, in addition to the regular business, the resignation of President James Van Ette came up for consideration, whereupon it was reluctantly accepted, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Whereas, That owing to impaired health and a contemplated change of residence to a distant State, Mr. James Van Etta, who has been president of this association since its organization, has tendered his resignation; therefore.

Resolved, That it is with sincere regret we accept the resignation of President Van Etta, that we fully appreciate his labors in the interst of the association since its organization, and we tender him our warmest sympathy and earnest hope that a change of climate may prove beneficial to him, and that he may be fully restored to health.

Resolved, That Mr. James Van Etta be, and hereby is, enrolled an honorery life member of our association entitled to all its privileges.

The association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: J. E. Gleason, President; Ogden H. Feathers Vice-President; Oscar P. Nowlan, Treasurer; Henry D. McKinney, Secretery.

Mr. James Van Etta has been prominently identified with the turf interests of the country for many years. Back in the fifties, when the young and booming city of Chicago was making rapid strides for metropolitan honors, Mr. Van Etta was foremost among its busiest and shewdest business men. His road horses were conspicuous as among the fastest on the drives. He was known as one of the most liberal patrons of the trotting turf, and was always ready to contribute to any project promoting turf sports.

Mr. Van Etta was at one time President of the old Dexter Park Association, at that time the only track of prominence in the West. Under his administration the affairs of the 'park' were honestly and successfully conducted.

As an all-round horseman Mr. Van Ette gained unusual prominence. He has been an excessive breeder of horses, and was equally at home with a four-in-hand, a pair of roadsters, in the sulky or administering the rules of trotting from the judges' stand. As a skillful driver in a race he really excelled, possessing quick perception and keen discernment. He was quick to detect an advantage, and had the nerve to avail himself of the opportunity offering, wheel and spoke medley, but adding additional zest to the hazard. In securing the fractional part of a second of speed from a tired horse he had few equals, particularly when driving his own horses for his own money, and he drove no others, unless in a friendly way.

His retirement from the presidency of the Janesville Driving Park Association does not mean permanent retirement from the pleasures of turf sports. For in Santa Cruz, California, where he has purchased a handsome residence, he will re-engage in breeding interests and trotting colt development.

"Breeding for Speed Alone."

We are well pleased to republish the article from *Wallace's Monthly* under the above title.

The Breeder and Sportsman has ever since the initial number was issued urged on its readers the importance of form and size in all horses which were bred for the track and road, and to enlist such an auxillary gives an assistance which will be of manifest utility. As we have oftentimes stated the dam has not been given the prominence she should have been awarded, and though in late years more attention has been paid to the matrons of the trotting stud, it is far behind what it should be. There are few, if any, farms on which the breeding of fast trotters is carried on to an extent of keeping a score or more mares which could not curtail the numbers with positive advantage. In many cases a reduction of one-half would be none too severe pruning, and not unfrequently a further reduction would be beneficial. There is more likelihood of inferior mares being bred to high class stallions where the owner has both sire and dam. When the large fee for service has to be met with hard cash, there is a brake on selection, and the query will it pay? lead to examination—whereas the stallion proprietor reasons that as long as he has to keep the inferior animals he may as well utilize the services of his horse. The rage for "standard bred," "producing dams," "gilt-edged breeding," has in a measure drawn away the scrutiny of form. Mr. Wallace aptly illustrates the situation by instancing the use of mares with defects which would not be tolerated in the horse While it is scarcely a parallel case were the same effort made to secure mares of as high form as is looked for in the stallion, and those which were found deficient rejected and put to some other service than breeding there would be few unsalable weeds on the hands of the breeder. Speed has a market value, size will bring purchasers, beauty attract those who have aesthetic tastes. Now if speed can be combined with size and beauty, there is a certainty of reward; if, however, there are neither speed, size nor beauty, all the other good qualities embodied in such an uninviting shape will be overlooked. "A rum-un to look at, a good-un to go," may be met occassionally, but the intending purchaser can rarely be induced to invest in a crooked-shaped animal until he has abundant proofs that the desired characteristics are embodied in a configuration which is not usually a token of excellence.

Bid Gage.

Our associate who is at the head of the Gun and Dog department gives our old friend Bid rather too ancient a mark when he says that friendship has existed for four or five decades. He could have written between thirty and forty years and been safe, but five times ten years is about the measure of our friend's life.

When first acquainted with Bid he was a slender stripling, none too heavy to ride four-year-old weights' and as active as a young Indian.

If he will only keep his promise of making California his future home, we will engage a complete restoration of health; and if he will take the same exercise as we do, and follow instructions, guarantee that at least sixty pounds of that alt ogether too solid flesh will melt, and he will feel like a two-year-old when first put in training. And that, too, without using a muzzle. Exercise and the glorious climate is all that is needed.

Goodwin's Guide.

We have received the first issue of Goodwin's official Turf Guide containing the results of all races from Jan. 1st until Saturday May 12th. The work is in clear handsome type, and being most carefully compiled is well worthy of the patronage of turfmen throughout the country. The publication office is at 241 Broadway, N. Y.

The Shippee Purchases.

The arrival at Chicago of the yearlings recently bought by Abe Stemler at the Kentucky annual sales created quite an impression among the turfmen of the lake city. Among them is a colt by King Ban, dam Hearsay by imp. Australian. He is pronounced to be the largest yearling in the country. He is a bright chestnut, stands fully 15¼ hands, and has immense bones, large, strong, flat and clean legs, broad chest, powerful quarters and intelligent head set on a good pair of shoulders, and a back and loins that look up to any weight. Another colt is by Prince Charlie, out of Notabene by Glenelg, out of a half sister to Norfolk, and is a full brother of the Prince of Troy, which Haggin bought last year. The third youngster is a handsome bay colt by Longfellow, out of Trinket, by Great Tom; price $1,000. The pick of the fillies is by Glenelg, and another beauty is Falsetta, out of Calera, by Salvado. Mr Haggin purchased [illegible] of sister of the horse by Longfellow last year for $[illegible] one only cost $600. The colts are expected to arrive [illegible] ton in the early part of next week.

Judging at Fairs.

This subject of fair judging has created and is creating a good deal of feeling. And why should it not? The country is full of breeders, and the reputation of their flocks or herds is nearly all their stock in trade; and when deprived unjustly of any honors in the show-ring they of course feel aggrieved. Many breeders are slow to bring out their stock at fairs when they know full well that it is to be passed upon by a set of partial and incompetent judges, and the almost certainty in many places that in some way the awards will reflect discredit on the exhibitor has always a tendency to make them fight shy of a public exhibition.

I remember that last fall, at a place which I will not name, the horse exhibitors put in a very neat public protest against the awards of what they called incompetent judges, which was done in the following way: After the parade of premium stock they asked the privilege of making a parade of the stock not receiving premiums, which was granted by the board. And we must say that a finer parade we have seldom witnessed.

Now, what does this prove? Simply poor judging. But judges are not always to blame for their ignorance, and when acting to the best of their judgment sometimes make egregious blunders. And, indeed, what incentive have they? They have spent a good portion of the time they had allotted for pleasure to the pleasing of the superintendent of some department, or to please some friend who is an exhibitor for whom they wish to have at least a fair show, and well knowing that if they refuse to act, some one else will take the place, perhaps no better, and do an injustice to their friends. Well, they do the best they can, and are honored or condemned according to the whims of the ignorant exhibitor, and are measured at just what they are worth by the exhibitor, who knows how it should have been done.

And let me say right here that the man who has been a successful breeder of stock always knows in his own mind where the awards should be placed, and secretly acknowledges it to himself, if to nobody else. Perhaps you will say the writer of this is an old exhibitor. Can he enlighten us on this point? Wait and see.

We have only spoken of the old and usual way. We will now speak of the one judge system, with the knowledge we have gained of it by experience. But before discussing it we will say that with a proper judge, and one not prejudiced, it is all that can be claimed for it. But there is another side, and one seen only by the exhibitors, and sometimes not fully by them; and the board of directors are many times prone to censure all exhibitors as a class, because some they think will be dissatisfied any way. Now let us tell you how these judges are frequently chosen—I mean on the expert plan. While the board is in session the question is sprung. "Who shall we have on the awarding committee?" Well, here are twelve or fifteen members of the board, and all or nearly all are exhibitors in some class. We will take horses, as they come first. The President says, "Who shall it be?" Well, member of board A. is well-known to be posted in horses and horsemen. The President turns to Mr. A: "Who will be a good man for this place, and not liable to be an exhibitor? Think of some one at a distance, in some adjoining county." Mr. A. thinks of some friend at a distance whom he has known in former years, and is instructed by the board to write him and secure his attendance, or the secretary is instructed to write, and probably says that he is informed by Mr. A. of said man's competency, etc. He comes, and when A's stock are brought into the ring (if as an old friend the judge has not been taken aside by A., which is very probable), and the judge reasons somewhat after this fashion: "Well, here is my friend A. He is about all the man I know here; and evidently expects me to act the part of a friend, and if I can possibly give him the red ribbon I will do so."—which he does.

Something of the same character is gone through with in all the departments of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and if an exhibitor should happen to be present in the shape of a member of the board, undoubtedly such has secured a probable chance of success in the coming awards. And the fair association announces that the board have taken great pains to procure a committee from abroad, and the great majority think that no fault can possibly be found with a committee of strangers. And why should they not think so? They would be right if all these expert judges were all upright and conscientious men, *and knew enough to apply a scale of points, and did it;* and if exhibitors who are dissatisfied were willing to put the tape measure on their animals and prove their claims by actual test.

Now, we will suggest another way for a committee, and will confess right here that it will be some more trouble, and perhaps would be impracticable in only the leading classes. We will select three men, all as good and competent judges as we can get. One shall act as umpire, and shall stand at one side until wanted. We will presume that from twelve to twenty Shorthorn cows four years old and over are in the ring, as is very frequently the case. One judge commences at one end of the line as they are drawn up side by side. After passing part way down the line No. 2 commences, and passes through, following the plan of No. 1, without consultation. When both judges are through they mark and compare notes, having of course the cattle numbered so they shall understand each other. The result is they disagree. Now call the umpire who shall not examine any other animals than the two in dispute, and whose decision shall be final, and given intelligently, stating his reasons for his decision. Certainly these three men would be much less likely to have an opportunity to serve a friend were they so inclined, because it would be very unlikely that all would want to favor one man; and in the event of their all being free from prejudice nothing could be fairer. And yet the one-judge system could be made to answer all these purposes if the right man should be chosen; but in county societies the three-judge plan would give the best satisfaction, because the committee could be chosen nearer home.

At state fairs it frequently happens that an expert judge is used from an adjoining state, and then I have heard frequent complaints that said judge gave all the ribbons to such and such bred animals or families, because he was a breeder of such families himself. And sometimes this would pay, because it might be worth some money to say that at such and such an exhibition the Cruikshanks or the Barringtons took first, and of course breeders of this family could say that these were coming rapidly to the front, and had taken first at all the principal state fairs where exhibited.

Although the reader will see that great injustice is frequently done by these awards, he will readily see also that with proper circumspection on the part of the fair management they can be reduced to at least a minimum, and that the gross injustice so frequently perpetrated at fairs, can in a measure be avoided.

Now if any of my brother breeders have a better or different plan let me hear from them without reserve, and good may follow from our discussion of this subject.—W. D. Crout.— *The National Stockman.*

The Nevada State Fair.

At Reno on Sept. 17th, will commence the Nevada State Fair, continuing until the 22d inclusive. The speed programme is as follows:

Monday, Sept. 17th.—Selling Purse $250; of which $50 to second, $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less down to $400; selling price to be stated through entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race; one mile.

Nevada Stake, running; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886); $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; three-quarters mile.

Running—Five-eighths mile dash; District horses; $100 added; entrance $20, declaration $5; on or before Aug. 25th.

Running—Three-eighths mile and repeat; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

Tuesday—Running—Three-quarters mile; District horses; purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second.

Trotting—2:27 class; purse $600.

Trotting—Stake for two-year-olds; mile and repeat; entrance $60, of which $20 to accompany nomination; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $300 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

Wednesday.—Novelty Race, running; purse $400; one and one-half miles; first half mile, $50; first mile $100; first to finish $250.

Running: for three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $20 to accompany nominations; $30 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added: second horse to save stake; one and one-quarter miles.

Trotting—Three-minute-class, for District horses; purse $300; first horse $150, second horse $100, third horse $50.

Thursday—Running—Mile and repeat; purse $300; 150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third.

Trotting—2:40 class; purse $600.

Trotting stake for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 to accompany nomination; $75 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $400 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30 and ten per cent.

Friday—Running—Purse $300; of which $50 to second; for all ages; three quarter mile heats.

Running—Half mile and repeat; District horses; purse $150; $100 to first, $50 to second.

Running Stake—For two-year-olds (foals of 1886.) $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added second horse to save stake; one mile.

Trotting—2:50 class; for District horses; three in five; purse $300; first $150, second $100, third $50.

Saturday—Trotting—2:22 class; purse $1,000; $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.

Pacing; purse $600; $300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

Additional races will be made each day, Classes made up from horses on the grounds.

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form he was handled for a short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Young Molly by Budd Doble. Second dam Molly Trussell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, seven years old, and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, bone and substance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle (record 2:31½ in fourth heat), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms.

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,
Or MERRITT LOVE,
Sargent's Station, Cal.

10mr

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 355.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk. For further particulars address

MATT STORN,
Pleasanton, Cal.

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THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County. Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. [See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. I, page 432.]

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. Morshead, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe THOS. [illegible] JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 3, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Straders' Cassius M Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23½; Durango, 2:23½; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha Happy Thought, 2:22½; Mambrino Boy, 2:26½; J. B. Richardson, 2:26½; Lottie K., 2:26½; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Partisan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19½, Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $50 season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16½ hands. weight about 1250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¼) by Tattler second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO	Whipple's Hambletonian. Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Guy Miller 861	Hambletonian 10. Sharpless' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem.	Tattler 300	Pilot Jr, 12. Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief 11 Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc; second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5676.	Almont. Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian 10. Katy Darling.
		dam by	Mambrino Chief 11. By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
	Hortense	Messenger Duroc Sire of Elains, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31½ as a yearling. Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accommodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address, WM. O'NEIL, Agent.

18fe Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley, 2:20½; Homestake (pacer), 2:16½; Flora B., 2:33½; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a low mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle and flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all bay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26½; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18½; Nerea, 2:23½; Bickford, 2:29½; Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 1888 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morshead proprietor San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Terms $50 for the Season, with the usual return privileges. Good pasture $3.10 per month.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular to

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,
10mr Or H. FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. Standard, No. 7868

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fs4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13¼, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

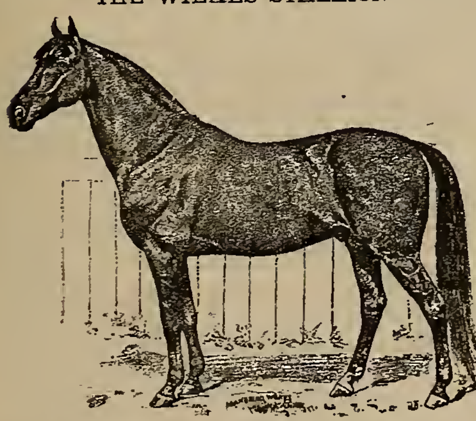
His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

We think the service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pasture unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is alive. In case the stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent.
Pleasanton

11fs

THE WILKES STALLION.



MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alphens, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26¼, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:36 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 18 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.

11fe

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Sky-light-Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24½, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:1?. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)

This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorno, 2:18¼:

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302.

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. imported July, 1868. recorded in Vol. 1. A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, gggg gr sire Cleveland 60

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE**

WILKES PASHA.

STANDARD, 2618.

Dark bay with white hind feet, 16½ hands high, bred by R. P. Pepper, of South Elk Horn Farm, Frankfort, Kentucky. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25¼, trial 2:1?. He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20. First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24½, Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30; second dam by Wilson's Snow Storm, sire of Jim Irving, 2:23; third dam by Paddie Burns, thoroughbred.

Onward's dam was Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Thorndale, 2:22½,) by Mambrino Chief. Dolly was one of the greatest speed producing brood-mares in the records. George Wilkes stands at the head of the list of sires of fast trotters with 51 performers with records of 2:30 or better, and the combination of these two great producers will breed on with absolute certainty.

WILKES PASHA will make the season of 1888 at the stables of the undersigned, at the Trancas Bridge, two miles north of Napa, on the Soda Spring Road.

Terms for the season ending July 1, 1888, $35 in U. S. gold coin.
Alfalfa pasturage $4 per month; natural grass $2:50 per month.
Every attention and care will be given to mares, but no liabilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

mr31 **P. O. Address, CHAS. SCOTT, Napa City, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881. Imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec 1886.

By Candidate 64; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885. imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 18 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August, 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885. Imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at [illegible] Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Trac[illegible] tion to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had fr[illegible] & CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. [illegible] Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, B[illegible] Track City.

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

By the great Almont (sire of Westmont 2:13¾, Puritan 2:16, Fanny Witherspoon 2:16¼ and 31 others with records better than 2:30, and grandsire of Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾) by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14) he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian Alcona, dam by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½) the founder of the Mambrino Chief family. Alcona is a bright chestnut, 16¾ hands high, and weighs 1,300 lbs His colts possess speed, style, finish and beauty, and if they don't trot fast, they command the highest price for carriage and general purpose horses. The following is a list of Alcona's colts sold untrained:

Alcona Jr., two-year-old	$1,200	Clay Duke, two-year-old	$500
Splitrock, two-year-old	500	Alcona Chief, two-year-old	350
—— weanling, 10 months old	760	Alcona Clay, four-year-old	1,000
Jordan Beauty, four-year-old	1,000	—— filly, two-year-old	400
Oregon Boy, three-year-old	1,000	—— colt, two-year-old	500

A total of $6,810 for ten colts, an average of $681 per head. It always pays to raise the best.

I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied that all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they all show speed and gameness of a high order. Alcona Jr. has shown trials in 2:27 with very little work, and quarters in 35 seconds. Clay Duke, by Alcona, trotted a public trial at Sacramento last fall, driven by his owner, in 2:32½ and he has never had regular training. Flora Bell, by Alcona, with a few months' training last summer, trotted a mile in 2:33. These colts will all trot down in the twenties next fall, barring accidents.

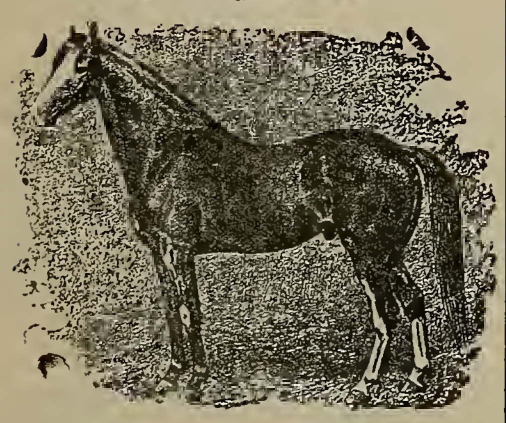
Terms: $35 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned next season free. Pasture $4 00 per month. Mares left at City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Alcona will make the season of 1888 at Napa, two days each week, balance of the time at Vineland Stables, one mile south of St. Helena. For extended pedigree and further information, send for circular.

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER, St. Helena.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse from Jennie Farrow by Imp Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. B. BAGWILL,**
31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

Valensin Stock Farm STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

Sidney, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, dam Sweetness 2:21¼ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2¼ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably oftener than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progenitors than any horse offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:40 as two-year-olds; several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:18. John Rowen's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:39, half in 1:18, quarter :35¼. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in :38, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Buccaneer, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31¼.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 fourth heat, one-quarter in :36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:27, half in 1:11. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Buccaneer, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57¼, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have neither heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought $1,500; one weanling $1,200, one two-year-old $2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought $1,110 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms $100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

Valensin, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc.; is a rich chestnut horse, 16:3 high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:23, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 to cart, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have beat 2:20 as a four-year-old.

Terms $100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 1?th, 1888.

Good pasturage at $3 per month; best of care but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address
G. VALENSIN, Prop.
31de **Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 1?th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½. Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor
11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically **no free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16¼ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¼ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**

First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at $5 per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfillerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson,** Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

ELECTIONEER STALLION

FALLIS,

No. 4781. Record 2:28 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT THE STABLE OF the undersigned, No. 614 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Description.

FALLIS is a dark bay, with hind ankles white, foaled 1878, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16¼ hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, about 1,200 pounds; long-bodied and of immense muscular power, pure gaited, and a level-headed trotter. He requires neither boots nor weights, and has shown a 2:16 gait with ease. Few, if any, sons of Electioneer are better bred or have a better right to sire trotters than Fallis. While he has never had the opportunity of being stinted to only a few well-bred mares, still he can show a fine lot of colts, some of which are showing fast. The fact cannot be denied that the Electioneer blood is the best trotting blood in the world. If, then, the science of breeding the trotter is progressive, some well-bred son will, in the course of time, prove to be a more potent sire than Electioneer himself.

Pedigree.

By Electioneer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Electioneer's dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of Elaine, 2 20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Storm, 2:26¾; Antonia, 2:28¾, and Maranda, 2:31) by Harry Clay (2:29); first dam Felicia by Messenger Duroc (the sire of 16 with records of 2:30 and under, and the sire of the dam of Norlaine, the fastest yearling in the world, 2:31½); second dam Lady Fallis (dam of Kisber, 2:27¾; Pickering, 2:30; Iago, 2:33¼; Socrates, 4 years, 2:34¼; Gretchen, dam of Clingstone, 2:14, and Norwood, the sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26½) by Seely's American Star; third dam Beck mare (dam of Anna H., 2:34½, and Relief, the dam of Walnut, 2:19¾) by Long Island Black Hawk, etc.

Performances.

He trotted very fast as a two-year-old, and undoubtedly would have made a very fast record at that age had he not had the misfortune of cutting one of his tendons, which so lamed him that he was not worked any further until the season of 1886, when he gained a record of 2:28½, with scarcely any preparation, after making a large season in the stud; although this is no measure of his speed, as later in the season he showed his ability to trot a mile better than 2:20. The demand for his services last season was so great, that he did not get through until too late to be conditioned for a race, although it was his owner's intention to have given him a fast record. When two years old Gov. Stanford refused an offer of $6,000 for him, but valued him at $10,000. The fastest yearling in the world (Norlaine, 2:31½) was sired by Norval (a son of Electioneer) which is very conclusive evidence that the sons of Electioneer, like their sire, are going to be producers of great speed. Norlaine's dam was sired by Messenger Duroc, the sire of the dam of Fallis. Electioneer now has 26 with records of 2:30 and under, and 10 with records of 2:20¼ and under, the latter being the most of any stallion in the world; Eight of his get entered the charmed circle last season, and three others only one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of a second behind.

Terms: Will stand at $60 for the season, or $75 to insure a mare in foal, both payable on or before the close of the season, which will begin February 1st and close July 1, 1888. Money will be refunded on insured mares, as soon as the fact becomes known that they are not in foal. Mares from a distance will be taken from the cars and boats and carefully handled, but no responsibility assumed for accident or escapes. Good pasturage furnished at $4 per month.

DON MARVIN,

Standard.

Will also make the season of 1888 in the same stable with Fallis. Is a beautiful seal brown, foaled 1884, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,160 lbs. In color, form, disposition and gait he very closely resembles Antevolo (2:19½ at 4 years) and, as may be seen by his pedigree, is bred very much like him, being about three-quarters Hambletonian and one-quarter thoroughbred. The second dams of the fastest mare Maud S. (2:08¾) and fastest gelding in the world, Jay-Eye-See (2:10) were both strictly thoroughbred mares. On account of a very severe attack of distemper he was worked very little the past year, but improved enough to show a 2:20 gait. He received first premium at the California State Fair, 1887, for the best three-year-old roadster stallion.

Was sired by Fallis (2:28½) by Electioneer (sire of twenty-six with records of 2:30 and under, and ten with records of 2:20¼ and under); first dam Cora by Don Victor, by Belmont; second dam Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, four years old, 2:21¼, and grandam of Rexford, three years old, 2:24) by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; fourth dam Emma Mills by American Star, etc.

Terms: Limited to twenty-five mares at $40 for the season beginning February 1st and closing June 1st, 1888. For circulars or further particulars address

28ja **F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger) second dam Browulock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21¼.

Terms: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season. $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17¼
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam Imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.
Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16½ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $1.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,
31de **San Mateo, Cal.**

California State Fair
OF 1888.

TWO WEEKS' FAIR
NINE DAYS' RACING,
AT
SACRAMENTO,
September 3 to 15, 1888.

SPEED PROGRAMME 1888.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three, and four-year olds, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than $200.

First Day.—Thursday, September 6th.

TROTTING.

No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1886, with forty nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1888, $1,370.

No. 2.—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:23 Class.

No. 3.—PACING PURSE, $600—2:20 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 7th.

RUNNING.

No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three quarters of a mile

No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—Closed in 1887, with eleven nominations. One and a quarter miles. $200 added.

No. 6—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and over, in which only non winners in any event this year will be eligible to start. Winners of any race, entered herein, may be withdrawn without incurring a forfeit Entrance, $50, h f, with $400 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and one-eighth.

Fo. 7—FREE PURSE, $250—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; maidens, if three years old, allowed five pounds; if four years old, or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Third Day—Saturday, September 8th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$50 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 payable August 10, 1888; $300 added by the Society. Closed March 15th, with sixteen nominations

No. 9—THE GRAND STALLION STAKE—Closed March 1st, with six nominations; $500 added for each starter up to four.

No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:30 Class.

Fourth Day—Monday, September 10th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance, h f, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $400 added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year, allowed five pounds; maidens if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three quarters of a mile.

No. 12—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year-olds. Closed in 1887, with thirty-two nominations; $250 added. One mile.

No. 13—THE LARUE STAKE—A handicap, for all ages; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; with $500 added; of which $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 1st. Declaration $20, to be made with the Secretary by 8 o'clock P. M., September 3d. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one quarter miles.

No. 14—SELLING PURSE, $300—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 less, down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less, down to $500. Valuation to be placed on starters only, by 6 n'clock P. M. the day preceding the race. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fifth Day—Tuesday, September 11

TROTTING.

No. 15—THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$100 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1, remaining $50 payable August 10, 1888; $400 added. Closed March 15th, with nineteen nominations.

No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:20 Class.

No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—3:00 Class.

Sixth Day—Wednesday, September 12.

RUNNING.

No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies. $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before September 1st; $200 added, of which $25 to second. Those that have started and have not run first or second, in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 19—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September first; with $400 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 20—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st, with $300 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Three-year-olds to carry 100 pounds; four-year-olds 110, pounds; five-year olds and upwards, 112 pounds. Sex, but not heat, allowances. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 21—FREE PURSE, $300—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses that have started and not won at this meeting allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race at this meeting when carrying rule weights, or more, to carry five pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day—Thursday, September 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:25 Class.

No. 23—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed on March 15th with twelve nominations. $400 added. (Conditions same as No. 15.)

No. 24—PACING PURSE, $800—Free for all.

Eighth Day—Friday, September 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 25—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1885. Closed in 1886, with twenty-nine nominations. $300 added. One and one-half miles.

No. 26—THE PALO ALTO STAKE—A handicap for two-year olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration; $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake Weights announced at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, September 1st. Declarations due at 8 n'clock P. M. Monday, September 3d. One mile.

No. 27—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry five pounds extra; colts not 1, 2, 3 in No. 19, allowed ten pounds. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 28—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $250—Of which $50 to second. For non-winners at this meeting. Horses that have started and not run second allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race, entered herein, may be withdrawn without penalty. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day—Saturday, September 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,500—Free for all.

No. 31—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:10 Class.

No. 32—PACING PURSE, $800—Three-year-old class

FIXED EVENTS.

Entries for the following liberal colt stakes for 1889 90 will close August 1st, 1888.

FOR 1889.

No. 1—THE CALIFORNIA AUTUMN STAKE—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $50 each, h f., or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; or $15 by May 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $500 added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake. Winners of any stake race, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra Maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $100 each, h f., or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st, $15 by May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second; third to save stake Winner of Autumn stakes to carry seven pounds extra; winner of any other stake to carry three pounds, of two or more, seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile.

No. 3—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—(To close in two-year-old form this time only.) A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1886), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st; or $25 Aug. 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second, $100 to third. Winner of any stake race in 1889, of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

FOR 1890.

No. 4—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at State Fair, 1890. $100 each, h f or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1890. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second, $100 to third Winner of any stake race in 1890, of the value of $1,000, to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 5—THE PRESIDENT STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1890. $100 each; of which $5 must accompany the nomination; $10 payable January 1, 1889; $15 January 1, 1890, $20 May 1, 1890; the remaining $50 the day of race. Payments not made as they become due forfeits money paid in, and declares entry out. $750 added. The entire stakes and $500 of the added money to winner; $450 to second; $100 to third. Winner of Breeders' Stake to carry seven pounds; any other three-year-old stake of the value of $1,000, five pounds; if two or more, seven pounds. Maidens allowld five pounds. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

The National Association Rulee to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats A horse making a walk-over shall be emitled only to the entrance money paid in When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all race entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horee they are to start must be named by 6 P M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions are named otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rute 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary, Wednesday, August 1, 1888.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 12my

FOR SALE.

A Fine Stallion Yearling,

Fifteen hands high; light gray; finely proportioned and gaited. By Gen. MacPherson, full brother to Nellie R., 2:17¼, dam Olema by Whipple's Hambletonian, and 16 in the 2:30 list; grandam by Crooked-legged Boston, g g, dam by Old Boston, sire of Lexington. I will sell this colt cheap to some breeder, as he is too good a horee to become a gelding.

PAYNE J. SHAFTER,
Olema, Marin Co., Cal.
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For Sale Cheap.

HIGH BRED TROTTING STOCK

Represents all the best strains in the State, also Graded Norman Horses Brood Mares, Young Stallions, Matched Carriage Horses, and Beef Cattle. Apply to

MARTIN CARTER, Newark,
Or Nutwood Stock Farm, Irvington,
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NOTICE

To Trap Shooters.

Trap shooters can always find a large supply of fine pigeons at P. Murphy's stalls, Nos. 74 and 75 in the Centre Market corner of Sutter and Dupont Sts., San Francisco. Also at Mr. Dick Cunningham's, San Bruno. Country orders promptly attended to by Mr. Murphy. ap28tf

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association.

DISTRICT No. 4,
TO BE HELD AT
PETALUMA,
AUGUST 21 to 25 Inclusive.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano.

Tuesday, August 21st.

1—RUNNING—Two-year-old stake, five-eighths of a mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added, $50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.

2—TROTTING—2:30 Class. Purse $700.

3—TROTTING, District—For three-year olds; best three in five. Purse $250. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Wednesday, August 22d.

4—RUNNING—For all ages; free purse $200; $50 to second. Mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING, District Yearling stake for foals of 1887. Mile dash. $20 stake. Closed May 1st, with five entries.

6—TROTTING—2:20 Class. Purse $1,000.

7—TROTTING—Two-year-old stake, free for all; foals of 1886. Mile and repeat $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with twelve entries.

Thursday, August 23d.

8—RUNNING—For three-year-olds, one and one-eighth mile dash. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

9—TROTTING—Yearling stake, free for all foals of 1887. Mile dash. $50. Stake closed May 1st, with five entries.

10 PACING—2:24 Class. Purse $600 Patchen Vernon and Belmont Boy barred.

11—TROTTING—Four-year-old stake or under; free for all. Mile heats, best three in five $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Friday, August 24th.

12—RUNNING, District—For all ages. Mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second

13—TROTTING, District—For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse $200. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

14—TROTTING—2:25 Class. Purse $1,000.

15—TROTTING—Three-year-old stake or under. Free for all. Mile and repeat. $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with ten entries.

Saturday, August 25th.

16—RUNNING—For all ages. One and one-half mile dash. Free purse $250; $50 to second.

17—TROTTING—Three minute Class. Purse $1,000.

18—TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000.

19—TROTTING, District—2:38 Clase. Purse $400.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent of purse to accompany nomtnations.

In all trotting and pacing races, three moneys, viz.: 60, 30 and 10 per cent, except Trotting Stake Racee, Nos. 5 and 9, in which money to be divided, and races trotted according to published conditione

All races best three in five, except as otherwise specified.

American or National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of and two racee alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entilled to tie own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any district race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and running colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1, 1888, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary.
P. O. Box 284. 1my **Petaluma, Cal.**

Notice.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

STOCK AND STATION AGENT,

Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

C. BRUCE LOWE.
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
3de New South Wales.

Chico Fair.

August 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1888.

Five Days Trotting and Pacing.

$5,000 IN PURSES.

First Day Tuesday, August 21, 1888.

$250 00.

1.—TROTTING—For two-year-old colts owned in the district Mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule. Purse $.50.

$300 00.

2.—TROTTING—Three minute class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 22d.

$300.00.

3.—TROTTING—For three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

$400 00.

4.—TROTTING—2:40 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rute. Purse $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 23rd.

$750 00.

5.—TROTTING—2:23 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $750.

$500 00.

6.—PACING—Free for all. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $5 0.

$100.00.

7.—BUGGY RACE—Free for all buggy horses without a record owned in the district, owners to drive, Mile heats, three in five, to rule. Purse $100.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 24th.

$600 00.

8.—TROTTING—2:27 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $600.

$400 00.

9.—TROTTING—2:33 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 25th.

$400.00

10.—TROTTING—For four-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

$1000 00.

11—TROTTING—Free for all. Mile heats, three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $1,000.

Races Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 open to the State. All other races open to the following counties: Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Shasta, Siskiyou, Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Trinity, Tehama, Colusa and Butte.

Entries to close with the Secretary, August 1, 1888, at 10 P. M. Entrance fee of ten per cent. of purse must accompany all nominations.

C. C. MASON, President.
IO. D. SPROUL, Secretary, Chico, Cal.
my19

PEDIGREE STUD DOGS

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FOX-TERRIERS,

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Field and Water SPANIELS.

Or any kind of high-class sporting or ornamental dogs required. Approximate cost twenty-five dollars, delivered San Francisco mail boat.

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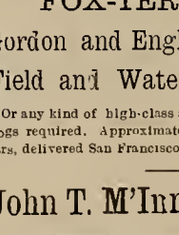

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

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Trotting Colt STAKES,

Two and Three-Year-Old Stallions.

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it has been decided to open two stakes for trotting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $100 each, in payments as follows: $25 **which must accompany** nomination on Saturday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to be heats of a mile, best three in five in harness, to be trotted on the day previous to the "National Stallion Stake," and on the track selected for the National to be decided upon. Should the day named be unfavorable, or the track not in good order on that day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set the day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving due notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of this race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile, best two in three in harness, and with these exceptions to be the same in every respect as the one before named. The added money shall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and this added money shall be divided, if both result in contests, in the following proportion, viz., three-fifths to three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should one only be a contest and the other a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the stake that is trotted. Should both prove to be walk-overs, the expenses shall be born in proportion to the amounts in the hands of the Treasurer. Should there be differences of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall be final.

Address nominations to N. T. SMITH, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

mr31lf **N. T. SMITH,**
Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

GLOVER'S ALBUM.

A TREATISE ON CANINE DISEASES, CONCISE AND PRACTICAL.

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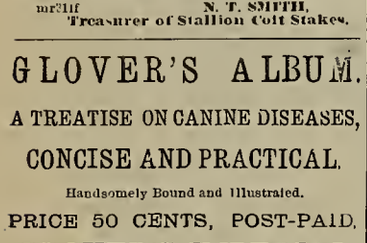

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Mange Cure, - 50c Distemper Cure $1 00
Blood Purifier, 50c. Vermifuge, - 50c
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Diarrhœa Cure, 50c. Cure for Fits, - 50c.
Toilet, - - 50c. Liniment, - 50c.

Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

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J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., San Francisco

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At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description, either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

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EUREKA Jockey Club.

Inauguration of New Mile Track

—AT—

South Park, Eureka, Cal.

FOUR DAYS' RACING,

July 3d to 7th Inclusive.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 18th, 1888.

First Day—July 3, 1888.

1—RUNNING, Purse $300—Novelty Race—Free for all dash of one mile. First quarter $50, half $65, three-quarters $75, mile $100. All paid-up entries over four to be added and equally divided between each winner.

2—TROTTING—Purse $2 0. Three-minute class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $150; second to receive $75, and third to save entrance.

Second Day—July 4, 1888.

3—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $50 entrance, half forfeit, $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Mile and a quarter.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $25 entrance, half forfeit, $250 added; second to receive $75, third to save stakes. One-half mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING—Purse $500. Free for all. First horse $350, second $100, third $50.

Third Day—July 5 1888.

6—RUNNING—Purse $150. Free for all. First horse $125, second $25. Six hundred yards.

7—TROTTING STAKE—Two year-olds bred in Humboldt County. $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake. Best two in three.

8—TROTTING—Purse $300, 2:40 class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $200, second $70, third $30.

Fourth Day—July 6, 1888.

9—RUNNING—Purse $200. Free for all. First horse to receive $200, second $ 0. Three-quarters of a mile.

10—RUNNING—Purse $350. Free for all. First horse to receive $300, second $ 0. One mile.

11—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three year-olds. For horses bred in Humboldt County. First horse to receive $125, second $ 0, third $25. Best two in three.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS

All trotting races are best three in five unless otherwise specified; four to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

In all races four or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in entries.

Entries in all races to close with the Secretary, Monday, June 18, 1888.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DANIEL MURPHY, President.
H. COHN, Secretary. 19ap

Animal Portraits.

Domestic Pets, Field Dogs, Horses, Cattle, and all descriptions of Live Stock drawn or painted to order, either from photograph or from life.

Original designs or drawings on stone, wood, etc., for illustration purposes, furnished.

H. ROYD, Artist,
9octf 18 Post Street.

Proposals for Privileges

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 6 P. M. MONDAY June 18, 1888, for the privilege of selling Pools and running the Wheel of Fortune at the Races, to be given by the Eureka Jockey Club, July 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1888.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

my11 **H. COHN, Secretary.**

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast

P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y

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Veterinary Surgery,

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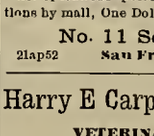
VETERINARY SURGEON.



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1888. 1888.

NEVADA STATE FAIR

—AT—

RENO, NEV.,

September 17 to 22 Inclusive.

$10,000.00

—IN—

PURSES AND PREMIUMS.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

MONDAY, September 17, 1888.

1—Selling Purse $250; of which $50 to second, $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less, down to $400; selling price to be stated through entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race; one mile.

2—Nevada Stake, running; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886); $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $40 additional for starters, to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; three-quarters mile.

3—Running, five-eighths mile dash; District horses; $100 added; entrance $20, declaration $5; on or before August 25th.

4—Running, three-eighths mile and repeat; purse $1 0; $100 to first, $50 to second.

Tuesday, September 18

5—Running, three-quarters mile; District horses; purse $10 ; $75 to first, $25 to second.

6—Trotting, 2:27 class; purse $600.

7—Trotting stake for two-year-olds; mile and repeat; entrance $50, of which $25 to accompany nomination; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $300 added; second horse to save stake; three quarters mile.

8—Novelty Race, running; purse $100; one and one-half miles; first half-mile, $50; first mile $100; first to finish, $2 0.

9—Running; for three-year-olds; $ 0 entrance; $20 to accompany nominations; $30 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; one and one-quarter miles.

10—Trotting, three-minute-class, for District horses; purse $800; first horse $480, second horse $100, third horse $50.

Thursday, September 20th.

11—Running, mile and repeat; purse $4 0; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third.

12—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $600.

13—Trotting stake for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 to accompany nomination; $75 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $400 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30 and ten per cent.

Friday, September 21.

14—Running, purse $300; of which $50 to second; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.

15—Running, half-mile and repeat; District horses; purse $150; $100 to first, $50 to second.

16—Running Stake; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886). $ 0 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before six P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; one mile.

17—Trotting, 2:30 class; for District horses; three in five; purse $ 00; first $15 , second $100, third $50.

Saturday, September 22d.

18—Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $1,000; $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.

19—Pacing; purse $600; $300 to first, $200 to second, $ 00 to third.

☞Additional races will be made each day. Classes made up from horses on the grounds.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1888. Entries for the purses must be made two days preceding the race, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start the day before the race, at 6 P. M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

All horses entered for District purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California, east of the Sierra Nevadas, for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close August 20th, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first and 35% to the second.

Horses that distance the field will only take first money.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in the entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

The Trinity County District Fair, at Carson City, begins September 24th and ends September 29th. Six days' racing; gives $7,500 in purses and premiums; for particulars address J. D. Torreyson, Secretary, Carson City.

The Humboldt County District Fair begins October 2d, and ends October 5th. Four days' racing; gives $3,500 in purses and premiums; for particulars address Alex. Wise, Secretary, Winnemucca, Nevada.

The State Agricultural Society has built a new track, located half a mile from the town of Reno, the soil being of such a character as to make it one of the best on the Pacific Coast.

THEO. WINTERS, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary. 19may

STUD DOGS.

RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Champion Sensation (217 A. K. R.), sx Seph G. by Dart—Seney, in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25

MIKE T., (6435 A. K. S. B.), Irish red setter, by Nemo—Nida, straining to Champion Elcho and Champion Rose. Winner of two firsts and five specials at San Francisco shows of 1886 and 1888. In the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25. **A. B. TRUMAN.**

ELCHO KENNELS,
sep23 **2618 Bush Street, S. F.**

Spring Meeting

OF THE

Capital Turf Club

AT

SACRAMENTO,

BEGINNING

June 5th, 1888.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, June 5th.

1—SPECIAL TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—$40 each. Closed December 10, 1887, with eleven entries. $100 added to the stake. One mile and repeat.

2—MATCH RACE—$200 a side. N. N. Craig names Harold Cossack by Don Cossack; H. S. Hogeboom names Waldstein by Director.

3—SPECIAL PURSE—$300; for named horses. Opsu to Alpha, Dolly Bloodstone, Soltaire, Sutter Boy and Roderick.

Second Day—Wednesday, June 6th.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Three-quarter mile and repeat; for all ages. $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, $175 added. Second horse to save his stake.

5—RUNNING STAKE—One and a quarter miles; for all ages. $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, $300 added. Second horse to save his stake.

6—RUNNING STAKE—For two-year-olds. Five-eighth mile dash. $2 entrance, $15 forfeit, $150 added. Second horse to save his stake.

Third Day—Thursday, June 7th.

7—TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $400.

8—PACING—2:23 class. Purse $400.

Fourth Day—Friday, June 8th.

9—PACING—2:35 class. Purse $300.

10—TROTTING—2:15 class. Purse $ 00

☞Saturday will be taken up with Special Races.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except No. 1, are mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness, and are divided 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third. Entrance 10 per cent. in trotting and pacing races. Five to enter and three to start in all races. The club reserves the right to close any race with a less number upon deducting the required entrance fees.

Entries to close May 21st, with

J. W. WILSON, President.
F. A. JONES, Secretary.
P. O. Box 154, **Sacramento, Cal.** 12my2t

TWENTY-SIXTH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT.

Amador and Calaveras FAIR, IONE CITY,

AUGUST 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

No. 1.—RUNNING STAKE—For District saddle horses; $10 for starters; $50 added. Six hundred yards and repeat.

No. 2.—RUNNING STAKE—For District horses; $20 entrance, half forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile dash.

No. 3.—Free for all trotters and pacers without a record up to date entries close. Purse $400.

No. 4.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 5.—TROTTING PURSE, $500—2:27 Class.

No. 6.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $2 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile and repeat.

No. 7.—TROTTING PURSE, $500—Free for all.

No. 8.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $20 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, of which $30 to second horse; third to save stake. Three-quarter mile and repeat.

No. 9.—RUNNING STAKE, Handicap—For District horses; $15 entrance; half forfeit; $15 added, of which $50 to second horse, third to save stake. Six hundred yards dash.

No. 10.—PACING PURSE, $300—Free for all.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Extra races will be given each day; conditions to be announced the day previous, when entries will close.

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on July 15, 1888.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five—five to enter and three to start—but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the races. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

District races open to El Dorado County.

No horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in Amador, Calaveras, or El Dorado Counties six months prior to the day of the race.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Races commence each day at 1 P. M., sharp.

The Ione track is one of the best and fastest on the Coast.

U. S. GREGORY, President.
C. T. LA GRAVE, Secretary. ap7tuw

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIO SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From May 20, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	...Calistoga and Napa	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " " "	6:15 P M
10:30 A M	.....Haywards and Niles	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*3:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore	5:45 P M
4:30 P M	.....Knight's Landing	9:45 A M
*1:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton	*3:45 A M
8:00 P M	...Los Angeles, Deming, El	
	..... Paso and East	8:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	6 15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East	10:45 A M
8:30 P M	...Ogden and East	12:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	....Sacramento, via Benicia	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	10:15 A M
9.00 A M	..... " via Livermore	5:45 P M
3:30 P M	..... " via Benicia	12:45 P M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia	9:45 A M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia	7:45 A M
*1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	....San Jose	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	8:45 A M
.....	..... "	14:15 P M
8:00 P M	.....Santa Barbara	12:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore	5:45 P M
4.00 P M	..... " Martinez	10:15 A M
8:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland	7:45 M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:30 P. M., inclusive, also at 8:00—9:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—7:00—*12:00

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:55.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:31—8:01—10:20—*2:20

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—10:58

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—6.00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8.00—*8:30—9.00—9:30—10.00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9.00—10:00—11:00.

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—*5:55—*6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CAZEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:10—9:10—11:20—1:10—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

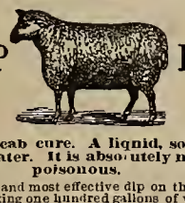
A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by LICK OBSERVATORY.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

CHILD'S CARBOLCRYSTAL SHEEP DIP.

"Patented in Europe and America."

SHEEP  DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is absolutely non-poisonous.

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.

Price, $1.25 per gallon.

Special discounts and terms to agents and large consumers. For samples and other information apply to

LYNDE & HOUGH, Agents for Pacific Coast
116 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
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FOR SALE.

—:o:—

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam, Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Pocbe.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information address

W. M. WILLIAMSON,
San Jose, Cal.
no27tf

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB STUD-BOOK.

Blanks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries to Part I of Volume 5 close March 31st, 1888.

Sec'y, American Kennel Club.

Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
8feb

'88 FAIRLAWN '88

—:o:—

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

Consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED**, and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters**, or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving**, can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and **the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

THE STALLIONS IN USE AT FAIRLAWN ARE

Happy Medium (400).

Sire of mores 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

Aberdeen (27).

Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19¼; Modoc, 2:19½, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Alcyone (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Ryadyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

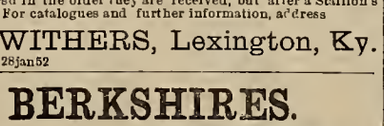
By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

Lock Box 320. **WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.**
28jan52

IMPORTED BERKSHIRES.

REDWOOD DUKE 13368.



Prize winners at all the fairs in California and the entire list of sweepstakes premiums at State Fair Sacramento, 1886 and 1887.

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$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmes and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Les Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22.
Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6,
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Outing

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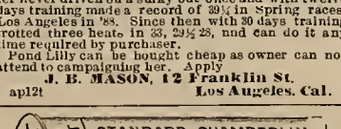

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NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect May 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and Menlo Park.....	2:30 P
7:15 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	6:40 A
8:30 A	.....	*8:00 A
10:30 A	.....	9:03 A
*3:30 P	.....	*10:02 A
4:30 P	.....Menlo Park	4:36 P
*5:10 P	.....	5:42 P
6:30 P	.....	6:40 P
11:45 P	.....	†7:50 P
8:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and.....	9:03 A
10:30 A	.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Principal Way Stations.....	4:36 P
4:30 P	.....	6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
†7:50 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
8:30 A	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P	.....	‡8:35 P
†7:50 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos.....	*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P	.....	‡8:35 P
†7:50 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P	.....	‡8:35 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, Sunday ..... Excursion Train.	‡8:35 P
30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	8:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Theatre train Saturdays only) Trains run on Standard Time furnished by Lick Observatory.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M Train.

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Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	.....
Millbrae	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	$1 00
Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	3 00	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	3 00	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	3 00	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mountain View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	3 00	5 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey	3 00	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge)

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AT PHIL DALY'S HANDICAP PIGEON SHOOT, at Long Branch, Feb. 14 and 15, 1888, The Parker won first and third prizes, taking $1,100 out of the $1,500 cash prizes, beating such shooters as C. W. Budd, W. C. Graham (England), Frank Kleinitz, Fred Erb Jr., and many others. "Hurrah for the United States, because the first and third prizes were won over foreign makes by The Parker Gun."—N. Y. World.

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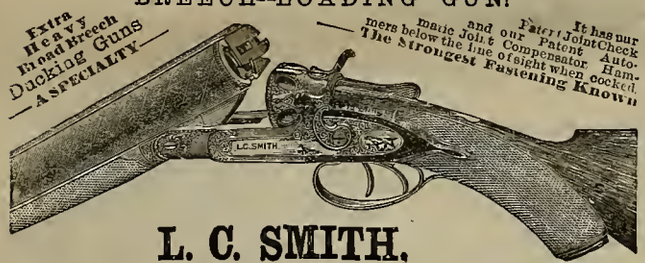

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No. 10 Gauge 8 1-2 to 11 lbs
No. 12 Gauge 7 1-2 to 9 1-2 lbs.
WEIGHTS.

L. C. SMITH,

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We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class

L. C. SMITH.

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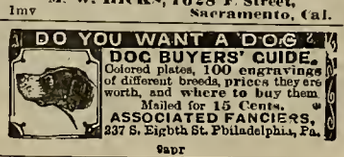

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The Fishing Rod Manufacturer,

Has a new retail catalogue which contains several original articles on fishing written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 125 illustrations of angling goods, 60 different kinds of fishing rods described, reels, lines, hooks, flies, rod rimmings etc. Every angler should have a copy, send for one, ready Jan. 15th. Address.

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DICKSON, DeWOLF & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, - - - - - - - - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII. No 23.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Notes and Comments.

Many of our best judges of racing are of the opinion that it would be judiciona to raise the present two and three-year-old atake weights from 115 and 118 reapectively to 126 pounds, which represent the English standard. It is stated that by this change in the rnles, many good riders who are now nnable to rednce themselves to the weights, would then he in position yet to make a good livelihood by their experience in riding, whereas many jockeys who have taken on weight and who have not gathered together a tidy stake in their flush timea, are now reduced to rabbing horses and working them in their gallops with the comparative small pay attached to snch positions. One of these old-time ridera haa addreaaed a letter to the *N. Y. Sporting World*, from which we make the following extract: "Take McLaughlin or Garrison, for instance. How long will they be able to ride at the present weights? Not very long. Bear in mind, too, that it is jast as fair for one as another. Look at the Rockaway Asaociation, the weights they carry. After a yonng man has spent half of his life in riding race-horsea, what ia there left for him to do bnt to move on and make room for a lot of boys. Thia ia the very curse of racing. What control have some of these boys got over a running horse? Look back at the record of accidents and show me one race where a rider of age and ability has been hurt by his own carelessneas? You cannot find one. Every accident haa been caased by some of the boya that are pnt up as riders. How was West killed at Saratoga last aeason but by the careleasneas of a boy letting go his horse's head." There ia a good deal of aense in the above atatement, and in England, where jockeys are appranticed and aerve for years together in a stable, the trainer, save in an exceptional case, wonld never dream of patting a crack horse in the hands of a young rider without actnal racing experience on account of a pound or so difference in the weights in hia favor.

In an account of the Brooklyn Handicap, we read that The Bard was a aight to see at the finish. "He was frightfnlly punished with the whip, his sides were cat open with the spurs, he was gashed and bleeding and looked as if a blind man had alashed him with a razor. It was a terrible pnnishment for the son of Longfellow, but only jnat such heroic treatment could have made him finish in front. Hanover was also badly nsed up by the spurs, bnt not at all so mnch aa The Bard." Snch extreme punishment of a horse should he condemned by the anthoritiea, nnless they coart the legal interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It has been anggested that spurs shonld only be allowed of a regnlar pattern that will permit but a moderata punishment and owners, in their own interest, shoald endorse the idea, as many a good horse has tarned a rogue after receiving snch a grnelling as was given to The Bard. A number of instancea may be recalled where, after aach puniahment, a horse has ever refnsed to rnn kindly, and in eome cases the animals would aeek revenge by biting or kicking at the offending jockey every time he came within reach. Some of these horses have utterly rained their owners, by showing phenomenal speed at their exercise or in a qniet hrush, hut when at a critical point, in an actnal race, the whip was raised over them, the poor brntes wonld anlk and ahut up like a jack-knife. The temper of the horse is spoilt and he hecomea as useleaa for atnd pnrposea as for racing, as no one wiahes to breed to a viciona, ill-tempered stallion.

There are some horses who, with a remembrance of a hard fought, punishing conteat, will fight their beat against going to the post, while others will fret and refase to touch their food when a nnzzle ia pnt on them previona to a race. Tha cnre of such caaes appears to be almost hopeless, bnt "Rapier" in the London *Illustrated Sporting Times* snggesta a coarse of treatment that might be attended with the beat reaulta, and that ie to retire them from the track and let them for a time forget all aboat racing. The writer mentiona the horae Jolly Sir John as an instance. He had tnrned ont a lazy rogue, and waa aent back to the farm and turned loose. "Jolly Sir Johu," states the writer, "was ridden ahout the farm, sent to the post—I do not mean the starting post, bnt aent with a hoy on hia back to fetch the letters from the post office—and naed for hack work; it was known that he could gallop and jump if he wonld, but he wonld not. After the lapse of a year or two, Mr. Thirlwell, his owner, was one day trying some horses, and as Jolly Sir John happened to be on the spot, he was pnt in to make up a field. The horaes were to be tried two miles, and when they had gone abont a mile and a half, to Mr. Thirlwell'a amazement Jolly Sir John was leading a dozen lengtha, going strong and well, and he waa bringing the others along at snch a rattling pace that they were beginning to have had enough of it. Mr. Thirlwell pnt up his hand and stopped them, hia aon—the well-known rider—obeyed orders, trotted np to know what the sudden stoppage meant, and his father told him the condition of affairs: that Jolly Sir John, who it waa snpposed—if there was any snpposition in the mstter—would have been beaten off, might, on the contrary, have won by a couple of hundred yarda. There was no mistake about it. His diaposition had changed, he was no longer cnrrish or cowardly, bnt willing to do his beat. He was sent soon afterwards to Sandown and won a race, Mr. D. Thirlwell up, beating Keepaway and Floating Feather, a very good performance; later on he won a steeplechase, and beat a good field in a flat race also at Sandown, Mr. Arthur Coventry np on each occasion. Tom Cannon bonght him for a large snm, and sold him, I fancy, for a larger; and I dareaay before the trial I have described Mr. Thirlwell would have let him go for £50. That was the effect of my recipe in one case."

Some very cnrious incidents occnrred at the recent Chester meeting in England that have also a hearing on racing methods in this country. A trainer was fined for allowing a stable boy to take a preliminary canter with a horse on the track in racing honrs, even when far away from the grand standa. The rnle is very rigid on this point in England, where it is considered a lack of training decoram to exercise the horses on the track after the final preparation at the morning hour. In fact, the English and Aastraliana who vieit onr tracks are ontspoken in their astonisbment at onr allowing a lot of stable boya in their shirt sleevea or in shabby attire to gallop the horses in their blankets just previons to the race, and then at permitting the ateeda to be scraped off within aight of the occnpanta of the grand atands. In England and on the continent the most able trainers scout the idea of it being necesaary to give a preliminary gallop to a well-prepared horse, aa it does not increase his breathing powers, and is likely to diminish hia racing capacity at a critical point of the race. Moreover it is an acknowledged fact that a lot of half-dressed stable men handling their scrapers, sponges and buckets do not form a fit accompanying pictnre to the grand stand opposite, filled with ladies wearing the most exquisite toilets of the lateat atyle. Wa might with some advantage, the Britishers claim, nse the English methods, and have the saddling paddock far away from the grand atands, and besides that the aasociationa would derive an increased income from prominent betting men for the privilege of having a good privata view of the horaea in the paddock previous to the race.

Another fanny incident at the same meeting was when Lord Marcus Beresford, the official starter, was as nearly aa possible cast into darance vile for preanming to ran up the course to start the first race. His aid, the wielder of the pacific flag, was collared bodily, the force declining to respect the aacred signal. Flagbearer, white flag and all, were captnred, and were being borne off in triamph as if the advance signal were a set of regimental colors—when hia lordship, who had escaped the raiding party, retarned to conqner or perish with his officer. He did not exactly conqner, bnt, on the other hand, perish is not the word. It is anpposed that he had the proper card wherewith to conciliate the exacting ticket takers, or there would have been no atarting and no racing at all. On the following day his lordship took his revenge on the stewards of the meeting by fining the two riders of The Cob and Wall Chippeway for refnsing to take part in the parade prior to atarting in the Chester Cup. Now, it is the very laudable castom at Ascot, Epsom, Goodwood and other faahionable race tracks, for all the horses starting for the main event of the day to parade in front of the Royal or grand stands, and then to proceed acme two hnndred yards np the course and retarn in a full canter in Indian file at a distance of ten to twenty lengtha from each other. It ia a grand sight to see the horaes thua extended, most of them in the pink of condition with their skilful jockeys, spick and apan in their new and vivid colors. Then the cheers that greet the favoritea as they come aweeping along with their easy, telling strides add immensely to the zest and interest of the coming race. Thia is a custom that shonld never be ahandoned, but the question ia whether the racing authorities have a right to fine a jockey or an owner tor not taking part in anch a parade.

Pendragon, one of the most experienced turf writers, thus snms up the positions: "It does not do to kick against the pricks, otherwise the riders, reported to the Chester stewards might have raised tha qnestion of Lord Marcus Beresford'a locas standi. As I read the rnles of racing, horsea are legally in charge of tha starter at the starting-post when the white flag is np to denote that according to the clock, the contest is due to begin. From that time ont till the start is effected and declared by tha order to drop the advance flag the starter has the field under his control. How does he come to be in authority regarding the parade, or, for that matter, the preliminary canter, which ought to be all over and done with before his dntiea commence? If a horse break down in his canter, he would not be reckoned a starter at all. Having said thus much, because I always like fair dnes, let me follow on similar lines to those the Chester stewards approve. There spectacular clientele in its majority assembles free of charge. I do not sappose that the many were considered in this case, hat that the refnsal to parade was viewed as prejndicial to the interests of county stand tickets-holders, and the ordinary gate-paying public, who are made to snbscribe more liberally than the swells for the race committee's benefit. I hold with giving us a good view of competitors for a race per parade and canter, too. We don't exactly pay for it on stated agreement, but have a sort of right to expect the exhibition." The matter will probably he referred to the Jockey Club for a final decision.

Snbscribers to the St. Louis stakes, after the example made of French Park in the fntnrity Stakes, will he more carefal in making the nominations to that Association. It appears that French Park was orignally entered by F. D. Morrissey in the above rich atake for three-year-olds as the bay colt by King Ban, dam Lou Pike, whereas, under the rnles of the Association the names of the colts and fillies would have to accompany the nominations. There waa evidently some misanderstanding on the subject between the owner of the colt and tha secretary of the Asaociation, as when Mr. Morrissey telegraphed from the Brooklyn track to the St. Louis executive officers that he intended to ship French Park to that point in order to fill his engagement in the Fntnrity, an answer waa wired to the effect that the entry was informal and that the horse could not he allowed to start. Of course, a club is entitled to make its own [illegible] but, in this case, they appear to he more rigorous than exacted by other associations.

General Topics.

A leading trainer of trotters opened the convereation a few days ago in a way that was somewhat startling. The National Stallion Stake had been the topic, though the talk had drifted to other subjects when he broke in. "I believe Antevolo has a good show of winning the stallion race if you will give the right kind of care." "What do you mean by the right kind of care?" wse my reply; snd his answer, "Put one man on him when you commence training and let that be his only work." While it is unnecessary to repest all of the conversation, it may not be amiss to take that for the text and give the reasons which I have to offer for not taking his advice. As I told him, if the best groom in the United States were to offer his services for notbing, with the contingent that he should be permitted to go through the recognized formula for taking care of a trotter, the offer would be declined. The same trainer, in another conversation, was decribing the care he intended to give a horse nnder his charge, and the first information was to the effect that he would put his best man on that horse without any other work to come in his way. That meant, too, that the man should be kept busy, ae any of his employes who is not doing a fair share of work is sure to hear from him. He further outlined his plan by saying that he (the horse) should have his morning walk and again in the evening, that, of course, done "in hand," but as two hours would be ample time for that kind of exercise, to fill up the rest of the day a good deal more would be expected. Grooming and rubbing, soaking aod bandages, embrocstione and poultices, medicines and mashes. In the good old days of racing the "Virginia plan" was to put a man and boy on every horse. The man's duties were multifarious, the boy's to pulling the fodder and rubbing legs. The country which a little more than half a century ago could truthfully claim to be the Mother of Statesmen and Racehorses was not alone in regarding a man aod boy as the necesaary adjuncts to horses in training, as it was the universal practice of every trainer who was recognized to have mastered the intricacies of his profession.

The object of training is to "condition" a horse so as to be capable of enduring the greatest strain of the organe of locomotion for limited periods. Taking the contemplated race as the groundwork, it means fitting horees which have acquired a rate of trotting speed adequate to the requirements, so that the speed can be sustained for something over a mile, and the capacity for further trials, after the lapse of twenty-five minutes, to an indefinite extent. Three heats must be trotted so that is the minimum, the maximum cannot be calculated until the race is finished. I write, that have already acquired the necessary speed, though this expression must be modified in order to be correct. There is no question that each of the eight horses engaged have shown a flight of speed which, if sustained, would result in a faster mile than stallion record; but it is well-known that the time of fractions of a mile is not a safe basis to calculate upon. Therefore the developement of "still more speed" is one of the desires of the trainer, and even in matured animals it is of great moment. The greater the margin of speed, the greater the chances for "carrying the clip" for the distance. That is a horee which could show a furlong in fifteen seconds will not be as much distressed in going a mile in 2:10 as one which was not so fast by a quarter of a second, being equal in other respects. A quarter of a second from that rate would still leave a good deal of reserve speed to compass a a mile in the time mentioned, and yet the advantage to the faster be so great as to make a comparatively easy performance. Therefore the trite saying "the more speed the greater the endurance," is in a manner justified. It can be taken for granted then that no matter how fast the pupil may be, any course which will augment the speed will be the proper one to follow.

It is manifest that condition is, in a greater degree, dependant on food and exercise than any other of the adjuncts of training. The first is essential to form muscle, the latter to give the muscles tone. The trainer of trotting horses should give directione in regard to feeding, and instruct the groom whatever else is to be done. Assuming that the attendant does everything excepting giving the horse his fast work, the question is, what shall he do? To require his whole time a great deal will have to be done. The horee is given a few swallows of water, fed, say at 5 o'clock in the morning, his bed straightened out and the man ready for breakfast at six. Thirty minutes after he is led to the stable, cleans the horse, walks him for an hour blanketed and with a hood on, returned to the stable, brushed again, bandages removed, legs rubbed, harnessed and jogged the distance the trainer has directed. There is a little perspiration and the rubbing is resumed vigorously. Up and down, back and forwards. No light touch, plenty of "elbow grease," and after that curried and brushed. His legs are bandaged, his allowance of water given and then his hay. There is enforced idleness perhaps, perhaps not. In some cases while the horse is eating the hay, the groom is busy at his legs snd it may be that he has some favorite embrocation to dampen the hair before the hand rubbing begins. Dinner time is near at hand when the work is completed for the forenoon, and after several minutes given to shaking the oats in the sieve the noon feed is given, the man takes his provender, and from then until the middle of the afternoon cleaning boots and harness, washing the sulky, etc., is in order. Walk, rub, curry, bandage, feed, make up the bed for the night, and the work for that day is brought to a close.

"Working-out-days" is quite different. There *is* work to be done then and the good groom is all agog with anticipation. Exercise is so far advanced that four heats are decided upon. The horee has been prepared beforehand, and the morning allowance of grain and water is somewhat smaller than usual. But it is the "care" I am writing of now, and the other etceterae must be put aside. The horse is walked rather longer than ordinarily, and for the first heat a heavy hood is worn. The trainer handles the reins, jogs, brushes, scores a few times and is off. The groom watches with eager looks, a heavy blanket thrown over his arm, and when the horse has finished the first division of his exercise, turned around and brought to a stop, he is enveloped with the blanket. When unharnessed his legs are swathed in hot bandages, he is "scraped," some of the water rubbed out of his coat, the hair straightened, when, clothed with a blanket and cover, an additional hood thrown over his loin, the head part extending so as to cover the tail, he is walked until the order is given for another heat. Rub, rub, deluge with rum, replace boots and away he goes for the second mile. More scoring, an increased rate of speed, the same manipulating until the last round for the day has been gotten through with. It must be borne in mind that one man is not held competent to give all the care necessary, and a helper is pressed into the service. For all that it may be high noon when the job is finished and not done at that. After being walked long enough to cool out and get his quantum of water, he is given some hay, and while eating that a mash is prepared. The groom eats a late dinner, hurries back, removes the clothing, rubs, brushes, brings in a couple of soaking tubs, sponges each leg, dries them with rubbing cloths, hand rubs, does so much in fact it would be far beyond the scope of these notes to portray a portion of the work (care) which is thought necessary.

The trainer who orders, and the groom who carries the orders through, should be able to give some reasons why that course is followed. I have asked quite a number of them for information, and the nearest to a reply was from the man who made the assertion which led to these remarks in regard to the benefits derived from bandaging the legs at all times. He claimed that fast trotters had to be treated differently from race horses, or trotters which had a strong dash of thoroughbred blood. He said that there were horses in his stable which, if left unbandaged after their work, their legs would be as round as a post. He could not give any reasons for that being the case, but was sure that an abrogation of the practice would be followed by the results claimed. There is no question that pressure will aid the absorbing vessels in taking up extraneous matter, and that horses whose legs fill after exercise may be benefited by applying them. It is also true that a wet bandage, especially when applied as hot as it can be born with comfort, will act as a poultice, and should there be soreness will tend to relief. But when indiscriminately used, when there is neither soreness or tendency to fill, they are not only unnecessary but prejudicial. Bandages may strengthen a weak limb, they are sure to weaken muscles and tendons when these are in a normal condition. If taken for granted that a horse when put in training will have leg troubles, and bandages used as a preventive, it is long odds that when removed the prediction will be verified. The support which was not needed becomes essential, although there has been no actual weakening of the parts supported. It would be nearly as logical to take medicines in health, which are only resorted to when disease has to be overcome. This is hardly a proper comparison, as horses are still dreached and dosed when in the most vigorous health, and very many of the trainers of the present day still cling to courses of physic, cordials, diaphoretics and diuretics, when, were a competent veterinarian consulted, his advice would be to throw the physic to the dogs.

It occupies a short time the placing of bandages, and a deft groom will roll them on in a few seconds. Hand-rubbing the legs is not to be hurried over, and there is assuredly a knack in this apparently simple task. In the old racing days mentioned, a quarter of an hour to each leg was the minimum, and that means two hours each day. There are cases when a light friction is beneficial to the legs, as the stroke is always "with the hair," that is when the rubbist is an adept. But bodily rubbing, though performed by experts, does more harm than good. Semi or tri-daily rubbings, and on "working-out" days and racing days between every heat is sure to bring soreness, although the party performing it will say that one of the objects is to prevent soreness. Friction in the shape of a soft linen cloth passed rapidly over the body will accelerate the removal of moisture and induce a greater flow of blood to the surface, and when these objects are desired it is to be commended. But the surplus moisture can be more easily got rid of, and a better plan of aiding the heart in its effort to force the blood from the interior is to keep the animal in motion under just enough clothing to guard against too rapid evaporation. When the excess of perspiration has been removed by the scraper ("knife-of-heat" is what the Duke of Newcastle called this stable implement), and that as quickly as possible, in place of mopping up the residue, clothing lightly and walking the animal, would appear the most rational treatment. It does not have the business air, however, of two or more men rubbing vigorously, throwing the blankets back while the chest is manipulated, and with scientific celerity tossing the covering from loin to neck while the rear portion of the anatomy is attended to.

This "Maseage" treatment is without doubt the cause of a good deal of the nervousness displayed by horses. The skin becomes so sensitive from the irritation that the approach of a man with a rubbing cloth in his hands is sufficient to excite them, and many horses are almost frantic when under the *care* of the grooms. Following the caretaking method, as I did for many years, I had many horses which were dangerous to themselves as well as the groome. Hock-boots were necessary during grooming to guard that part against injury from the resistance of the animal. It is evident that such violent resistance must be induced by a desire to avoid pain. A soft cloth would seem to be a harmless instrument no matter how rapidly manipulated, and if the movement was always in the direction the hair lies, it would not be the source of so much pain. "Against the grain" and resorted to so often as it is, under the prevailing custom, there is sure to follow acute irritation, and if the victim is in the least nervous the nervousness will be augmented by the torture. It is really torture to a thin-skinned, fine-coated animal, and even those of sluggish temperament will rebel after undergoing the treatment for a time.

The American Trotting Association.

No. 50.—The following persons and horees suspended for non-payment of entrance, have been reinstated, viz:

James D. Ladd, Ottumwa, Ia., and b h Bob Burdette suspended by order of the member at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

E. A. Hughes, Clinton, Ia., and ch h Trade Mark (pacer), suspended by order of the member at Des Moines, Iowa.

L. A. Blacingame, Fresno, Cal., and ch g Confidence (runner), suspended by order of the member at Los Angelee, California.

R. A. Shirss, Iowa City, Ia, and rn m Beulah, suspended by order of the member at Missouri Valley, Ia, and at Dunlap, Ia. (Note: R. A. Shirse, and the rn m Beulah, remain suspended by order of the member at Denison, Iowa.

E. F. Geers, Columbia, Tenn, and ch g Dr. Almont, (pacer), and b h Duplex (pacer), suspended by order of the member at Dallas, Texas.

L. Shafer, Newcastle, Pa., and b m Daisy Gardner, suspended by order of the member at Dallas, Texas.

John Kintz, Chicago, Ills., and b m Lottie K. (pacer), suspended by order of the member at Paris, Illinois.

No. 51.—The following persons and horses suspended for non-payment of entrance, have been reinstated, viz:

D. F. Seacord, Galesburg, Ills., and e g Robert S. suspended by order of the member at Kewanee, Illinois.

John Lawler, Port Huron, Mich., and rn g Dr. Frank, suspended by order of the member at Detroit, Michigan.

Alfred Loder, Lewieville, Ind., and gr g Highland Boy, suspended by order of the member at Toledo, Ohio.

By order of the Board of Appeals, May 1st, 1888.

H. H. Ackley, Elyria, O., and the br g Billy H. alias Billy Moore, are suspended until fine is paid and unlawful winnings are returned.

By order of the Board of Review for Louisiana.

H. McClosky, New Orleans, La., and br g Tom Ross (pacer), formerly Old Trunks, Little Tommy, etc., suspended for violation of rule 16 are reinstated.

F. Fargot, New Orleans, La., and bg John Davey formerly Mackeral Back, Miraculous etc., suspended July 27, 1887, for violation of rule 16 are reinstated.

J. H. Steiner, Secretary.

Detroit, Mich., May 18th, 1888.

The Rhonerville Fair.

The Board of Directors of the Ninth District Agricultural Society held a meeting recently at Rhonerville, at which it was resolved to build twenty-four more box stalls for the accommodation of live stock on exhibition. The speed programme was arranged as follows:

First day—Running—Purse of $50. Free for all saddle-horses having no record under 57 seconds; catch weights; half mile and repeat. Horses entered for other than saddle races barred. First purse, $30; second $20.

Trotting, at 3 P. M.—Humboldt stakee, for colts of 1886 bred in the district. $75 added, $20 entrance, one-half of which being already deposited, the remaining $10 to be paid at the time of making entries for the other races. W. H. E. Smith agrees to add $50, the whole sum to be divided as follows: Sixty, thirty and ten per cent. One mile dash.

Second day—Trotting—At 1:30 P. M. Purse of $150. Three minute class. Mile heats, two in three (Patchen barred.) First, $100; second, $50.

Trotting—At 2:30 P. M. Purse of $125, for two-year-olds. Mile heats, two in three. First, $85; second, $40.

Running—At 3 P. M. Purse of $150. Free for all. Three-quarter mile and repeat. First, $100; second, $50.

Third day—Trotting—Purse of $175, 2:45 class. Mile heats, two in three. First, $120; second $55.

Trotting—At 1:30 P. M. Purse of $125. For three-year-olds. Mile heats, two in three. First, $85; second, $40.

Running—At 2:30 P. M. Purse of $100. Half mile and repeat. First, $70; second, $30.

Fourth day—Ladies' equestrianship—At 11 A. M. First $15; second, $10; third, $5.

Running—At 1:30 P. M. Purse of $150. Free for all. One and one-quarter mile dash. First $100; second $50.

Trotting—At 2:30 P. M. Purse of $350. Free for all. Mile heats, three in five. First, $200; second, $100; third, $50.

Running—At 3 P. M. Purse $150. Free for all. Half-mile and repeat. First, $100; second, $50.

The Breeding Limit.

Breeders have asked frequently at what age the average brood-mare will stop breeding. The question is one we cannot answer when such a mare as Jessie Pepper is still in the ranks. She is 29 years old and foaled a few days ago a colt by Doquesne, 2:17¾ The grandam of Ida Belle was 32 years old when she foaled the dam of Mr. Wilkin's speedy mare, and that three generations on the dam's side went back sixty-six years. Lucy, 2:18¼, has been bred this spring to Barney, brother to Opal, 2:23. Lucy is now 32 years old. Green Mountain Maid is 26. She is in foal to Messenger Duroc. Miss Russell and Addie are 25. Both of them are in foal to Electioneer. Maid of Clay is 32. She has not had a foal, however, since 1881, but was bred last season. Lady Fashion dropped George B. when she was 28. Death, in the majority of instances seems to be the limit.

Racing Gossip.

The season at the East may now be said to be in full blast, but the culminating point will be reached when the time comes for the decision of the Suburban at Sheepshead Bay, which, on account of its antipost betting, is considered one of the most important events of the season.

Of the best thought of horses in the race the reasonably sure starters at this present writing are Dunboyne, Laggard, Linden, Rupert, Elkwood, Fenelon, Banburg, Hidalgo, Richmond, Firenzi, Trihoulet, Terra Cotta, Blue Wing, Joe Cotton, Kirkman, Connemara, Ordway, George Oyster, Fitzjames, and one or two others perhaps. The Bard, at 136 pounds, will not be started, and Kingston is only doing half-mile work, which does not look as if he can be got ready for the great race in ten days. At present the chances of Linden, Joe Cotton and Terre Cotta look the best, and if Joe Cotton is in as good a fix as it is said he is, the horse that bests him will win. From a letter received from Matt Storn at this office, it appears that Grover Cleveland is suffering from a quartsr-crack, and that he has been let up in his training. Matt Storn still entertains the opinion that he may yet be able to get the horse into form in time for the Suburban.

From our exchanges and private letters we cull some notes on the condition of a few of the favorites. The Emperor of Norfolk is in grand trim, and from present appearances he will develop into one of the grandest horses that was ever foaled in this country. He carries weight and runs well, and will probably add the American Derby at Chicago to his victories. Miss Ford is not doing as well, as on the 1st she pulled up lame. Thomas, however, thinks she will start in the Saturban, and so expressed himself. Volante seems to have lost his speed. At Nashville four weeks ago he ran one mile in a race in 1:41, but on a good track, he ran the last mile of the Fordham handicap, won by Belvidere, as slow as 1:46, and had to take the lash to beat Exile a neck for third money. The youngsters in the Baltwin stable are still suffering somewhat from the change of climate. There were half a dozen engaged in the Sequence Stakes at Jerome Park, but Thomas probably decided that discretion was the best part of valor, and declined to pit them against French Park, the almost invincible son of King Ben and Lou Pike.

The contingent that was sent forward from Rancho del Paso to augment the Haggin stable arrived safely in New York. Among the number are Hidalgo, Kenny, Schoolboy, Ethel, Master Wolter, Scandinavian, Gilmer, Vengeance, Gray Dawn, Umfield and Monsoon. Fitzjames is considered the best of the three-year-olds in the stable, but he has a slight weakness in one of his legs. Hidalgo is in fine fettle, and with 115 pounds up he has a rosy chance for the Suburban. Aurelia will do well, and both Ben Ali and Firenzi are nearly ready in their preparations, but Guenn is still backward.

The sale of Terra Cotta to Campbell and Henkins has aroused renewed interest in the great race for which Terra Cotta is a certain starter, and, if Miss Ford doesn't start, Murphy will ride him. His four pounds' penalty now raises his weight to 120 pounds. Trihoulet, belonging to Mr. Porter Ashe, is in good trim, and recently made a satisfactory run at the Coney Island track, so that his chances must be regarded as promising. If none of the first-class jockeys can be secured, Kelly will have the mount on Trihoulet. C. H. Todd is not a likely starter in the Suburban.

The Chicago stable of Campbell and Henkin purchased of James W. Ernest the celebrated four-year-old Terre Cotta, by Harry O'Fallon, dam Laura B., for $17,500. The horses belonging to this stable, which are at present at St Louis, including among them Macbeth II., Jacobin and Lele May, will be shipped next week to Chicago.

Stallion Exhibition for Prizes.

During the past few years in England, in order to obtain a prize at a stallion show, the exhibitor of each horse has been obliged to present a veterinary certificate to the judges of its entire soundness, or they would not pass upon him. Although the manner of appointing these judges and their inspection of horses has been more or less imperfect, yet their action in the meantime has done much good, for the use of many an unsound stallion has been prevented, thus guarding numbers of breeders against the production of unsound colts. The reported imperfections of these English examining boards I will pass over, and instead of dwelling on them, will suggest a few rules which, I think, ought to be adopted by American agricultural societies and horse shows, in order to insure a rapid and certain improvement.

First. There should be but one examining board throughout each state of our Union, for if there are two or more, as is now the case in England, one may condemn a horse as unsound which a preceding board has passed as sound, and so *vice versa*; thus the public would not know what to depend upon.

The veterinary members of this board should be appointed by the legislature or the governor, from the recommendation of a majority of the officers of the State Agricultural Society, and for a definite period, be paid a fixed salary from the state treasury, and held for continual service during the time for which they are appointed. Thus they would be kept clear of all political influences.

Second. The Board ought to consist of two veterinary surgeons, and one breeder of the class of horses to be examined at the time. For example, if carriage-horses are to come under review, then one familiar with this class should be chosen by its breeders, to be associated with veterinary surgeons; as action, style, and those points which make up the most perfect animal conformation are to be considered as well as soundness; and a breeder of such horses would be a better judge of these than a surgeon, in consequence of his greater familiarity with them from birth up to advanced age. Follow the same rule with roadsters, trotters, and the large farm and dray horse. Each class of breeders should pay this associate for his attention, and not ask the state to do it from its treasury.

As to racers, the owners of these are usually so well informed and particular in their breeding that it might not be so necessary to inspect their stallions as those which are generally used by farmers; still it had better be done, as stout thoroughbreds are occasionally bred with advantage to select common mares, and then these stallions should be subject to rigid inspection as well as those of other breeds.

Third. The inspection of all stallions should be made at leisure at their own home, for in the show-yard there is nothing like sufficient time accorded to do this properly. Moreover, horses get into such an excited state there as to make it both difficult and dangerous for a stranger to handle them. Nor is there sufficient space to exercise and show their action, whether they stumble in their gait, interfere or strike the hind shoes against the fore ones, or develop broken wind when put up to smart trot. All these are as important to be ascertained as unsoundness, for they certainly should be considered as a part of it, or at least as serious defects.

Fourth. As a stallion passes inspection, a certificate of it should be given to the owner, adding his height, color, and any white or other marks on his head, neck, body or legs. This would prevent the certificate being used by a dishonest person for any other stallion. When he is exhibited for a prize, this certificate must be handed to the judges for their inspection, to show that he is the right horse, and eligible for a prize. After its perusal, the certificate should be given back to the exhibitor.

Fifth. If the stallion does not pass inspection, then the board must give their reasons for doing this in writing to the owner.

Sixth. The board should have on hand a printed file of schedules of the defects and diseases which cause hereditary unsoundness, and hand a copy of the same to every owner of a stallion visited for inspection. This would teach precisely what was to be avoided, and also be a guard to him in future reservations of his own stock, or purchases from others for breeding purposes. Classify hereditary diseases and defects, and place them under this head by themselves, and under another head note those that are not hereditary, but merely temporary or accidental. These last should not prevent a horse from being passed as sound.

Seventh. When the board visits the owners of stallions, it would be well, if necessary, to give them suitable verbal instructions as to their feed, exercise and general treatment in preparation for and during service, and for their rest after it is over, till the next season is to commence. Also state how many mares may be stinted to each horse per day, per week, and during the entire season to secure good offspring. This is important for the owners to know, because improper food, or treatment, or excessive service is very injurious to the progeny. Some stallions are more vigorous than others, although upon a superficial look they may not appear so.

Eighth. All breeders in order to obtain superior stock should be informed that it is necessary to exercise great care in the selection of the mare as well as the stallion. Let them obtain the very best to be had for the particular class they may wish to breed, paying special attention to the constitution, soundness and action. Imperfections are inheritable, and although they may not appear at first, are pretty sure to crop out sooner or later in the progeny as it advances in age, and to its injury for use and also money value.

Ninth. Whenever a stallion or mare is affected by a contagious disease it should be shut up by itself—kept at a distance from all other horses till perfectly cured, and the place where kept thoroughly cleansed and purified.

In conclusion, I respectfully submit the above brief suggestions to the consideration of the owners of stallions, and shall be highly gratified to have them add anything which will increase their usefulness. A general adoption of them by the breeders of our country will enable them to make greater improvements in horses than have been accomplished hitherto since the settlement of America.—*A. B. Allen, in Wallace's Monthly.*

A Kentucky Protest.

The following letter addressed to the *Kentucky Stock Farm* is from the pen of a well-known breeder, and his arguments show that the prejudice against thoroughbred strains is not unanimously held in the Blue Grass region:

SHAWHAN, KY., May 18, 1888.

I note an editorial in your paper of the 17th inst., which I presume did not emanate from the editor in chief, it being so thoroughly inconsistent with what I understand to be your views and the views of a large majority of Kentucky breeders. I take the liberty to call your attention to it. [See page 10; caption, "We Rise to Explain"]. The editorial presumes to speak for nine-tenths of the breeders of Kentucky, and makes the bold statement that the largest prices are paid for trotting horses without a drop of thoroughbred blood in them. Will any breeder in Kentucky agree to this? Is there a breeder in Kentucky who is willing to say in his catalogue, that it contains not a *drop of thoroughbred blood?* If so, I would like to see his catalogue.

I class the trotter as a cross-bred horse, a combination of different types judiciously blended, and I like a thoroughbred horse on the dam's side and a stallion tracing to same, or sandwiched in so as to insure staying and speed quality. Did not Rysdyk's Hambletonian trace to the thoroughbred? What money value, or quality, in the trotter is greater than the speed value? The article intimates such a quality. I would like to see it explained. Speaking for myself only, I would not have a horse destitute of a drop of thoroughbred blood. I would have no use for him, but have no objection to any other person owning such animals. The Clydesdale and Percheron are good in their place. I understand Maud S., Dexter and others with some drops of thoroughbred blood, sold for satisfactory prices. Alma Mater is a great brood mare, granddam thoroughbred. Nearly all of the great brood mares are known to possess much thoroughbred blood. Membrino Patchen, a great sire of brood mares, has this blood.

The thoroughbred blood is found in all really good performers, and I was surprised to know there was any breeder in Kentucky who did not want a drop of it. I presume the article was written by some interested outside party, and I hope he will stick to his fine-spun theory of not a drop of thoroughbred blood, and I will thank him for his catalogue. Electioneer put three in the 2:30 list last week, all out of thoroughbreds. Respectfully, T. E. MOORE.

There are a great many young men—progressive ones, too—who have a great deal yet to learn, Captain. Give them a chance to ventilate their theories, and aid them more frequently with your ideas gained by practical experience.

No Danger of an Overstock.

A feeling is prevailing to some extent among horsemen in certain localities, that the breeding of fast roadsters and trotters is liable to be overdone, or to be carried to such an extent as to overstock the market and bring prices down to a figure that will yield but a small margin of profit. The idea doubtless arises from the fact that a great number of individuals in all sections of the country are at present engaged in breeding trotting stock, or about embarking in such an enterprise than there ever has been in the past. It is one of the characteristics of the Yankees to overdo every kind of business that yields or promises to afford large profits, and this fact may also have some weight in forming the opinions of those who are beginning to fear that the market for fast horses will be glutted at some time in the near future. There are several causes operating, however, which have a tendency to prevent such a state of affairs,

The demand for choice road and trotting stock is increasing in large cities and manufacturing towns where business men are accumulating wealth. This increase is in a much larger ratio than the growth in population, It is becoming more fashionable every year for gentlemen of wealth and culture to drive a lively stepping trotter, and when one of this class becomes accustomed to such a health promoting luxury, reverse of fortune alone will ever induce him to abandon the practice. Only a few years ago it was considered degrading for a gentleman in good standing in society to own and drive a horse that could claim any pretentious to speed. To-day a very different sentiment prevails, and a few years hence gentlemen occupying the most exalted positions in society will not consider it compromising to their dignity to indulge in a lively spin outside the thickly settled limits of town and city, behind a 2:30 trotter guided by their own hands. —*The Cultivator.*

The Story of the Guineas.

This race in all probability was inaugureted in 1809, with a view to amalgamating the ceaseless matches of former times. The dazzling title of "Two Thousand Guineas" was perhaps selected to attract subscribers in days when the Derby never had more than fifty entries and was seldom worth more to its winner than seven or eight hundred pounds. Be that as it may, the first race for the Two Thousand, won by Mr. Wilson's Wizard, coincided with one of the darkest eras that the turf has ever known. In 1809 the notorious Dan Dawson and his brother conspirators first began to poison horses, although their knavish tricks were not unmasked until 1811, when the Jockey Club offered a reward of five hundred guineas for their discovery, which induced the chemist's assistant who had sold arsenic to Dan Dawson to make a clean breast of it. In the first spring meeting of 1811 several horses trained by Richard Prince were heavily engaged. Prince had been warned that Dawson, who looged on Mill Hill, opposite to Prince's stables, was engaged in closely watching and following the letter's horses, and had been observed hanging about the trough at Well, or as it is now called the Ditch gap, when evening fell. For some weeks Prince and three other trainers abstained from watering their horses at the trough, and Dawson who never ventured to approach it except at nightfall concluded that his drugs were too weak. Accordingly he ejected more and more arsenic into the water and awaited consequences. At last Prince ventured, one hot morning, to let his horses drink at the suspected trough, and was surprised, that although very thirsty, they would not swallow more than a mouthful or two. They were at once seized with violent gripings, and Prince had the greatest difficulty in getting them home. Pironette, Spaniard, Dandy and one colt belonging to Sir F. Standish died shortly afterwards; and Reveller and Cselebs, the property of Sir S. Sitwell, would doubtless have shared the same fate had not John Kent the elder—father to the still living trainer of the same name—who was then Prince's head lad, administered to them a strong dose of castor oil, which carried off the poison. In a few days full evidences of Dan Dawson's baneful handiwork were made apparent. During the Second Spring Meeting of 1811 Mr. Wilson's Wizard, five years old, was matched over the Beacon Course against Lord George Cavendish's Middlethrops, of the same age, for 500 guineas. The bets on the match were very heavy, and an influential knot of spectators closely identified with Wilson's stable backed Middlethrope for large sums. Unfortunately for them Middlethrope stopped short suddenly before reaching the ditch and chucked Bill Arnull, his rider, over his head. Wizard was, therefore, left to gallop home alone; but when Frank Buckle pulled him up, he said to his trainer, "I don't know what is the matter with the horse! He is quite blind, and rolled about under me like a ship in distress; indeed I could hardly keep him on his legs." It will thus be seen that in and about the year which witnessed the first Two Thousand, poisoning was common on the British turf, and that Wizard, its first winner, nearly fell a victim to it in 1811.

In many other respects the Two Thousand is a record of human miscalculation and shortsightedness. No other race has more frequently been lost by owners who may be described, according to a familiar location, as "too clever by half." Perhaps the most signal exemplifications of folly exhibited in connection with it were those for which the late Mr. Francis Villers was responsible in 1848, and the late Lord Dupplin in 1876. In the former year Lord Clifden, to whom Mr. Villiers acted as master of the horse, had Surplice and Loadstone engaged in the Two Thousand. Either could have won easily, as Losdstone, the worse of the two by twelve pounds, had given Flatcatcher, the actual winner, three pounds, and three lengths' beating in the Criterion. In an evil hour Mr. Villiers thought he could win the Two Thousand with Blaze, a horse trained by John Scott and the joint property of Mr. Villers and Colonel Anson. Accordingly Lord Clifden, then a very young man, was persuaded to keep Surplice and Loadstone in the stable and the money was dumped down upon Blaze, who finished a bad third to Flatcatcher and Glendower. In 1876 Lord Dupplin was the owner of Petrarch and Kaleidoscope, both of them trained at Newmarket by John Dawson. Petrarch had won the Middle Park Plate of 1875 in a canter against an unusually large field, and had been subsequently bought by Lord Dupplin from Mr. Gordon for one of the largest sums ever given for a race horse. It was difficult, if not impossible to hack Petrarch for the Two Thousand, except at a ruinous price, while for Kaleidoscope the public had but little fancy. Accordingly Lord Dupplin resolved to go for the latter, thinking him good enough to win. The sequel is well known. It was even more disastrous than the mistake made between Lord Stanford's Diophantes and Insunsin 1861—a mistake attributed by Joseph Dawson, their upright and high-principled trainer, to some foul play in the trial, of which he was unable to unravel the mystery. Of how many other insoluble enigmas has this famous race been the parent? Never will it be known, in all probability, how Bothwell contrived to beat Sterling without an effort. 1871; how Vauban got the best of Knight of the Garter, in 1867, and why Mr. Chaplin's Hermit was not pulled out to run in that same year for a race which his sire, Newminster, should have won, in 1851.

But it seems there is a bright coloring to the somewhat lengthy and dark account of mishaps and fraud. The superb horsemanship of Jim Robinson on Fletcatcher in 1848; of Aldcroft on Lord of the Isles in 1854, and of the late good George Fordham on Petronel in 1880, are all associated with Newmarket's greatest race.

This last meeting at old Newmarket is nearly the close of this historic town as a racing centre in the future. The new Jockey Club races, Leicester and Derby, with the Kempton Jubilee Stakes, make the "Two Thousand" look as if it was doomed, but although Newmarket may not hereafter be celebrated as she has been in the past, her splendid history will never be forgotten, and the friend and patron of the turf will yearly make a pilgrimage to her great stables and reflect with proud satisfaction upon her past glories when royalty for more than two hundred years were supporters of her sport.

Racing Dates for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Eureka Jockey Club, Eu. July 4 to 7	Sacramento State Fair Sept 3 to 15
Los Angeles Fair......Aug. 6 to 11	Stockton Fair....... Sept. 18 to 22
Ione Fair ....Aug. 7 to 10	San Jose Fair........Sept. 24 to 29
Santa Rosa Fair......Aug. 13 to 18	Susanville Fair. .... Sept. 24 to 29
Petalnma Fair........Aug. 20 to 25	Salinas Fair.. ....Oct. 1 to 6
Eldorado Fair........Aug. 20 to 25	Yreka Fair ....Oct. 3 to 6
Chico Fair ....Aug. 21 to 25	National Trotting Stallion Stake Oct 20th.
Oakland Fair....Aug. 27 to Sept. 1	
Marysvllle Fair..Aug. 27 to Sept. 1	San Diego ....Oct. 23 to 27

NEVADA.

Reno State Fair......Sept. 17 to 22	Humboldt Fair .. ..Oct. 2 to 5
Carson City..........Sept. 24 to 29	

NORTHWESTERN.

Salt Lake, Utah ....June 2 to 7	Spokane, W. T......... Sept. 4 to 8
Helena, Mont., Spring..July 4 to 7	Eugene City, Oregon...Sept. 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont....July 18 to 22	Colfax, W. T....... Sept. 10 to 15
Butte City, Mont......Aug. 6 to 11	Hillsboro, Oregon....Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair..Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or., State Fair..Sept. 17 to 22
Missoula, Mont..Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	Walla Walla, W. T...... Oct. 1 to 6

EASTERN.

Latonia, Ky......May 26 to June 9	Chicago, Ill .. ..June 23 to July 14
St. Louis, Mo......May 26 to June 9	Monmouth Park..July 4 to Aug. 30
Jerome Park....May 29 to June 12	Chicago, Ill .... Sept. 1 to 3
Kansas City, Mo.......June 12 to 21	Jerome Park ....Oct. 2 to 15
Kansas City Fair ....Sept. 17 to 22	Kansas City, Mo . Oct. 27 to Nov. 8
Sheepshead Bay .June 14 to July 4	

Jerome Park Races.

On May 31st, there was a merked increase in the attendance at Jeroma Park, aod se the hetting wes very lively, it wes shown that in the ahsence of the Bookmakere, the arrangments regarding the Mutaals system of hetting were totally inadequate to the public demand. It is evident, according to sn account in another colomn that at lesst the accommodations should he douhled if hetting ie to he carried on without the co-oparation of tha Bookmakars.

The races affordad a great deal of pleaesnt sport, some of the finiahee being of a sensational cheracter. Tha Withars' was the principal avent of the day, heing one mila for three-yaar-olds, $100 each with declarations and $1,000 added, to which there ware no less than 110 suhscrihere. The Dwyer Brothers' Sir Dixon was favorite, and won hy ona of those scratchea seen too oftan now-a-days on onr tracks. Belmont's fine colt Prince Royal had the race won, when his jockey mistaking tha winning-post, eased him in hie gallop and Sir Dixon won hy a short head. The Californian Fitzjamea, who wae thonght to hava a g.od chanca to win, was not started hecause he had hean coughing for a couple of days. It is douhtful if he could have heaten Prince Royal any mora than Sir Dixon would, had the latter heen ridden out.

Belvidere only won the Van Courtlandt stakes hy a head from Esquimaux after the hottest kind of a fight through the stretch, tha pair finishing twenty lengths in front of the rest of the field. Baldwin's Winoua ran in this race, hut never mada mnch of a show, heing apparantly outclssed. Excepting the Emperor of Norfolk, it is statad that not much can he axpectad from this stahle hefora the Sheepehead Bay maeting, as the horses have not yet recovered from the trip across the continent.

First race, 1400 yards, King Crah won, Locust second. Mnaic third. Time, 0:25.

Second race, one mile, Sir Dixon won, Prince Royal aecond, Tea Tray third. Time, 1:47¾.

Third race, (the Van Conrtlandt stakes), ona and a half miles, Belvidere won, Esquimaux second, Queen Elizaheth third.

Fourth race, one and an aighth miles, Exile won, Goodloe second, Raymond third. Time, 2:03.

Fifth race, one and a sixteenth miles, Litretia won, Maggie Mitchell aecond, Longalight third. Time, 1:56½.

Sixth race, aix furlonge (eelling), Maia won, Baocaccio seoond, Little Minnie third. Time 1:20¾.

On Jnne 2d the weather was fine and the attendance very large. The pretty park never looked to hetter advantsge, and the raoing waa hoth close and axciting. The hetting arrangements appear to have hroken down nnder the stress of popular demands. The card hegan with the defeat of a warm favorite, Miss Cody, hy Diablo. It was a race for two-year-olde, five fnrlongs etraight. Neither Misa Cody nor Feregal, who waa mnch fancied, ran up to previoua form. The aecond race, a handicap, one mile, waa won easily hy the favorite, Belmont's Lady Primrose, with second choice, Bizonette, running second. The third race was the old favorite, Fordham handicap, a mile and a qnarter. It had hut five atartere, hut they wera a selected lot, and included Volante, Linden, Richmond, Belvidere and Exile. Polly Feakea had the Preakness pair, Lindan and Belvidero, trained to the honr, and with Billy Hayward on Linden to run the rsce, and Shower on Belvidere to win, thay did ahout as thay liked, finishing firat and aecond, with Volante third. It was a great day for the master of Preakness, who cama in for no end of oongratnlations. Of the other races the mila and a fnrlong handicap was given to Emperor of Norfolk, hut althongh ha waa given Brown Dake with twenty-eight pounds and Ordinery with twenty-three pounds, he heat both of them very eaeily. The close finish was due to Isaac Murphy's akill, who, knowing the character of the horse under him, waited and won hy a neck.

The summaries are as follows: Two-year-olde, five-eighthe of a mile, Diablo won, Miss Cody second, Pergal third. Time, 1:05¾.

One mile—Lady Ptimrose won, Bizonette second, Clay Stockton third. Time, 1:46¾.

One and one fourth milea—Belvidere won, Linden second, Volante third. Tima, 2:12.

One and one eighth milss—Emperor of Norfolk won, Brown Dake second, Ordway third. Time, 2:01.

Ona and one-sixteenth miles—Ernest won, Nettle second, Fred B. third. Time, 1:54¼.

Handicap ateeplechaee, aboit conrsa—Little Fellow II won, Schoolmaster second, The Colonel third. Time, 4:02.

On Jane 4th the attendanca waa light, hat the hetting was very lively. In the mutael pools 23,423 tickete were sold, of which 11,681 were to win and 11,742 for a place. The total repreaanta $117,115, tha percentege of which wae $5,855.75, which goee to the park. The raoing waa from fair to middling. The presence of French Park in tho Sequence Stakes aud Emperor of Norfolk in the Bronx kept out many that would have started, the horses named winning the two etakes eaeily. The raputation achieved by Franch Park kept all the youngstere that were engaged in the Seqnence Stakee carefully ensconced in their etahlea. Oregon, tha only one that could make him gallop heing lame. At the last moment Mr. Wathers sent his hrown colt hy Seneation, dam Favardale, to tha poet, and he took the second money. The Emperor of Norfolk added another stake to the staadily increaeing list of his trinmphs in the Bronx Stakes, the distance heing nine fnrlongs. Baldwin's greet colt took up 123 ponnde, and heat Kentucky Ban and Haggin's colt, Donald, in a gallop. As on Saturday, Murphy lay hack with the Emperor until the last furlong, the colt'e haed pulled to one side, so anxione was he to go to the front. At the hetting qnerters Mnrphy let go the Emperor'e heed a trifla, and in three or four jamps he was slongside Kentucky Ban, and heat him home, hard-held, hy half a length. Donald was a cloee third, and hut for a swerve hy Kentucky Ban neer the finish, might hava got the place. The Emperor of Norfolk will he ehipped to Chicago next week. There he sterts in the American Derby on the 23d, which appears to he at hie mercy. Connemnra, the Snhurhen candidate, made a successfnl dehat for the season in the fourth rsce to-day. With 106 pounds up, two pounds less than she has in tha Suhnrhan, sha heet eix others a mile and a qnerter in 2:12, and did it eo eesily that her ohance in the Snhurben is a good one.

Recapituletion—First race, three qnsrters of a mile, Climax won, King Crah sccond, Choctaw third. Time, 1:17½.

Second race, Seqnal Stskes, five fnrlongs, French Park won hy six lengths, Favorahle second. Time, 1:04.

Third race, handicep of one and one-fourth miles, Connemara won, Raymond second. Lelogos third. Time, 2:12.

Fourth race, Bronx Stakee, one and one-eighth milee, Emperor of Norfolk won, Kentucky Ban eecond, Donald third. Time, 2:02.

Fifth rece, 1,400 yards, Locust won, Goo loe second, Petroclus third. Time, 1:23

Sixth race, one mile, G: llen Reel won, Maid second, Glen Spray third. Time, 1:46½.

There was a very large attendance on the 5th. It wae a crowd that meant hetting in every wey thay could get it. They forced prices up in tha auction pools; they hought 25,564 tickets in the mutnels, an increasa of 2,141 tickets over the sales Moudsy, aud enyone who could do e book-hetting business on the nod did it down in hookmakers' row. Tha latter business has increased each day, especially hy the big betters of the course, mnch to the annoyanca of the msnagement both of tha racing and pool-selling. Tha booksellers display no lists, take no monay, nor iesue tickete. They consequantly claim thet thay violate no law, not aven the rscing law, and that their business is entirely amoug those whom they know can afford to het, and it is simply a business condnoted exactly as tha hetting is done hy inner suhscription at Newmarket, Ascot, or any othar swell courae in England.

Tha racing proved fairly good. The featnre was the success of Mr. Haggin'e two fillies, Aurelia and Firanzi. The formar won tha Croton handicap at a mila, and the latter a handicap at a mile and a aixteenth. J. B. Haggin was present in the timing-stand, having just arrivad from California via. St. Lonis, and evidently wae pleasad at the condition of tha Eastern division of his stahle, at least one might jndge that aach was the fact, as he and his aon, B. A. Haggin, lookad Firenzi over, eech with smiling countenancee, after her race. The othar racaa were won hy Diahlo, Little Minnie, Brait and the ateeplechase hy Harry Man.

Tha following ie a summary of the racee:

For two-year-olds, five fnrlongs, Diahlo won, Carnot second, Vienta third. Time, 1:03.

Three-quarters of a mile, Littla Minnie won, Cold Stream second, Marsh Redon third. Time, 1:18¾.

One milo, Aurelia won, Climax second, Lady Primrose third. Time, 1:44½.

One and one-sixteenth miles, Firenzi won, Buzzard Wing second, Joeeph third. Time, 1:54.

Three-quartars of a mile, Brait won, Earnest aecond, Edisto third. Time, 1:18¾.

On tha 6th the attendanca waa again very good and tha betting lively, especially on tha Ladiee' Stakes, the chief evant of tha day. It resulted in a victory for Dwyer Brothars' filly Bella B., a full aieter to Inspector B. Her succee was surprising, as sha has heen coughing hadly of late, and it wae Phil Dwyer'a intention to scratch her, but aa Inspector B. himself was present, it was finally decided to rnn her, and McLanghlin was to ran her in the lead aa long as ahe wonld atay there, hnt if aha dropped hack early in the race, or was at any time in distress, he was to save her all he could. Under thaee conditiona sha ran a good race, and it ia safa to eay that when thoroughly "fit" sha will he a hard caudidate for any three-year-old filly to heat and, harring accidents, a match for aome of tha colts this autumn. Belle B. ia named after an Inspector's daughter. She wae hred at Balle Mead and wae hought a yearling in 1886 for $2,100, and did not run as a two-yaar-old, and at her debnt as a three-yaar-old, was third to Winona for the Gazella stakee at the Brooklyn meeting.

Lncky Baldwin's principel starter was Laredo, who ran third in a big field in the opening race, which the Texan, Sam Harper won by a length from Choctaw, tha latter just heating Laredo hy a head, thanks to Garrison's vigorous riding. Haggin's much-ratad two-year-old colt Hector, proved a perfect counterfait in tha raca for maidens, in which Baldwin's Vianta also ran. The latter was third and Hector fourth, both haing badly heaten hy a pair of dark onee, about which aheolutely nothing wae known. Viente seemad utterly to fail to come up to representatione, lika all the rest of Baldwin's two-year-olds.

Tha Bard turns out to he all right after all, it heing another horae in tha stable that was so ill. Tha report from tha track was exaggerated. Tha Bard workad threa-quarters of a mile that morning in 1:18, and will probahly atart in the Sarhurhan next Thursday.

The 1400 yards, Sam Harper won, Choctaw second, Laredo third. Tima, 1:23.

The mila and a furlong, Ordway won, Banner Bearer second, Richmond third. Time, 1:59.

Thrae-yaar-old fillies, one mila and a quarter, Balle B. won, Golden Green sacond. Time, 2:14½.

Three-year-olds, one mile, Maxim filly won, Donald second, Kentucky Ban third. Time, 1:47½.

Maiden two-year-olds, half mile, Sefton won, Blanch second, Viantee third. Time, 50 seconds.

One mila and a sixtaanth, Amalgram won, P. Thomaa second, Earnest third. Tima, 1:52½.

add Latonia

St. Louis Races.

The meeting thia summer at St. Louis has not hean as succeesful ae waa anticipated, and this fect ia mainly due to two important reasons. First was tha repeated refnsal made hy tha President to the Bookmakers' Union that no hooks would ha allowad on the track, unless the pencillers agreed to the somewhet onerons tarms dictated hy the association. It ie true that finally a compromise was mada hy which a few bookmakers were allowed tha privilegee of tha qnartar etretch, hut this action was takan too lata se many of the prominant stahlee around St. Louis had already heen ordered to Latonia, Sheepshead Bay and other pointe, eo in the ahsence of any great meeting hetween the cracks or of other sensational events, there has heen a large falling off in the attendence and enthusiasm es compared with previone years.

On Mey 31st there was only a small crowd present, and the racing wee of so uninteresting a character as to merit but slight ettention. Following are the summeries:

First race, three-quarters of e mile, Autocrat won, Carnegie second, Unit third. Time, 1:15.

Second rece, one mile heste (eelling), Elgin won, teking the first and third heats; Irish Pat second, War Sign third. Time—First heat 1:44; second heat 1:45½; third heat 1:45¼.

Third race, (the Real Estate stakes), eix furlongs, Liberty won, Isahella second, Heggin's So So third. Time, 1:16½.

Fonrth race, one aud a half miles, Uniqne won, Wahco second, White Rose third. Time, 2:38.

Fifth rsce (steeplechese), over the full course, Winelow won, Lijero second, Bucephelue third. Time, 5:49.

Jana 1st wae signalized hy breaking a turf record. It was the preformance of Wheeler T., who in tha first race ran 1 1-16 miles in 1:47¼, which ie one-quarter of a second lese than that of Jim Douglaes at Chicago. The track wse fest snd the weether cloudy, with slight reins at times. Thera was a feir crowd in attendance.

First race, 1 1-16 miles, Wheeler T. won, Lyre second, Lelex third. Time, 1:47¼.

Second race, seven fnrlonge, Lsfitte won, Alfred eecond, Lucy Johnson third. Time, 1:29¼.

Third rsce, The Merchant's Eclipse Stake, for three-year-olds and upwerds, 1¼ miles, Terra Cotta won, Paragon second, Unit third. Time, 2:10½.

Fourth race, half a mile, Mackenzie won, Fan King second, Alpena third. Time, 50¼ seconds.

Fifth race, six furlonge, Bankrupt won, Little Minch second, Kitty Heaz third. Time, 1:16.

On Saturday, June 2nd wes the Charles Green Stake for three-yeer-olds, $50 each with declaratione and $1,500 added by Mr. Charles Green, which wes won hy Huntress, tha California horse Falcon, only gaining the second position. Falcon carried 123, and Huntress 118 pounds, end they sold on pretty aven terms in tha poola. Following is a recapitulation of the fiva avents.

First race, sevan-eighths of a mile (selling), Hilda won, Balance second, Lithert third. Time, 1:28½.

Second race, six farlongs, Retrieve won, Bonaletta second, Mats third. Time, 1:16½.

Third race, a mile and a qnarter (Charles Green stakas), Huntress won, Falcon aecond, Alexandria third. Time, 2:12½.

Fourth race, a mila and an eighth (handicep), Wheeler T. won, Barristar second, Swift third. Time, 1:55¾.

Fifth race, full coursa (steeplechase), Tennessee won, Uncle Dan second, Surprise third. Time, 5:39½.

On June 4th it waa a parfect racing day and 10,000 people witnessed the races at the Fair Gronnds, hut there was nothing of great interest in any of tha eventa.

The first race, one mile, for all ages, Autocrat won, Rosalind second and Persimmons third. Time, 1:42¾.

The second rsce, one mile and one-sixteanth, for maidens, three-year-olda and npward, Blonda won, Fayette second, and Zahland third. Tima, 1:50¾.

The third race, for two-year-old, three-qnartera of a mila, Liberty won, Bookmaker second, and Retrieve third. Tima, 1:16.

The fourth race, for all ages, three-quartera of a mile, Fred Wooley won, Only Dare second, and Sadie Mack third. Time, 1:15¼.

The fifth race, one and one-fourth milae, Ed Mack won, Tenday second and Barriater third. Tima, 2:10½.

The sixth race, for all ages, one mile, Lawis Clark won, Bankrupt aecond, and G. W. Cook third. Tima, 1:15.

The main event on June fifth was tha Bankers and Brokers Stakes for maiden three-year-olde, nina furlongs, that waa won hy Guardsman a son of Monday dam Glandna, hrad in California and owned hy W. B. Jenuinga.

The raca for all ages, three-quartera of a mile, Tudor won, Only Dara eecond, Balance third. Time, 1:15¼.

Tha mile-and-quarter race, Tenday won, Fayette second, Sadie Mayo third. Tima, 2:10¾.

The mile-and-one-eight race, Guardsman won, Ten Bug aecond, Persian third. Time, 1:57¼.

The race for two-year-olds, five-eightha of a mile, Famoua won, Rusk aecond, Glitter third. Time, 1:04.

The mile-and-half race, over six hurdles, Voltiguer won, Lijero second, Uncle Dan third. Time, 2:50½.

On the 6th the weather was clear hut with a dusty track. Tha chief event of the day was the Turf Exchange Stakee, for two-year-olds with penalties and allowances, six furlongs, which was won hy Heron. Following is a recapitulation:

The ona mile race, Aristi won, Prather second, Lizzie B. third. Time, 1:45½.

Tha nina farlongs race for all ages, Lucy Johnson won, Irish Pat second, Elgin third. Time. 1:55¼.

Tha three-fourths of a mile race, Heron won, Champagna Charlay second, Retrieve third. Time, 1:15½.

The ona mile and 100 yards race, Little Minch won, Sayers second, Wary third. Time, 1:48.

Tha one mile race, Barrister won, Persimmous second, Jack Cocke third. Time, 1:43.

The Latonia Meeting.

Thera was a fair attendance at the race track on Jane 1st, and the day was remarkable, inasmuch aa five favorites out of seven were dafeated at the finish. A great deal of interest wae manifested in tha last race, the Latonia Oaks for three-year-old fillies. On tha strength of her victory in the Latonia Derby, Mr. Baldwin's fleet filly Los Angeles was favorite at $100 to $60 on her chances; 3 to 1 against Lela May, 5 to 1 Lavinia Belle, 10 to 1 Julia L. and 20 to 1 Falernu. Although information was general that Los Angelee had eaten nothing for three daya after her hard race with White last Satarday in the Derby, tha heavy hettors relied on har high claes to pull them out of the hola in which the preceding race had huried them. Falerna went out in tha front, hut at the half-post was dona, and Los Angales opened two lengtha of daylight. At the upper turn Stoval sant Lavinia Balle up to feel of the Californian and then dropped hack. Los Angeles led into tha stretch, hut Lewia at once sent her to tha whip, and Stoval sailing hy with Harper'e filly tha race seemed over. At the eighth post along cama Julia L. and a whipping finish resulted in Lavinia Belle winning hy an open length, with two lengths hetween seoond and third. The performance of Lela May waa a disappointment, aa she fell out of tha race at the end of a mile. Loe Angelee was conceding the winner sevan pounds. It was a complete Waterloo for the haokars of the favorites.

The summariea of the race were as follows:

For three-year-olda and upwards, seven furlongs, Dramstick won, Elyton second, Colonel Oweas third. Time, 1:29½.

For two-year-olds, five furlongs, Martin Russel won; Winning Ways second, Jake Miller third. Time, 1:03¼.

For three-year-olds and upwards, nine furlongs, Longulight won, Osceola second, Lottie Wall third. Time, 1:57.

For three-year-old fillies, one mile and a quarter—Lavinia Belle won, Julia L. second, Los Angeles third. Time, 2:12½.

Lively betting and fine finishes characterized the races at Latonia on Saturday, June 2d. The chief event of the day was the Distillers' and Brewers' handicap, a mile and five hundred yards, that closed with 48 entries. The race fell to Montrose. Nick Finzer and Bonita were heavy favorites next to Poteen, and were considered as having a fair chance to win. Dad cut out the work most of the distance, and was only beaten by a scant length right under the wire. The stake brought $1,160 to the winner.

Recapitulation—First race, seven and e half furlongs—Roi D'Or won, Tam o'Shanter second, Pat Donovan third. Time, 1:36½.

Second race, four and a half furlongs—Mineola won, Tenton second, Algo third. Time, 0:56.

Third race, four and a half furlongs—Castaway won, Hindoo Craft second, Santa Cruz third. Time, 0:56¾.

Fourth race, seven furlongs (maidens)—Loveland won, Keynote second, Holland third. Time, 1:31.

Fifth race, seven furlongs (maidens)—Brother Ban won, Cheney second, Range third. Time, 1:29½.

Sixth race, six furlongs (selling)—Colonel Owens won, Gleanor second, Lida L. third. Time, 1:16¼.

Seventh race, one mile 500 yards (Brewers' stakes)—Montrose won, Dad second, Macbeth third. Time, 2:11.

On June 4th the attendance was large, the track fast and the weather warm.

For three-year-olds and upwards, seven and one-half furlongs, Roi d'Or won, Laura L second, Orange Girl third. Time. 1:37.

For two-year-olds, one-half mile, Benson won, Gypsy second, Wheel of Fortune third. Time, 0:49½.

For two-year-olds, one-half mile, Winning Ways won, Minnie Palmer second, Jake Miller third. Time, 0:50.

For three-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs, Earnest Race won, Delia second, Virauza third. Time, 1:30½.

For three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs, Shotover won, Marshall second, Parish third. Time, 1:16¾.

For three-year-olds and upward, one mile and one-eighth, Bonita won, Grisette second, Insolence third. Time, 1:55.

On the 5th there was again a very fair crowd at the race track and much interest was taken in the Ripple Stakes for three-year-olds, a dash of a mile, which was won by Lavinia Belle, a fine filly by Longfellow, dam Belle Knight.

Following is the recapitulation: The race for three-year-olds, six furlongs, Rapine won, Business second, Stewart third. Time, 1:16¼.

For two-year-olds, five furlongs, Dinkelspiel won, Kansas second, Teresa third. Time 1:01½.

For three-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs, Housatonic won, Kedsrdhan second, Tam O'Shanter third. Time, 1:29¾.

For three-year-olds and upwards, one mile and seventy yards, Brother Ban won, Nick Finzer second, Estrella third. Time, 1:46½. Brother Ban's time beats the record for this distance a quarter of a second.

The Ripple Stakes for three year olds, one mile, Lavinia Belle won, White second, Mary third. Time, 1:44¼

For two year-olds, five furlongs, Princess Bowling won, Myleptha second, Tenny third. Time, 1:03.

On June 6th, there were no stakes to be run for, and the sport was of an uninteresting character. The weather was hot and sultry. The track was excellent.

For three-year-olds and upward, seven and one-half furlongs; Trust won, Ernest second, Drumstick third. Time, 1:37.

For two-year-olds, five furlongs, Wheel of Fortune won, Santa Cruz second, Kisson third. Time, 1:04.

For three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs, Cousin Jeems won, Elyton second, Keynote third. Time, 1:16½.

For three-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs, Una B won, Effie Hardy second, Lucky Jim third. Time, 1:30.

For three-year-olds and upward, one mile, Bonita won, Volnble second, Grimaldi third. Time, 1:41¼. This is the best time ever made at Latonia.

The Mount Shasta Fair.

The executive officers of the Mount Shasta Agricultural Association have issued their speed programme for the annual fair that will be held at Yreka, commencing on Wednesday, October 3d, and continuing four days. It is as follows:

First day, Wednesday—Race No. 1—Running race, one mile and repeat, free for all. Purse $200.

Race No. 2—Trotting race, mile heats 2 in 3; free for all horses owned in the district prior to April 1st, 1888, that have never beaten three minutes. Purse $150. Lolita barred.

Race No. 3—Trotting race, mile heats 2 in 3; free for all two-year-olds owned in the district prior to April 1st, 1888. Purse $150.

Second day—Race No. 4—Running race, half mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $100.

Race No. 5—Trotting race, mile heats 3 in 5; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:35. Purse $250. Lolita barred.

Race No. 6—Running race, single dash of one mile; free for all. Purse $100.

Third day—Grand parade of stock and award of premiums.

Ladies' Tournament—First prize $25; second prize $10.

Race No. 7—Trotting race, mile heats 2 in 3; free for all four-year-olds and under owned in the district prior to April 1, 1888. Purse $150.

Race No. 8—Running race, three-quarters mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $150.

Fourth day—Race No. 9—Running race, single dash of three-quarters mile; free for all two-year-olds owned in the district prior to April 1, 1888. Purse $150.

Race No. 10—Trotting race, mile heats 3 in 5; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:30. Purse $750.

Race No 11—Running race, single dash of one-half mile; free for all. Purse $50.

Mutuels vs. Bookmaking.

At last the test has been fairly made between the system of mutuel pools and bookmakers and the former has broken down under the strain at Jerome Park, no bookmaking being allowed, but the association believed it had made ample preparation to meet the public demand. There were fourteen mutuel machines in all, consisting of five $5 straight, five $5 place, one $25 straight, one $25 for a place, as well as two $100 ones, one of which was straight and the other for a place. There were ten places where money was paid off, and anybody was allowed to scalp tickets who did not charge more than five cents for cashing the same. In place of the old sums which scalpers had to pay for the privilege no charge of any sort will be imposed upon them. A grand total of the amounts taken in by the various machines is exhibited on a blackboard as soon as the starter has taken charge of the horses at the post, and an electric bell connecting from the judges' stand with the mutuel machines is a signal for all business to cease the moment the starter has the horses under his charge. With all these precautions the arrangements were totally inadequate. On the second day many could not buy tickets, and, although ample time was given between races, long lines of would-be purchasers were left on all the races after the first. As to cashing tickets, it was almost impossible. The scalpers did a big business, charging from 40 cents to 70 cents, but toward the latter part of the afternoon, when they found it impossible to cash the tickets they had bought, many had to refuse at premiums ranging up as high as eighty cents and one dollar. Business in the mutuels was much larger than on Wednesday, a total of 33,950 tickets being sold on five races, of which 17,825 were tickets to win and 16,070 for place, which makes a total of $169,525, the 5 per cent. of which brings the club $7,612. The auction pools also did a big business. The club's revenue from betting must have totalled very nearly $10,000. It is clear that more facilities will have to be offered or the public will ask for the reinstatement of the bookmakers. On this important subject, *The Horseman* writes:

The great question which bids fair to agitate the racing world for the balance of the season is what machinery for conducting speculation is the best to adopt in the combined interests of the turf, the public and the associations. Up to the last moment the prospects appeared to be good for a practical test of the question at the Louisville meeting. President M. Lewis Clark would not accept the bid made by the bookmakers, and they for a long time gave no signs of yielding. In the interests of his club, Mr. Clark at once ordered a large number of mutuel machines, and announced that there would be no bookmakers at his meeting, but that speculators would be amply provided for by auction pool stands and mutuel machines. When the bookmakers became convinced that the President of the Louisville Jockey Club was determined to defy them, they consented to a compromise, which was practically a victory for the club. No sooner had this difficulty been arranged than President Charles Green, of the St. Louis Jockey Club, found himself confronted with the same difficulty. Only one bid, and that a low one, had been put in for the betting privileges, the bookmakers being apparently confident that the meeting could not be run without them. President Green put his foot down firmly, and at once determined that the association would take its pool privileges into its own hands. The auction stands and mutuel machines will be largely used, and any bookmakers who wish to hire a stand can do so direct from the association. The association only desires to have a limited number at that. So far as these two associations are concerned, the difficulty has been bridged over, but it has brought out into prominent light the fact that the Bookmaking fraternity has become a very powerful body, and that by combination they can dictate terms to any but the strongest associations. Is this a satisfactory condition of affairs? In order to insure honest racing, the mediums of speculation must be absolutely under the control and subject to the discipline of the clubs.

The partisans of the two systems are marshaling their facts and arguments, and there is a feeling in the air that we are on the eve of a conflict which will end in the absolute victory of one of the systems. The auction pool and the mutuel totalizer are essentially the same in principle. The investors pay in their money, and the sum total, less a commission, is paid to winners. Under this system the backers make their own odds, and the entire amount invested goes back to the public, minus the commission. Under the bookmaking system the racing public becomes divided into two classes, a vast army of backers and from twenty to fifty layers of the odds. In this case the bookmakers, to a large extent, fix the market price themselves, subject to the usual law of supply and demand, and whatever competition there may be between themselves. When it is considered that the layers of the odds are for the time being the depository of all the money risked by the public, their power and responsibility will be seen at once, and it has often been claimed that this power is sometimes used to influence a race to the loss of the public and to the benefit of the books. We believe this cry is often raised when it has no foundation in fact, but as long as bookmakers own racehorses and sometimes have owners, trainers and jockeys under pecuniary obligations to them, sudden and unaccountable market changes will be attributed to the power which they possess to thus defeat a fair-run race. We believe the bookmakers are as a body as honorable as any other business class, and as prompt payers they are ahead of their English confreres, but their business is to take the chances, for which the odds they give afford them an ample margin, and any organized attempt to control associations or control sport should be promptly resented.

It is impossible to give the exact figures in favor of or against the bookmaking system so far as the public are concerned, but it is safe to say that the cost of running the auction pools and the mutuel machines is less than the cost of running the books. Leaving out the profit which the bookmakers win, the cost of running each book is from $150 to $175 per day, which has to come out of the pockets of the public. The bookmakers undoubtedly occasionally take the chances of having to pay the public on a race more than they have received in, but the average of the odds is so constructed as to leave the bookmakers on their general business a good margin, which necessarily comes out of the pockets of the public.

An experiment of the way in which the two systems work was recently tried at Brooklyn. Five dollars invested in a winning ticket on each race paid in the books $50, and the same amount in the mutuels brought $77.30. On the second day the same experiment drew from the books $120, and from the mutuels $157.20. The objectionable element to the mutuels is, that the average bettor likes to know the exact odds he is getting for his money, and large speculators can place their investments much quicker and with less publicity than is possible at the auction stand. It must also be borne in mind that the mutuel machines are capable of manipulation, and that, unless in the hands of capable and honest men, the public may not get a full return.

With a central governing body, which shall issue licenses to trainers and jockeys, and whose decrees would be respected by all the racing associations in the Union, the unscrupulous men who do dishonor to the turf could be speedily brought to the bar of justice and punished. Whatever may be the advantages or disadvantages of the systems of speculation at present in use, we believe they should be under the direct control of the associations who are responsible to their patrons, the public, and should therefore see that the occupants of the book stands, the auction stands and the managers of the mutuel indicators attend strictly to their legitimate business. If this is done there will be few justifiable complaints of falsely run races.

ATHLETICS.

Death of R. T. Stombs.

On Sunday last at his home in this city, Richard T. Stombs, Assistant Secretary of the Olympic Club died. Few announcements could bring sadness into more hearts among the younger men of San Francisco. Joining the club in October, 1875, Mr. Stombs at once manifested extraordinary aptitude in all gymnastic exercises, and soon ranked as perhaps the best general gymnast in the institution. On the horizontal bar, with clubs, at tumbling, on the ladders and perch, at the trapeze, and in other lines he was expert beyond most of his fellows, and at one or two of the exercises was without a peer. At all public exhibitions, for many years his services were freely and cheerfully given and his acts usually elicited the heartiest applause. After holding membership for four or five years he was made Assistant Secretary and Acting Superintendent, a post which he filled without intermission to the day when illness prostrated him, and in which he proved himself at all times the soul of integrity, and the genial self-sacrificing, modest gentleman. Utterly incapable of fear, and ready at all times to risk his very life for others, Mr. Stombs yet had a nature as tender and sympathetic as that of any mother, and to him in many vicissitudes have his fellow members gone for counsel, and at times for substantial aid, and always found the best resources of a considerate mind as well as all favors at command. The Olympic Club was poor Stombs' life. More deeply learned in the traditions of the grand institution than any other man, and being an admirer alike of the policy and personelle of the organization, he was an invaluable officer, and filled a place which cannot be adequately supplied. Writing as a friend, perhaps with poor Dick's shadowy self over-looking the inscription, we record that he was strong in virility, brave in spirit, wise in counsel, gentle in heart, polished in all attributes, and every inch a man.

The funeral services were held in the gymnasium on Wednesday last, at 2 o'clock P. M., Rev. N. W. Wise officiating. The club entrance and gymnasium doors were draped, and a catafalque erected in the hall. After reading Psalm XIX., Reverend Mr. Wise delivered an appropriate discourse, and an opportunity was then given to take a last look at the face of the distinguished dead. A profusion of rich floral pieces covered the casket, and quite a number of members were present.

The pall-bearers were E. L. Rhodes, John A Hammersmith, J. P. Kelly, H. A. Cummings, H. A. Williams, W. P. Lawlor, G. A. Dall and G. E. Berton.

After the service at the club a large number of members followed the body to the Masonnic Cemetery, where the interment was made.

Davis vs. Geogan.

The long talked of match at Græco-Roman wrestling between Dewitt C. Davis of the Olympic Club and J. W. Geogan of the Golden Gate Athletic Club, was won by the former in two straight falls, at the Olympic Club on May 31st. The referee, Mr. Muth of the Eintracht Athletic Club, proved a most competent and satisfactory authority. Time was kept by J. J. Jamison and W. P. Lawlor. Almost as soon as the men were ordered to wrestle, it appeared that Davis was the better scienced. Both were in superb condition, Geogan especially showing careful preparation. Geogan was forced into the defensive, and Davis' sole play was for a hammer lock which he got many times, but from which Geogan broke away. Davis put on a double Nelson several times, but could not hold his strong and wiry opponent, until the latter became somewhat exhausted, when Davis turned him with a double Nelson and scored the first fall in 52 minutes; after a rest Davis in eight minutes and fifteen seconds, got a hammer lock and half Nelson on Geogan, and won the second fall. Davis weighed 125½ pounds, and Geogan 136. The match demonstrated that Geogan has very much to learn about the game, although it proved his gameness and strength. Davis is indisputably the champion of the Coast at his weight, and with a little more knowledge of the sport we doubt whether he has an equal among the light weights except Professor Faulkner.

Just before the Davis-Geogan match began last week, the purchase of the lot on Post between Mason and Taylor was put to vote, and the Olympic Club unanimously decided to buy the property. It is a favorably located, fifty vara, just suitable to the Club needs.

Messrs. Ed. A. Kolb, Dewitt C. Davis, J. G. Mansfield and Ed. Ryan, all of the Olympic Club, leave town this afternoon for a ten days sojourn on the headwaters of the Gualala River in Sonoma County. It is a wild country, with good fishing and plenty of wild pigeons. The party is fitted out with rifles, guns, fishing tackle and "preservative" enough for a three months' jaunt.

New York Athletic Club Spring Meeting.

Although not clear, the weather on Saturday, May 19, was a decided improvement on that experienced by New Yorkers for some days previously, and over one thousand persons, many of them ladies, were present at the Polo Grounds, gathered there to witness the annual spring sports of the pioneer athletic club of the country. The games were not highly interesting, but in several instances former records were supplanted by better performances, as mentioned in the following summary of the competitions. The officials were:—Referee, William B. Curtis; judges, J. H. Huneker, A. V. De Goicouria and William Wood; time-keepers, J. H. Abeel, Jr., J. H. Stead, C. A. Reed and G. H. Taylor. Return:

One hundred yards run—Final heat: Gerald Schuyler, New York Athletic Club (5 yds. start), 1st, in 10 2-5s.; Herbert Shipman, Columbia College (6 yds.), 2d.

One mile run, scratch—Edward Carter, New York Athletic Club, 1st, in 4m. 37 1-5s.; G. Y. Gilbert, N. Y. A. C. 2d. It has been expected that T. P. Conneff, of the Manhattan A. C. would be among the contestants in this event, but club jealously, coupled with the fact that Carter failed to meet the young Irishman at the games at Cedarhurst on the preceding Saturday, caused Conneff to decline to appear at the meeting.

Hurdle race, 120 yds.—C. B. Berger, Yale College Athletic Association (5yds. start), 1st, in 16 3-5s; M. Vandevoort, Manhattan A. C., and Herbert Mapes, New York A. C., ran a dead heat for second place, and in the run-off the former won. He had a start of 5 yds.

Half-mile run—Charles M. Smith, New York A. C. (scratch), 1st, in 2 m.: E. P. Holton, Yale College A. A., [illegible] W. J. Roddy, Princeton College A. A. (30 yds.), 3d.

One hundred and twenty yards run, scratch—C. H. Sherril, New York A. C., 1st, in 12 2-5 s.; E. Koos, New York A. C., 2d; Wm. C. White, New York A. C., 3d.

Three-mile run—E. Hjertberg, Olympic Athletic Club (35 s. start), 1st, in 15 m. 54 s., actual time; H. Hjertberg, Olympic A. C., (1 m. 45 s. start), 2d; A. S. Malloy, American A. C., (1 m. 45 s. start), 3d.

Quarter-mile run, scratch—W. A. Dohns, Princeton College Athletic Association, 1st, in 52 2-5 s.; E. B. Hinckley, Yale College A. A., 2d; H. R. Cornell, Colombia College A. A., 3d.

One furlong run—S. J. King, Princeton College A. A. (6 yds.), 1st, in 23 s.; W. Schweigler, American A. C. (16 yds.), 2d; G. Schweigler, American A. C. (9 yds.), 3d.

Two-mile bicycle race—W. W. Weare, Yale College A. A. (115 yds. start), 1st, in 6 m. 41 2-5 s.; W. Schoemaker, Long Island Wheelmen (150 yds.), 2d.

Obstacle race, scratch—J. H. Bell, Spartan Harriers 1st; A. A. Jordan, New York A. C., 2d.

Running long jump, scratch—Alexander A. Jordan, New York A. C., 1st, clearing 21 ft. 7 in.; C. T. Weigand, New York A. C., 2d, 21 ft. 1 in.; E. E. Barnes, Olympic A. C., 3d, 20 ft. 1¾ in.

Throwing the 56 lb weight, scratch—C. A. J. Queckberner, New York A. C., 1st, clearing 25 ft. 4 in.; W. L. Coudon, New York A. C., 2d, 24 ft. 9 in.; Frank L. Lambrecht, Manhattan A. C., 3d, 23 ft.

Pole vaulting, scratch—H. H. Baxter, New York A. C., 1st, 10 ft. 6 in; Thomas G. Shearman, Yale College A. A., 2d, 10 ft. 3 in.; A. A. Jordan, New York A. C., 3d, 10 ft.

Throwing the 16 lb. hammer, scratch—W. L. Condon, New York A. C., 1st, 106 ft. 5 in.; Frank L. Lambrecht, Manhattan A. C., 2d, 105 ft. 1½ in.; C. A. J. Queckberner, New York A. C., 3d, 97 ft 4 in. The winner's throw is the best in this style yet recorded by an amateur, the previous best having been 106 ft. 1½ in., accomplished by the same athlete at the meeting of the Warren A. C. in Wilmington, Del., May 10th last.

Putting the 16 lb. shot, scratch—George R. Gray, New York A. C., 1st, 43 ft. 9½ in; Frank L. Lambrecht, Manhattan A. C., 2d, 41 ft. 10 in.; W. L. Coudon, New York A. C., 3d, 37 ft. 11in. The winner's performance is the best ever done in the States, but he has beaten it in Canada.

Running high jump—Thomas G. Shearman, Yale College A. A., 1st, 5 ft. 8½ in.; G. R. Fearing, Cutler School, 2d, 5 ft. 7½ in. J. E. Terry, Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, and R. K. Pritchard, Nautilus B. C., tied with Ferring for second place, the latter winning the jump off.

George R. Grey, the powerful Canadian athlete, a member of the New York A. C., attempted to excell the best record at putting the 12 lb. shot, which was 45 ft. 10½ in., made by Queckberner. He was successful, reaching a distance of 50 ft. 6 in. The tie between Lambrecht and Queckberner in throwing the 16 lb. hammer at the games of the Cross Country Association was also decided, the former winning with a throw of 100 ft 3 in. to his opponent's 98 ft 4 in.

The leading event of the week will be the joint games of the Olympic Club and Bay City Wheelmen, at the grounds, corner of Fourteenth and Center Streets, Oakland, this afternoon, beginning at 1:30 P. M. The generous attendance at the impromptu exercises which were given on Wednesday of last week evidenced the general interest felt in athletics, and the games of to-day will be even more attractive. In several of the sports a lowering of records may be expected, notably in the running wide jump. The list of entries is large, and among them are the best men in the State at the various games. Holders of tickets for Decoration Day may be admitted on presenting them this afternoon.

Associated Press telegrams state that a noted Irish amateur athlete, John Purcell, is soon to take up his residence at Watsonville, in this state.

THE RIFLE.

Springfield Notes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—With the warm Spring days, rifle shooting has again become the vogue, and it seems probable that the season of '88 will be productive of very many good scores at all ranges.

The Western Mass. Rifle Association directors elected the following officers: President, M. W. Bull; Vice-president, W. M. Farron; Secretary, E S. Stephens; Treasurer, H. Adams. They will have a tournament about the first of October.

On Friday next two teams from the Rod and Gun Club will contest for a supper. The Trap shooting club is also receiving a large number of new members, and some fine scores are being made.

There will be a large number of entries on the coming Bullard matches. The medal has only to be won once more by Capt. Mat Gindele, of Cincinnati, to become his private property.

The Smith & Wesson Revolver club have re-organized, and now has nearly a hundred members. The club is now open to anyone whether they work for the firm or not.

We are anticipating a grand exhibition when Mr. F. E. Bennett and Ira A. Paine shoot their revolver match here June 4—9, for $1,000 a side and the championship. the conditions being 100 shots per day for six consecutive days, the Smith and Wesson army revolver, .44 cal., to be used with three pounds pull. I hope to be able to give you the scores in full. There will be a great deal of money change hands on the result.

The New England Agricultural Fair will be held here this year in September, and the committee are trying hard to get Mr. Bonner to exhibit Maud S. here during the fair.

Mr. S. K. Hindley, manager of the Bullard Repeating Arms Co. of this city, has brought out a new device for a detachable magazine for a military rifle which is well liked by military men.

There will be a large crowd of marksmen at the Big Newark N. J. tournament in July 9-13, when prizes amounting to $20,000 are offered for competition. It will be the largest shoot ever held in this country, and the prizes are so large that I expect to see your state represented by some of the extra fine rifle shots that you have among you.

A number of Englishmen in the city have started a cricket club, and have laid out grounds near the Bullard Arms factory. They will play a match May 30th with a club in Northampton. In this Club there are over thirty members already, and it has only been started about two weeks.

Hampden Trotting Park will be faster than ever this year, and some good purses will be offered during the fall races; it is proposed to offer one of $10,000, but it is not definitely settled.

T. T. CARTWRIGHT.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 23, 1888.

ROD.

The Sixth Annual Tournament of the National Rod and Reel Association.

The greatest number of expert anglers ever assembled in the United States, probably, were present at the fly casting tournament of the National Rod and Reel Association, held at Harlem Mere, Central Park, N. Y., May 24th and 25th. The weather was disagreeable, as rain fell persistently nearly all day, and the wind was less favorable than at the previous annual meeting. Under the circumstances the attendance was strong proof of the interest anglers are taking in these competitions.

The programme included nine events, four of which finished the first day. They were single handed fly casting, class A (amateur); switch fly casting; salmon fly casting and expert single-handed fly casting. Two records for distance, and one for accuracy and distance combined, were broken; the gain on the old records in each instance being very remarkable.

At the northern end of the Mere a wooden stand was built out into the water a distance of about twenty-five feet, upon which each competitor could stand when casting, if he so desired.

The prizes consisted of gold medals, money, fine fishing rods, flies, reels, lines, fly hooks, and other articles of the angler's outfit.

The first contest was in single-handed fly casting for amateurs of the first class. There were five contestants. Following are the scores:

NAMES.	Length of Rod.	Weight of Rod.	Distance.	Accuracy.	Total Points.
Robert B. Lawrence	11	10	85	40	125
Dr. Geo. Trowbridge	11½	8½	83	30	113
W. E. Blackford	11½	10¾	76	35	111
A. J. Dresel	11½	10¾	70	34	104
Graydon Johnston	11½	12⅝	65	33	98

Lawrence scored highest, both for distance and accuracy, while in the best previous record for this class, R. C. Leonard, in 1882, cast 85 feet, but failed in the other important element of the competition

The second contest was in switch fly casting. In this competition the most remarkable record of last year was made by Mr. H. W. Hawes, who cast the fly 102 feet.

NAMES.	Length of Rod.	Weight of Rod.	Distance.
H. W. Hawes	11½	8¾	94
R. C. Leonard	11¼	10¾	85½
E. Eggert	11½	10½	79
G. Johnston	11½	15⅝	63
C. G. Levison	11½	9¾	62½

The salmon fly casting perhaps presented the greatest interest to the ordinary mortal ungifted with a special talent for angling. Here the qualities that have been exhibited by contestants in the two previous events appeared with much greater force. Grace of movement, ease and dexterity were characteristic of the most successful competitors. Hawes was foremost in all of these. His strength, however, was hardly equal to that of his closest rival, R. C. Leonard, and though he won, it was by reason of those finer qualities alone. There was something imposing in the great distances marked in the salmon casting, as well as in the tremendous poles used by the rodmen, the shortest of which measured sixteen feet. Hawes' record was 138 feet, which surpasses by six feet the best previous performance in public. Following are the scores:

NAMES.	Length of Rod.	Weight of Rod.	Distance.
H. W. Hawes	18	37	138
R. C. Leonard	18	37	129
T. B. Mills	18	37	113
E. Eggert	16	34	97

The minnow casting for black bass, which came next on the programme, was postponed until the second day, and the concluding event was single-handed fly casting for experts. This again excited a great degree of interest. Following are the scores:

NAMES.	Length of Rod.	Weight of Rod.	Distance.
R. C. Leonard	11 7-24	10¾	102½
H. W. Hawes	11½	8¼	92
T. B. Mills	11	9¾	89
C. G. Levison	11 3-24	9¾	84
G. Poey	11	8	75
E. Eggart	11½	10	75

The highest previous record was by Leonard, and was 97 feet.

One of the contests of the second day was for amateur rodmen who had never cast a distance greater than seventy feet, and it had the merit of giving the gentlemen a place in the tournament which never before was accorded them.

The length of the rod was limited to 11½ feet. Mr. J. P. Silvernail's score of 120 was the highest made. Following are the scores:

NAMES.	Length of Rod. Feet.	Weight of Rod. Ounces.	Distance Cast.	Accuracy.	Score.
J. P. Silvernail	11 15-24	8½	80	40	120
J. L. Breese	11	10¾	80	31	111
J. Rice, Jr.	11 3-24	9¾	75	35	110
F. S. Pinckney	11	9¾	74	32	106
Fred Mather	11½	10½	66	29	95
C. H. Mowry	11	9¾	68	25	93
J L Cornell	11½	8	65	26	91

Mr. Silvernail's rod was beyond the limit fixed by the rule, but as no objection was made to it, his score was allowed.

In the light rod contest in single-handed fly casting, Mr. R. C. Leonard beat all previous records by 7 feet. In 1887 he scored 88 feet, and this time his cast was 95 feet. The rods were not allowed to exceed five ounces in weight and 11½ feet in length. An allowance of one-half ounce was made for solid reel seats Following are the scores:

Names.	Length of Rod. Feet.	Weight of Rod Ounces.	Distance Cast.
R. O. Leonard	10	5	95
W. H Hawes	10	5	87
T. B. Mills	10	5	80
R. B Lawrence	10	5	76½
J. L. Breese	10	5	74½
James Rice, Jr	10	5	69

The minnow casting for black bass and the contest for heavy bass casting took place on the Polo ground, for the reason that the weight of the object cast causes them to sink in water, rendering accurate measurement of the distance cast almost impossible. In the minnow casting contest the tests were distance and accuracy, points being awarded for the latter. Each contestant had five throws, using a half ounce sinker. Following are the scores:

Names.	Length of Rod. Feet.	Average Distance. Cast.	Accuracy.	Total Score
Sidney Fry	8½	140 4-5	20	180 4-5
A. F. Dresel	8 7-15	137 3-5	33	170 3-5
W. T. Shackleford	7¾	127 5-12	22	149 5-12
R. C. Leonard	8	107 4-5	40	147 4-5
G. Poey	9	103 5-12	24	127 5-12
C. O. Levison	8 13-24	111 3-5	12	123 3-5
T. B. Mills	8 18-24	96½	19	115½
E. Eggert	8 7-12	56 11-12	21	77 11-12

The maximum number of points for accuracy was 40. The greatest previous record was 127.

The next event was for distance alone, the prize being a fine minnow casting reel. Mr. Fry won, casting one hundred and seventy-two feet and two inches. The heavy bass casting contest was open to all comers, and the scores were: A. F. Dresel, 181¾ feet; Sidney Fry, 168 5-6 feet; W. T. Shackelford, 119 3-5 feet; David Harris, 96 5-12 feet, and Ed. Eggert, 74½ feet.

In fly casting for black bass, the best cast fell one foot short of the best previous record of eighty feet according to the following score:

Names.	Length of Rod. Feet.	Weight of Rod. Ounces.	Distance. Cast.
J. L. Breese	11	10	79
C. G. Levison	11½	9¼	76
R. B. Lawrence	11	10	75
Ed. Eggert	11½	10½	75
G Poey	11	8	72½
A. F. Dresel	11½	10½	71
J. P. Silvernail	10½	8½	70
Dr. Geo. Trowbridge	11½	8½	76
Frank Endicott	11½	10½	57
Fred Mather	11½	10½	57

From Webber Lake.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have seen nothing in your paper this spring in regard to fishing at the summer resorts in the mountains, so I thought I would give you a report of the first guests of the season at Webber Lake. J. C. Wilson, wife and son, and Frank White of Oakland arrived here May 29th, and have made large catches with the Dennison spoon. There have been none caught with the fly, because there are no fly fishermen here, but there are plenty of fish, and they are jumping waiting for the fly fisherman, who has the nerve to fly-fish. The fish are all fat, and those caught weigh on an average one pound. The weather has been rainy and bad for ten days but not cold.

With regards to yourself and the many readers of your most valuable paper.

WEBBER LAKE, June 1st. GEO. B. STILES.

TRAP.

California W. S. Club.

But six members of the club visited San Bruno on Sunday last, the counter-attractions in the way of picnics and fishing excursions drawing away many who would otherwise have been present. Mr. Haas came down from Stockton and shot with his usual skill. Mr. Osborne, who has gone in a season into the first rank of experts, scored eleven, as did Doctor Knowles, to whom so good a score is no novely. Uncle Robert Liddle had his shooting clothes on and dropped eleven hard birds close to the traps. Messrs. Brown and Willie DeVaull got but ten each, although both have often done better. But one shooter, Mr. Ford, failed to get into double figures—a very creditable record. The birds were good and the day breezy. Messrs. Haas and Osborne had each been absent from a previous meeting, and shot a dozen birds to even their seasons scores.

At 12 birds, Hurlingham For club medals.

Ford	0 2 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1	7
Osborne	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 2	11
Brown	2 0 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 0 1 2	10
Knowles	0 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	11
Haas	0 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	11
Liddle	1 1 1 0 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1	11
DeVaull	1 0 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 1 2 2	10

At 12 birds, to shoot up a back-score.

Haas	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 1	11
Osborne	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 2	11

At 6 birds, similar conditions. $2.50 entrance. First won by Haas, second divided by Osborne and "Jones."

Haas	1 1 1 1 1 1—5		Osborne	1 2 2 0 0 1—4
Knowles	0 1 1 0 0 w		Jones	0 1 1 0 1 1—4

At 5 birds, similar conditions. First won by Knowles.

James	2 2 1 1 2 0—5		Knowles	2 1 1 1 2 1—5
Osborne	1 1 1 1 1 0—5		Haas	2 0 1 1 1 1—5

At 5 birds, similar conditions, money lapped on next pool.

James	1 2 1 0 1 0—4		Knowles	1 2 1 1 1 1—6
Osborne	1 1 1 1 1 2—6		Haas	2 2 1 1 2 1—6

At 6 birds, similar conditions. First won by Randall, with money from previous pool. Second divided by Knowles and Haas.

James	0 0 2 1 0 1—3		Knowles	1 0 0 2 1 1—4
Osborne	1 1 1 1 2 2—6		Haas	1 1 0 2 0 2—4

At 12 birds, Sweepstake. Hurlingham. $5 entrance. Won by Haas.

James	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0	9
Osborne	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	8
Hass	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 0	10

Blue Rock Club.

A very good attendance and lively shooting characterized the meeting of the club at Bird's Point on Saturday last. The target flew sharply, and gave the utmost satisfaction.

In the club shoot there were fifteen entries, with twenty birds each. Kellogg carried off the palm by "cracking" eighteen, and Adams and Gould tied for second place with a score of fourteen to their credit. Before the club shoot Harris and Schwerin "shot up" their scores for May at eighteen yards rise, with the following results:

Harris	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1	10
Schwerin	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1	9

At 20 Blue Rock targets, 18 yards rise. For club trophies.

Kellogg	18	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	18
Adams	16	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0	14
Maybew	18	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	8
Harris	16	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0	12
Schwerin	15	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0	11
Mack	16	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	5
Tubbs	18	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	10
Jackson	18	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	8
Hawks	16	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1	8
Gould	18	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0	14
Cadman	18	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	8
Abbott	16	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5
Golcher	18	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1	8
Laing	18	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	10
Kittle	18	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	9

At 10 Blue Rocks, similar conditions. $1.00 entrance. First won by Shull, second and third divided by Laing and Scott.

Laing	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	8
Golcher	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	6
Pixley	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	7
Crane	0 1 0 0 1 1 w	
Brown	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1	5
Lake	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1	5
Jones	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	6
Tubbs	1 0 0 1 1 0 withdrawn	
Roberts	0 1 0 1 1 0 withdrawn	
Mack	0 0 0 1 0 0 withdrawn	
Todd	0 0 1 0 1 1 withdrawn	
Davis	0 1 0 0 0 1 withdrawn	
Scott	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	8
Black	0 1 1 0 0 0 w	
Shull	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10

Inter-Club Match.

On Sunday, May 27th, in response to en invitstion, the Antioch Gun Club, thirteen in number, peid a visit to Martinez and participated in a blne rock match with the Martinez Club. The day was nnuenally tine, end in the absence of the strong west wind nsnally experienced, the targets made a splendid flight, and good ecoree were made by both clubs. The match was ehot at 15 single birds, and resulted in a victory for the Martinez Club by a score of 109 to 66. Following are the scores of both clubs:

MARTINEZ.

W. J. Douglas	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0—	7
Geo. McMahon	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—	9
J. J. Jones	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—	15
Ed. Ebsen	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	12
Frank Hodapp	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—	8
T. Davenport	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1—	7
F. Prairo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12
Gus Smith	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—	5
Ed. Summerfield	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—	10
Sam Moore	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	7
Ed. Morgan	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—	6
A. P. Nelson	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	4
Chas. Hewitt	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—	7
Total																109

ANTIOCH.

N. B. Tyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2
Geo. Holliday	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0—	6
Wm. Remfree	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0—	7
F. Taylor	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Nat Tyler	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1—	7
W. Carey	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0—	5
J. Carey	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	3
P. McCue	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2
A. J. Dean	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—	9
J. Ross	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0—	7
H. Stovesand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	4
J. Taylor	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	4
F. Crebs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0
Total																66

Traver Gun Club.

The club held its regular weekly meeting on Sunday last at its grounds just outside the town limits. The first prize wae a handsome Victoria gun case preeented by Messre. Clabrongh, Golcher & Co. of San Francisco. The eecond and third prizes were drinking flasks given by The Traver Warehouse and Business Association. Blue Rock targets were used, which, in a meansure, acconnts for the nnmber of "goose-eggs" in the score.

At 20 Blue Rock targets, 18 yards rise.

Jurgens	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—	11
Beare	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—13
McCord	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	5
Miles	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—	6
Dewey	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	4
Watson	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1—11	

Steel vs. Iron Barrels.

Perhaps the leading topic among gun fanciers is that suggeeted in the title. Figured barrels have for yeare been most popnlar, bnt with the introduotion of Whitworth and other like eteel, there is a donbt whether the iron berrels are as good as those of steel, made nnder the recently discovered methods. In eo for as mere appearance goes, no one could hesitate hefore choosing the beantifnl damascns or laminated tubee commouly seen. The komogeneone steel barrels are alike in being plain, nnfigured and blue or blue-bleck in finish. Of the comparative merite of the metals, an authority who has given years to the study of the matter and to practical nse of both, says in reply to objections raised by another correspondent who writes as "Damascus," that on analysis the objections raised to steel, as propounded by "Damascus," result in two "specific charges," ae follows:—(*a*) Irregularity of temper; (*b*) Liability of blow-holes.

In dealiug with the unevenness of temper of steel "Damascus" makes the astonnding assertion thet it is no more difficult to prodnce eight tons of material perfectly equally mixed than it is to produce 1-20th of that qusntity. Apart from the appsrent aosnrdity of such an aesertion, I am able to state on the authority of one of, if not the greatest expert in the art of steel manufacturing, that "Damascus" is altogether wrong on this point. As is the caee with the vendors of figured iron, so energetically advocated hy "Demascus," I do not happen to be the initial prodncer of the raw material, hut, having by repeated experiments fonnd a specification eminently suitable for its nlterior purpose and also the cooperation of a firm of eteel mannfacturers on whose productions I can place the greatest reliauce, I feel justified in maintaining the position I have assumed, and in advocating the premier honors for steel.

When I say "steel," I do not wish it to be understood that I hold a higoted belief in one hrand only, as "Damascus" insinnates when he refers to the "Three Belle" braud, as it is equally possible for some other gunmakers to enter into experiments, which, when added to some yesrs' practical experience, wonld result in another steel being as good as I claim mine to be, withont the specification of the two steels being similar.

What I have done as regards advocating the olaims of steel has been done solely for the purpose of endeavoring to show interested parties which of the two metals is the best, and not for the pnrpose of pnffing my mannfactnres.

As regarde the liability of blow-holes, "Damascus" evidently takes the standpoint—for the pnrpose of his argnment—from the lowest or commonest class of material nsed in the mannfactnre of steel, he is perfectly correct in his statement that the blow-holes or sponge-like cells are the result of the gases generated in the molten metal, but these gases oan only be generated where the metals in question are not of a pnre natnre. With regard to the steel epecially manufactured for high-class gnn bsrrels, the most importaut factor lies in the qnality of the iron need in thie process. For the purpose of arriving at the seme of perfection, iron of the purest eelected Swedish ber only is used, and by the eame use the liability of the impure gases which generate into blow-holes is obviated. For the edification of "Damascus," I may state that the breaking of the ingots referred to hy me was done, not for the pnrpose as he surmises, viz., the diecovery of blow-holes, but simply to teet and avoid irregularity in temper. It is a remarkably rare occurrence for any to be rejected; bnt should the "charge," or "blow," be fonnd not np to the standard of the specification, then such steel is adopted for other purposes for which its natnre is more suitable.

When the cost of the manufactnred Damascns is considered it will be fonnd to be not greatly in excees of the price asked—and obtained—for the heet Swedish har, which, so to speak, forms the raw material for the prodnction of high-class steel. This, in itself, createe a striking contrast as regards the developed qnalities of the antagonistic materials. "Damascus," in furtherance of his argument, states that it is a fact that there is a want of uniformity in the quality of steel used for tools. This assertion applies solely to crucible cast steel, a steel which I nee very extensively for tools, etc. According to the purpose for which it is intended, so, accordingly, are the various tempers ordered; bnt when "Damascus" stetes that the varions tempers are sometimee fonnd in one and the eame rod or bar, then I thenk my lncky star on having been so exceptionelly fortnnate as to have never met an inetance.

It may be, and doubtless is, necessary for the manufactnrere of snch qualities of steel es is nsed in mannfactnring the admixture known as Damescns to often have to spologize for flewe which they cannot nnderetand, end which nltimately appeer in, and are detrimental to, figured barrele

Presnming the faulte which "Dameecns" hae endeavored to ehow es regarde steel ere inherent from the very nature of ite menufacture, perhape "Demascne" will advance the leeeeting theory of proving thut such faults are eradicated by the procese of piling and rolling, es ere adopted in the mannfactnre of figured iron, aud will aleo state, for the sake of comperison, the prices paid for the quality of the steel, and the same for the iron nsed in the mannfucture of Demescns barrels, which edmit of their .heing vended in a finished state at a price considereble percentsge below the cost of the steel of which "Demascus" has been plessed to dub me the doughty champion. Is it not a little strange that "Demascne" should be compelled to admit thst the merite of steel have been so lauded by the bulk of yonr correspondents? Is it not also a little strsuge thst the serions cherges against Damescus remain unanswered by any of yonr correspondents, most conspicnone smonget whom remains the one who prefers to call himeelf ite defender? Probably he desires (or reqnires) some of your moro indepeudent and ecientific readere to take np the gauntlet.

The fer-reaching knowledge of "Damascns" has led him to essert thet there are no steel barrels made (eave Whitworth) but that cen he bonght at a cousiderehly less price than Damaecus. Thet this sssertion is ntterly devoid of trnth as his many other etetemente, I em perfectly willing to prove hy prodncing my invoices.

If any further evidence was necessary to point ont the relative poeition of the two materials now combatting, it might be fonnd admirably exemplified in the general edoption of steel for the armor plates of our warships in lieu of the amalgamated iron and eteel plates. which have proved to be unable to eo snccesefully withstand the severity of the force employed against them.

In conclnsion, if "Damascus" will confine himself to the difficult taek of proving thet figured iron is snperior to the best qnality of steel, instead of depreciating the latter only, and not offering a word in defence of the former, except thet millions have been nsed, and if he will also give a definite reply to the queries I have proponnded as regerde the steel nsed in the mannfactnre of figured iron, he will be rendering much more assistsnce to your readers in enabling them to form a proper opinion of the relative merits of steel vs. Damascns.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

The San Francisco Dog Show.

In yonr issne of April 19th appeared a very meager report of the San Francieco dog show, from which one would suppos- that the very attentive officers in charge and the huge Mechanics' Pavilion, in which the show was held, were the principal attraction of the exhibition. I quite agree with your reporter in his praise of the officers of the club, too much credit cannot be given them for their nntiring zeal, not only during the exhibition, but for months preceeding that event, many of them spending much time and money to insnre the euccese of the inaugoral show of the club.

But what about the dogs? Did we have dogs of merit? Dogs fit to compete with Eastern Bench winners? One would be led to believe by the general tone of yonr correspondent's article that we did not. I believe we did; particnlarly in the sporting clssees. Mr. John Davidson, the gentleman who judged these classes, and who is acknowledged to be the peer of any man in America in this particular branch, a man who has judged at shows since their inauguretion in this country, a man who not only judges, but owns, breeds, and hunts dogs, and who for the last thirty-five years has averaged 100 daye in the year behind his favorites in the field, telle us we have good dogs, dogs fit to show in any company. He said, not behind the door, but on the floor of the hall, to a good, generons crowd, that the pointers were a fine lot and wonld do credit to any Eastern show; and of the setters, that eight of them wonld compare very favorably with any eight exhibited at the recent show of the Westminster Kennel Club.

In speaking of pointers your reporter says: "Tom Pinch is not a dog that shows well." He showed well enough in 1886 under Mr. Davidson to win first in his class, and two gold medals for best pointer and best dog in the show, and at our recent show to win first and six specials for the same, one of which (omitted in your report) wes for beet pointer with a field trial record.

When such dogs as Tom Pinch, Dick H., Rush T., Donna Sensation, Climax, Patti Croxteth, Pilot, Mike T., Lady Elcho and others I might mention are described in from one to three linee, and the whole sporting classes, in a paltry thirty lines, a spsce that Mr. C. H. Mason would occupy in discussing the points of a dog that did not eecnre a card, and when we pay for what we consider first class judgee, and are told we have fine dogs, good enough to show anywhere, and see afterward such a thin, measly and derogatory report in eo popular and widely circulated a journal as the *Forest and Stream*, we feel like selling out and quitting the show hueineee.

It is consoling, however, to know that it is the opinion of your reporter against the positive atatemente of a well-known judge. The Irishman said when asked if one man's word was as good as another's, "Yis, and bether, too" and Mr. Davideon's word will be considered "bether too" until we have some more conclusive evidence than the opinion of an anouymous report.—J. Martin Barney, in *Forest and Stream*.

Dutch Flat, Cal., May 8th.

The Hon. John S. Wise, of Richmond, Va., writing as "Plover," recently offered one thousand dollars to any man who would explain to him why dog men are so contentious. The offer has brought a smile to the faces of many eportsmen readers, but has not, we fear, aroneed the seriouo thought which it should. While not believing that "dog men" are more contentious than "horse men" or "cattle men," we are yet bonnd to admit that there is a common spirit of intolerance and a lack of candid consideration when the merits of dogs are discussed with their owners. The reason for the facts are not so essily perceptible a they might at first thonght seem, bnt it is well worth the while of the better class of fanciers at leaet, to ask themselves if there can he any reesone which cen justify the villificatione and backbiting to which those who chence to hold adverse opinions ere snbjected.

Considering the problem, Doctor Rowe recently wrote in his supremely sensible way the sentences following, end they are commended to the close reeding of every men who is conscious of having permitted his mere foudnese for some pet to lead him into doing injnstice to others. Doctor Rowe says:

It is reelly very unfortunate thst dog men should be so contentions, and unless they can he brought to see how injurions it is to the best intereste of them and their dogs, and can he persuaded to be less captious, the conseqnencee must be serione.

There is really no valid reason why contentions should exiet continually; bnt that they do exist is es apparent as sny other thing which is not et the bottom of the ocean or buried under the ground.

This contentious spirit seems to be confined to dog men. and the world over. Not in America only, but in Europe we find the same ceptione spirit end a disposition of the owners of dogs to be ever reedy to get at esch other's throats.

That so noble an animal ehould be the mcens of so degreding men is a sad reflection on man. That the dog poeeeeses qualities of character far snperior to any other aniu al, the average man included, no one who knowe dogs, men end other animals will deny; and for this very reason a dog so endears itself to its owner, that if the owner is capable of appreciating the noble attributee of his dog, money cannot buy the dog. But is that any reeson why the man should sink below the dog? Should not the close compenionship and communion between the man and the dog ennoble the men? Should not the man take a lesson in nobility from the dog? Bnt it seems not.

A dog man will forgive a reflection on himself very much sooner than a reflection on his dog. Say to him: "Are not yonr eers a little high on yonr head?" and unless he be supersensitive, he will reply in some joking way, that he thinks they are, but he hears better for their being so, or something of the sort. Say to the ssme man: "Are not your dog's eers a little high?" and he will immediately reply in no plecid tone: "I think not; I don't know where you can get better eare; you ere the first one who has fonnd fault with the dog's ears, and men, who *are* judgee, have declsred him to be one of the best dogs, take him all round, they ever sew." And that man, although he may have known you for a long time, leavee yon with an eltered opinion, snd wonders how he could heve been eo blind as to heve ever supposed you to be intelligent.

To have known a man intimately for years gives the privilege of joking with him or asking a favor which one wonld ask only of an intimate friend; but it does not give the privilege of speaking of his dog excepting in praise. The line is drawn very decidedly and emphatically where his dog is concerned, and a remark in any way dispareging or detracting from the dog, either as regards his phyeical formetion or the lack of those charecteristice pecnliar to his breed, is immediately construed ee an evidence of pure villainy and animosity on your part. A man who from an honest motive, with no object other than to do good to the community, writes of a dog or a hreed of dogs as he sees it or them, and critioizes nnfavorably, is sure to bring down on himself nnpleasent replies, and even impntatione on his honesty. He is jnet as likely to he charged with a venal motive, or with being the tool of eome rival dog owner or breedere of a rivol breed. He is cherged with being wanting in both honesty and intelligence.

Now, should this be so? Is it not a shame that snch a condition of things should exist? Is it not the duty of the intelligent portion of the owners of dogs to frown upon end by their exemple and influence stop it.

All people do not see alike; every eye forms its own heanty, end it is very fortnnate that it is so, for if it were not, every man wonld want one woman for his wife, every woman would want one man for her husband; every one wonld want one horee, one dog, and so on in everything else; and the wheels of progrees and civilization would be stopped.

The fect that a man does not see the beanty, and if a field dog the superior field qnalities, that the owners end others may see in the dog, is not evidence thet the laws of the country are adminstered inefficiently or corruptly, and that a state prison or lnnatic asylnm has an inmate loose; not by any means. The man who has the rashness to express a dissenting opinion may be correct, for he may be at least as good, if not a better judge, and not being blinded hy the affection of the owner for the dog and the friendship of the acquaintsnces for the owner, he sees the dog in an unprejndioed light and forms his opinion on the cold facts in the cese.

This contentious spirit has reached such a point, that from a large msjority of onr kennel communications we have to eliminate personal and ungentlemanly remarks. The writers see and reply to an insult in a commnnication which was never contemplated. Very often after we have published a communication, with these remarks omitted, we get a very caustic letter. We have made the writer appear like a fool; we cnt ont the gist of his communication; we are often the well-known friend of the other party, therefore, of course it was not to he expected we wonld allow fair play; we will not be bothered again with other communications, there being other journals very anxions to get them; some friend had said it was useless to send the commnnication as it would not he pnblished, and a lot of just such stuff. It is doubtless intended as thunder and lightning hurled at us, bnt having a hide even tougher than a rhinoceros, and it not being possible to disturb our peace of mind under any circumstances, we smile, throw the letter into the waste basket and sigh for lack of even a little sense in our angry correspondent; for really we like to see men exercise good sense and good judgment, and be men and not children.

Now, in plain, unvarnished language this contentious conduct is the veriest rot in the world, and unless it is stopped every decent man will be driven from public exhibitions of dogs and from writing of them in the sporting press or having a public connection with them in any shape or form. Already many men, who are a loss to the canse, have retired from public exhibitions and from writing, and many who would be a great benefit remain in private, because they are not willing to be abused for an honest effort to do good. There are very few men, who are indifferent to abuse in the public press and to being accused of motivee quite contrary to those which actnated them.

Mr. Jas. E. Watson, Secretary of the Pacific Kennel Club still has the Clumber spaniel Maude which was shown at the last dog show, and would be pleased to find some one who would like to have her. She is a good Clumber and a worker,

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, *or beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 9, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, J. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland.
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Oanville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Fallis, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Mambrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Sr., Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Oanville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

Substantial Endorsment.

MR. JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I remember a few years ago of getting some valuable information in reading something about horses pulling on one rein, in an article published in one of your books. If you will be kind enough to write and let me know what, in your opinion, are the different causes for some young horses pulling on one rein, I will be much obliged to you.

Your paper is received here every week, being sent to my father, and the occasional remarks on the thoroughbred blood in the trotter are exceedingly good, and I enjoy reading them, as they agree thoroughly with my views, after studying the matter considerably for the past few years.

Yours truly,

NEW YORK, May 26, 1888. A. A. BONNER.

We were so well pleased with the endorsement of our position regarding racing-blood in fast trotters, that we take the liberty of publishing the above letter. Mr. Bonner is in a position to be a competent judge of matters connected with fast trotters. From early boyhood until the present time he has been placed in a situation where the highest class of trotters were familiar objects. The very best have been domiciled in his father's stable, and from the time of Lady Palmer, Flatbush Maid, Peerless, and others of the old-time celebrities until the Empress of the tracks took up her abode under the same roof he has had the best opportunities for study. No better lesson of the value of high breeding could be obtained. While there has been a succession of equine stars, and so many of them, that to repeat their names would seem like reading pages of the index to the Trotting Register, there have been some which shone with a higher degree of brilliancy, and so far as we can tell from personal examination the grandest were those which in form approximated the best type of the thoroughbred. There was not a coarse line in Peerless or Flatbush Maid, a great deal of quality in Pocahontas, Startle bloodlike, Dexter is high in form as he was in performances, and from what we hear, read and ascertain from pictures, Maud S. would come very nearly passing as one "born in the purple." A son of Robert Bonner could scarcely fail of being an educated critic in whatever pertained to fast trotters, especially when there was also an inheritance of skill in handling them. This gave the opportunity of studying them in action as well as in repose, and also a chance to determine other qualities besides speed. We have yet to meet a person who did not admit that the form of the blood-horse was adapted for speed, in that respect being superior to other races. We meant his general application to apply to those who know what "speed formation" is, and what configuration is the most likely to be endowed with celerity of motion. From having the highest type of trotters constantly before him, young Mr. Bonner could note the differences existing between them and those of a lower grade, and then, too, an enquiring mind would be apt to look for the reasons of superiority. A comparison would show that in a majority of cases superior speed was associated with superior form, and as the student progressed there would be analytical examinations to see if there was any analogy between fast race-horses and fast trotters. A man who was unbiased could not fail to see that were the form of the best race-horse associated with fast trotting action a superior animal would result, and as the union was proved through the example of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See and others, it is not at all surprising that Mr. Bonner should come to the conclusion he has.

And now we will answer the query about pulling on one rein. The book alluded to is Horse Portraiture, in which there is a description of a bit which in one instance cured a horse which was an inveterate side-puller. That was merely a contrivance to keep the bit from touching the angle of the lips, the bit being kept in place by side attachments fastened to a steel nose-band above and the ends of the bit below. The few horses we have had in late years have been comparatively free from that troublesome habit, though in the past there were several which were that way addicted. There are several causes. Sometimes the teeth are in bad shape, and in two animals we owned there was such a difference in the width of the upper and lower jaws that the unequal wear left sharp projections. The under jaw was so much the narrowest that there were sharp edges on both sides of the upper molars, though for some reason one side was wounded more than the other. Both of these were from the same dam, and a grandaughter is similarly affected though in a less degree. The steel hand would aggravate, and the only relief rounding the projecting part of the teeth. Although in many cases the trouble comes from the teeth wounding the cheek (when that is discovered to be the cause, the equine dentist will soon remove the disturbance,) there are other reasons, one being the fault of the reinsman. There is a proneness to snatch the bit with great violence when a colt breaks, and drivers which are given to this method of correction jerk the bit always to one side. This hurts one side of the mouth, some colts seeking relief by bending the neck to the side from which the "yank" is expected, others pulling the reverse way endeavoring to overcome the pain by pressing so hard on the sensitive part as to render it numb. We have known colts to acquire the habit from fear of the fence on the side to which their heads are turned. The driver endeavors to pull them toward the side they are anxious to avoid, and though the neck is bent in obedience to the bit, the body is carried sideways, and the continual pressure makes that side of the mouth more callous than the other. "He catches on the—rein," is frequently the advice given by a driver who is acquainted with the horse, to one who is to take him in charge. In all probability that comes from having been jerked to one side, and a much better plan is, teach a colt to recover the trot by a straight pull on both reins, and a slight motion of the bit if a direct pull fails. When driving colts on a track there is a simple test whether the one-side pull is due to the mouth or some other cause. If the animal pulls to the same side when the track is "reversed" it is a safe inference that the trouble is in the mouth. Should the cause be striking the shin or knee, reversing the curves will afford a line to guide the enquiry. For instance, when going the right way of the track, the left knee will be the most liable to be struck and the inclination will be toward the left, so that a strong pull on the right rein is necessary to keep the animal from going into the fence. When the course is changed the right knee or shin is the most exposed, and if the side pulling comes from that there will be a reversal of sides. But after close watching the cause may still be hidden, and even if discovered the remedy is difficult to find. To epitomize, pulling on one rein may come from the grinders being irregular, wounding the cheek if the sharpness is on the outside, the tongue if the inner line is wrong; from extra teeth commonly known as wolf-teeth; from the tongue being carried over the bit; from the angles of the lips being sore, or from the bit being unsuitable. It may come from bad "handling," especially when in training, from the shaft pressing against the shoulder, from fear of striking shin or knee, or from the check being improper. Then again, it might come from defect in the vision, or from an inclination to pull away from the inside fence of the track. Even this list does not exhaust the probable causes, as, for instance, "allowing" when a bit is used in place of a halter, and the colt kept on one circle, and leading by the side of a saddle horse with the colt always led on the off side, which is the usual practice.

The Junior Stallion Stakes.

Until a name has been given the stakes which closed on Saturday last we shall allude to that for three-year-olds under the above title, and though it may be a "new departure" in stake nomenclature it is not altogether inappropriate. With the start obtained this year it is altogether likely that hereafter stakes will be gotten up annually for two, three and four-year-old stakes for entire colts. Freshman stakes for two-year-olds, Junior stakes for three-year-olds, and Sophomore stakes for four-year-olds. The National Stallion Stakes will be the mark after graduation, and as the colts will strive with their equals in years up to the time they wear their baby teeth, thereafter they will be ready to struggle with their seniors.

The result, as is shown by the appended list of nominations, has been satisfactory in the three-year-old class, and for the short time it has been before the breeders may be termed of great promise for the future. Should the National result (as there are now good reasons to believe it will) in a grand success, the future of that is assured, and the others will be companion pieces which will give a zest to the whole. The main battle can be compared to the substantial parts of the feast, attracting epicures from all sections of the country, the younger adding piquancy and flavor, the whole "a banquet fit for the Gods." As Homer sang of the chariot races before the walls of Troy, it may come to pass that poets of the hereafter will emulate the example, and recite in melodious numbers the fierce struggles for supremacy on the western verge of the continent. Not many years ago a trotting enthusiast proved to his own satisfaction that the famous race was surely a trotting contest, and to the best of our recollection the evidence was stronger than that which gives Bacon the honor of making Shakespeare the phonograph through which the immortal plays were voiced.

Twelve nominations would be a good showing if even entire had been eliminated from the conditions, when the short time since the stake was gotten up is taken into consideration. And rarely bred, too, are the young aspirants for stallion honors, and from what we know of those we have seen, and from what we hear from others, their speed is in keeping with their genealogy. Here they are:

A. McFadyen, Santa Rosa, b c Redwood by Anteeo, dam Lou Medium by Milton Medium.

H. H. Helman, Visalia, ch c Strathway by Steinway, dam Countess by Whipple's Hambletonian.

J. P. Kerr, San Francisco, blk c Memo by Sidney, dam Flirt by Buccaneer.

A. L. Hinds, Oakland, br c Balkan by Mambrino Wilkes, dam Fanny Fern by Jack Hawkins.

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co., Pleasanton, blk c Direct by Director, dam Echora by Echo.

San Mateo Stock Farm, San Mateo, br c Leo Wilkes by Guy Wilkes, dam Sable by The Moor.

A. C. Dietz, Oakland, b c Ringwood by Sidney, dam Alma by Dashaway son of Williamson's Belmont.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, Menlo Park, rn c Del Paso by Dexter Prince, dam Daisy D. by Electioneer.

Palo Alto, b c Amigo by Electioneer, dam Nadine by Wildidle.

Palo Alto, b c Montieth by Electioneer, dam Mamie C. by imp. Hercules.

Palo Alto, b c Wild Boy by Gen. Benton, dam Wildflower by Electioneer.

L. U. Shippee, Stockton, b c Moses S. by Hawthorne, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.

Requiring five subscribers to fill, we were apprehensive that the younger colts would not be in sufficient force to meet the requirements. Still it is rather surprising that there should be only one of our main breeding farms represented. It does not speak very well for San Mateo and Sunny Slope that there are no representatives from these world-renowned nurseries of trotters, though Mr. Rose may reason that it is too long a journey to bring youngsters from Los Angeles so far north. As he has also skipped the three-year-olds, this is doubtless the reason, but as San Mateo is great in the heart of

the section where the race will be trotted, the only solution is that there is no counterpart of Grandee to enter the lists. It can scarcely be possible that the surgeon has disqualified all of the colts which would have been eligible if left unmutilated, yet that may be the reason. It is gratifying to see that Nevada has a representative, and that Mr. Sweeny has a son of Old Gib worthy of entering the lists to battle for the land of sage brush and silver. From a daughter of Breckenridge, and a race mare at that, it is not likely that he will falter on the road.

We learn that Mr. Smith has written to the subscribers to obtain their agreement to let the stake stand as it is. Why not reopen and close on August 1st? When there will surely be more than the stipulated number. Following are the subscribers.

Palo Alto, b c Leon by Electioneer, dam Lina K. by Don Victor.

Palo Alto, b c May King by Electioneer, dam May Queen by Alexander's Norman.

Palo Alto, b c Coin by Electioneer, dam Cecil by General Benton.

Palo Alto, b c Brighton by Electioneer, dam Bright Eyes by General Benton.

L. M. Morse, Lodi, h c Homer by Dexter Prince, dam by St. Clair.

John P. Sweeny, Carson City, Nevada, h c Gibler by Gibraltar, dam Sooner by Breckenridge.

The Track at Napa.

We are much pleased to learn that the track at Napa will be completed in time to give a meeting preceding the Santa Rosa Fair. From a prominent member of the association who visited us a few days ago, we obtained the above news, and he also showed us a plan of the track with a request for information in regard to grading, location of stands, etc. The ground is so nearly level that all the grading necessary will be to "throw up the turns," and bring the surface to uniformity. Neither cutting or filling will be necessary, and this will lessen the expense materially. There is little question of a level track being "faster" than one which is not practically level. By level is meant no difference in altitude excepting when the turns are graded in order to overcome the tendency to swing to the outside of the circle. But a few feet variation, if not too abrupt, is not a sufficient drawback to warrant the outlay of bringing the whole of the mile to a uniform level. Thus, if the ground favored a slight ascent to the half-mile post, with, of course, a corresponding descent from there home, it will be better than if the reverse were the case, though due regard must be had to the points of the compass. Unless there are peremptory reasons against it, the locality must be chosen so as to bring the stands on the west side of finishing post, so that the afternoon sun will not incommode the spectators, and even if this should necessitate the placing of the stands, the width of the grounds, further away from the adjacent town, the advantage would more than compensate for the drawback.

There is a diversity of opinion regarding the proper angle for the turns. Opinions range from half an inch to the foot to an inch in twelve, though our views would be in favor of a mean between the two when the track is first graded. With semicircles of a quarter of a mile three-quarters of an inch is ample to overcome the tendency in light vehicles to centrifugal momentum, and more than that is useless. Sixty feet is to be the width of the "first turn" of the Napa track, so that the outer line will be forty-five inches higher than the inner. This will necessitate commencing the grade to surmount the highest part of the turn some distance up the stretch, and this will be another reason for placing the judges' stand at least sixty yards from the turn. The location of the judges' stand should be on the outside of the track, and just high enough to give clear vision above carriages, which may be stationed inside of the track. The nearer the judges are to being on the same level with the horses, the better the opportunity to decide on close finishes, and also for close observation of the horses, riders and drivers. The structure should be only large enough to accommodate the judges and clerk of the course. The stand can be made of such light material as to be scarcely any obstruction to the view, and the slight elevation will enable the occupants of the grand stand to overlook it. By using iron pipes for posts, or, what would be still better, using a center post only, supporting floor and roof by light braces, something after the umbrella pattern. The stand should be enclosed with a fence forming a quadrangle of sufficient size to keep the crowd at a proper distance, and no one allowed within the enclosure excepting those having business with the officials, and kept entirely clear during the pendency of a heat. This short sketch will answer in the main the queries propounded, and we hope to be able to run away a few hours after the first of July to pay this part of California a visit. There appears to have always been something in the way of making the trip. We have heard so many glowing descriptions of Napa Valley, its beauty so highly extolled, and that by people who are not prone to encomium, that the desire to see for ourselves has been exceedingly great. Every year a trip has been planned, and just as regularly unforeseen obstructures have dashed our hopes. The construction of the track has completed the picture, and added to the other attractions cannot be withstood.

Try Again.

There is not time to communicate with Captain Smith and present his answer in this number, but from all we can learn a re-opining of the two-year-old stakes will result in a full list of nominations. It was rather too early for those who had not broken and trained their colts when yearlings to come to a conclusion, and by extending the time until the first of August there is a reasonable prospect for as many to be named as are engaged in the three-year-old. The first of August appears to be the most appropriate date, inasmuch as the entries for the circuit will close then.

Foals of 1888.

Prescott, W. T. Property of Mr. T. S. Trask.

TROTTERS.

April 3d, bay filly by Vanderbilt, dam Molly Duke by Marmaduke.

April 7th, bay colt by Antelope, dam Valley Fair by Vanderbilt.

May 11th, bay filly by Homeless Boy, dam Viney by Vanderbilt.

At Lathrop. Property of C. Litchfield.

TROTTER.

March 26th, brown colt by Allo, dam Bess by Waaherman.

Names Claimed.

By Mr. R. O. Newman.

CONSOLATION, for the brown colt foaled 1888, by Antevole, dam Elizabeth Bsaler by Bill Arp.

By Gerber & Brothers, Sacramento.

SYBIL G., for the bay filly foaled May 18th, by Fallis, dam Nidia by Echo.

H. B. Berryman, Berryman's Station, Cal.

INNICATOR, for brown colt foaled April, 1888, by Antevolo, his dam by Fred Low.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Dr. Bowhill, 1336 Market St., San Francisco.

California State Veterinary Medical Association.

The regular quarterly meeting of the association will be held at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, 313 Bush Street, San Francisco, on Wednesday, June 13th, at 2 P. M. The Secretary, Doctor H. E. Carpenter, has sent invitations to veterinarians, and as papers of great interest will be read, and business of importance transacted, the meeting should be a large one.

The association was founded on broad principles, and as its ends make solely for the general good of horse and cattle owners, it should receive active promotion at their hands. The presence of all who feel an interest in the aims of the association is invited.

Sale of Trotters and Pacers.

Messrs. Killip & Co. have been quite successful in securing some good class horses in their combination sale, to take place on June 27th. Among them are the well known winners, Old Nick, Alfred, Little Hopes, Patch Allen, Pocahontas, Colonel Hawkins and Clara G. These, however, will not form the only attraction at the sale, as a number of choice colts and mares, and track and road horses will be offered for sale at the same time.

The Capital Turf Club Races.

The Spring races of this popular club commenced on Tuesday last, with fine weather and a fair attendance considering it was the first day of the meeting. The first event was a special trot for two-year-olds, a mile and repeat, that closed originally with eleven entries, but there were only two that appeared on the track, W. Gardner's b s St. Lucas and T. C. Snider's b s Courier Boy. Pools sold about even on the two colts. St. Lucas won handily in two straight heats, and took first and third money, amounting to $280. The colt is of fine form and capable of making better time. He is by Adonis, dam Dolly S., and was raised by M. Toomey.

The next was a match race $200 a side, between N. N. Craig's Harold Cossack and H. S. Hogeboom's Walstein, but the event was declared off. The third on the card was a trotting race for a purse of $300 between Sutter Boy, Dolly Bloodstone and Soltair. Pools sold with Soltair a favorite at $20 to $18 for the other two. Bloodstone took the first two heats and became favorite. After the second heat, Hogeboom, the driver of Soltair, said he was not strong enough to hold her down and prevent her breaking. With the consent of the judges his place was taken by Trefy, who sent the little black mare to the front for the next three heats, winning the race and first money. Soltair is a black pacer, the property of C. H. Gilman, and one of the finest roadsters around Sacramento.

Agricultural Park Course, Sacramento, June 5, 1888—Special two-year-old trotting stake, closed December 10, 1887, with eleven entries; $100 added to the stake. One mile and repeat.

W. Gardner names b s St. Lucas	1	1	
T. C. Snider names b s Courier Boy	2	2	

Time, 3:05½ -3:14.

Same day, second race—special trotting purse of $300.

C. H. Gilman names blk m Soltair	2	2	1	1
N. N. Craig names b m Bloodstone	1	1	3	2
W. F. Smith names b g Sutter Boy	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:41—2:40—2:39—2:39—2:46.

The Gebhardt Ranch.

Another proof of the acknowledged superiority of this State for breeding farms has been furnished by Mr. Fred Gebhardt who has recently purchased a fine tract of land in Lake county. Mr. Gebhardt is an enthusiastic patron of the turf, and has shown great judgment in managing his racing affairs, holding, like Lord Falmouth does in England, that it is the best policy to run a small stable of first class horses, entering them only in the main events and preparing them in the most thorough manner for their few engagements. Mr. Gebhardt is about to form a great stock farm, and for this purpose has acquired a track of suitable land comprising 3,000 acres near Middletown, and no expense will be spared to render it in every way suitable for the carrying out of his well matured plans on a grand scale.

Mr. Gebhardt recently paid a visit to his newly acquired property in company with Mr. C. W. Abey, who, until recently, has been the efficient manager of the Santa Anita Ranch. Mr. Abey is perfectly well acquainted with the needed requirements for a stock ranch, and he expressed himself as very much pleased with the land, the climate and the surroundings. Mr. Gebhardt was also most favorably impressed with his investment, and he contemplates making improvements at once on a noted scale. The gentleman is now on his way East, but he intends to return in about six weeks to superintend the necessary arrangements. In the meantime, Mr. Gebhardt will have his noted stallions Eolus, Eole and St. Savior, as also a number of fine thoroughbred mares brought from the East, and he will also extend operations by the purchase of suitable mares in this market. It is Mr. Gebhardt's intention to show his stock at our coming State Fair. He will breed very extensively and will hold annual sales of yearlings in the East. He speaks very enthusiastically of the future of this State as a great breeding center, and says that at no place in the East has he ever seen such a beautiful and well-adapted place for the breeding of racing celebrities as he has in his Lake county purchase.

Mr. C. W. Abey, paid a visit to the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN on his way from Los Angeles to the East. Mr. Abey, speaking in connection with the form shown by the Baldwin strings, expressed the opinion that it would be better for the California stables to break up their journey to the East by easy stages, as the long uninterrupted journey must have a debilitating effect upon the horses. Mr. Abey was most enthusiastic in regard to the Emperor of Norfolk, as he thought him, without exception, the finest three-year-old of the year, and as a proof quoted his grand performance in the Brooklyn Derby. He was also very much pleased at the success of Los Angeles at Latonia, and of Winona at Brooklyn; as to the others in the stable, he thought that when they had become acclimated, they would make a good showing of themselves.

Mr. Abey is well informed as to our racing methods, and as a member of the staff of the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*, is assured of a cordial reception at all the points he intends to visit on this coast. It is to be hoped that he will finally become a resident of the State where his ample knowledge of thoroughbred stock will aid in developing our varied resources.

The stable of the Dwyer brothers is out of luck this spring and so even their most ardent admirers are severe on tactics. Recently in a race won by Portland, Mr. Burch's Seymour was ridden by McLaughlin, the Dwyers chief jockey, while Servia their crack filly was given to another rider and she ran unplaced. Many betting men argued with no little appearence of justice on their side, that if the Dwyers allowed their jockey to ride Seymour and in addition presumably hacked the colt, they should have scratched their filly Servia.

It is stated that it is easy to tell whether the Prince of Wales has won or lost over a race, If the former, he tilts his hat over his brows, and talks quickly to anyone who may be with him; if the latter, he takes his hat off and wipes his forehead with his handkerchief in severe silence. The Princess is very fond of racing, and was so pleased at the success of Ayrshire in the Derby that she waved her handkerchief at the winner when he returned to the scales. The Duke of Portland was in the Royal box at Epsom when the race was run, and was warmly congratulated by both the Prince and the Princess.

Senator Hearst must have been pleased at the visit he made to his stables while he was at St. Louis. The horses showed up well after their long trip from California, and Matt Allen hopes to have them all well acclimated and in good form before he commences the campaign. We learn that the Australian's, True Britton, San Semem, Mary Mack and a filly by Darebin, the first of this sire's get in training in America, are esteemed fine-looking animals, and attract more than passing attention. In this string is the imp. three-year-old Gorgo by Isonomy, dam Flirt, who is probably one of the best bred horses in America to-day. The heavy-weight jockey has not yet been selected, but Jose Dilanarvarez, it is stated, will attend to the light-weight riding.

The following is from a recent issue of the New York *Tribune:* "Some of these jockeys are not over modest. A day or two since Garrison went to a friend of B. A. Haggin and said that he wanted to give up his contract. When asked why, the boy said that Mr. Haggin had passed him without speaking to him. Garrison has a copious sort of contract with the Haggin stable, by which he is said to get $13,000 per year retainer, with $25 extra for winning mounts, and $10 for losing mounts. Mr. Haggin's friend laughed at the boy. Mr. Haggin may have been a little absent-minded, or perhaps he did not think it necessary to ask his jockey for permission to live that day. If Garrison were employed by Mr. Belmont, perhaps he would expect Mr. Belmont to propose him for admission to the Knickerbocker, Union and Manhattan Clubs. Perhaps Mr. Belmont would consent. Perhaps he would not."

Shoeing Horses.

Au investigation made by a board ot army officers for the purpose of deciding upon the best methods of shoeiug army horses has resulted in the issning from the army headquarters of the following order, which all horsemen shonld read, as it contains points worth knowing:

In preparing the horse's foot for the shoe, do not touch with the knife the frog, sole or bars. In removing surplus growth of that part of the foot which is the "seat of the shoe," nse tho cntting pinchers and rasp, and not the knife. The shoeing knife may be used, if necessary in fitting the toe clip. "Opening the heels" or making a cnt into the angle of the wall at the heel must not be allowed. The rasp may be used on this part of the foot when necessary, and the same applies to the pegs. No cntting with a knife is permitted; the rasp alone when necessary. "Flat-footed horses" should be treated as the necessity of each case may reqnire. In forging the shoe to fit the foot, be careful that the shoe is fitted to and follows the circumference of the foot clear round to the heels; the heels of the shoe should not be extended back straight and outside of the walls at the heels of the horse's foot, as is frequently done. Care must be used that the shoe is not fitted too small, the outside surface of the walls being rapsed down to make the foot short to suit the shoe, as often happens. Heat may be used in preparing and shaping the shoe, but the hot shoe must not be applied to the horse's foot under any circnmstances. Make the upper or foot surface of the shoe perfectly fiat, so as to give a level bearing. A shoe with a concave ground surface shonld be nsed.

The above piece was taken from a New England agricultural paper, whose editor declares it should be read by all horsemen, as it contains points worth knowing. Now please tell us what those points are, aside from those that the shoe should fit the foot, which any shoer or horseman well knows, without reading the decision of a board of army officers. But the strong point seems to be that the rnles were the resnlt of an investigation made by a board of army officers. Now why not have a board of blacksmiths decide upon the best method of publishing a paper or making watches? It says that flat-footed horses should be treated as the necessity of the case may require. Now this just covers the whole ground. If horses had feet all alike and all sound, there might be some rule to shoe by. I have been shoeing horses for thirty-five years, and have worked in some of the best shops of our largest cities, and I think that there is not one horse in ten that has a perfect foot. There might be much learned, if practical shoers and horsemen wonld give their experience and ideas. But when some man who can write, but cannot tell the difference between a horse and a mnle, undertakes to tell how a horse should be shod, it looks to me like foolishness. I saw a short time ago where the writer said, Do not shoe yonr horses. Now that is all very well if yon do not use them. Snch writing and advice in many cases are the means of doing as much harm as did a crank who lectured in Worcester a few years ago. He made a strong argnment in favor of barefooted horses. Two of my cnstomers tried it, and the resnlt was two lame horses, and one of them did not get well for a year. Some horses will go without shoes for a while, and I think are benefitted by it. I have three horses, and one that I kept at work on the farm will go without shoes. The other two will not travel twenty miles on our roads barefooted without being lame.

The longer I work at shoeing the more I see the need of knowing more than I do. If I only knew as much as I thought I did when I had worked about five years I wonld be all right. I always like to have a man who knows what he wants tell me how he wants his horse shod, and I then try and do it. But when one comes that knows nothing except something he has read that some one wrote that did not know as much as he did before he read the piece, it makes me weary.—*L. B. Adams, in the Farmer and Mirror.*

Notes on Breeding.

Young breeders must not be discouraged if the produce of he handsome, stylish mare and highly formed royally bred stallion which have been selected with great care, and an eye to individual merit as well as breeding, should prove a small, weak, crooked, nngainly object when first dropped. Many celebrated turf performers and several of the noted trotting sires were so nnpromising at first as to be regarded of but little value. When Gen. Knox was standing in Maine, Mr. S. H. Hinds, of Salem, that State, owned a very fine road mare, which, if we remember correctly, was by Young Hogarth, son of Hogarth, a fast running horse. Mr. Hinds took her to Gen. Knox and paid $100 service fee. In dne time she produced a colt which was so weak in some of his joints, as stated by Mr. Hinds to the writer, that he conld not walk standing straight and squarely npon his feet until several weeks old. Most of those who saw the youngster in his condition thought that Mr. Hinds conld have saved the greater part of his money and got a much better colt within an honr's ride from his door.

The colt grew stronger and improved in form with age, and has proved a very profitable investment to his owner, who at first was the butt of ridicnle on account of his efforts to improve his stock. We overheard a horseman remark at Skowhegan, Me., when his horse was coming four years old, that he had been to Salem to buy a promising son of Gen. Knox, and wonld have paid $3,500 cash for him. This was the very colt that gave so little promise during the first few weeks of his life.

In 1874 there was foaled in Kentucky among the get of Strathmore a crooked, inferior colt, which the owner of this stallion considered so nnpromising as to be a disgrace to his horse, and offered the owner of the colt two services of Strathmore if he wonld kill the ungainly little thing and bury him ont of sight. The offer was declined. As the colt grew and matured he showed snch promise as a trotter that his speed was developed. He finally gained great distinction upon the turf under the name of Santa Claus, by beating snch trotters as Voltaire (2:20½,) Wedgewood (2:19), Hannis (2:17¾), Piedmont (2:17¼), Edwin Thorne (2:16½) and others of note. His record (2:17½) is faster than that of any other son or daughter of Strathmore. He is credited with fifty heats in 2:30 or better, which is a greater number than have been won by any other two of Strathmore's get.

Probably most of our readers remember that Vermont Black Hawk was so small and homely when foaled that his owner thought seriously of knocking him in the head, as he considered it a disgrace for so fine a mare to have such an object following her. Maud Messenger (2:16¼), the fastest of Messenger Chief's get, was so small and unpromising that she was sold for about $12.50 as a yearling. Midnight (2:18¼), by Peace Maker, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by the Drew Horse of Maine, sold in his two-year-old form for about $50. Wellsley Boy (record 2:26½, trial 2:19), by Godfrey Patchen, dam of unknown lineage, was sold as an unbroken three-year-old for $50. A prodnce dealer in Philadelphia was ridiculed by some who considered themselves shrewd judges of horseflesh, for paying $400 for Early Rose by Almont. When she was developed and driven to a record of 2:20½, and sold for a big price to the late William H. Vanderbilt, it was the prodnce dealer's turn to laugh. Sir Roger by Lexington Golddust, son of Dorsey's Golddust, was sold from a wood wagon for $150, and afterwards gained a record of 2:23½. Nnmerous other instances might be mentioned to show young breeders that it is not always the most promising youngsters that turn out the best. Maud S. (2:08¾), was once sold for $250.

Every breeder of experience knows that it is a difficult matter to select from a lot of young colts the one which will prove the fastest trotter when matured. Many which are large and well proportioned, and show slashing gaits, fine knee action and wonderful speed in the lot when young, are never heard of after being broken and put to work. Others, like those mentioned above, which are small, rough and nnpromising from the time of their birth, showing no inclination to trot, and giving no indications of nnusual speed capacity until matured, finally come out and astonish the world by their achievements upon the turf.—*The Cultivator.*

A Lady Bookmaker.

As I strolled the other day through the Sackville street, or, if you like it better, the O'Connell street of a large and prosperous Yorkshire town, yclept Briggate, says a writer in *The Irish Sportsman*, as the natives are fond of calling it, I strayed into a by street which ran past the Market place in a southerly direction, and scarcely had I left behind me the Babel created by the vendors therein holding forth as to the value of their several wares, than my ears were assailed with expressions seldom heard except on a race conrse, and I am certain I will be pardoned if I say that such cries as "6 to 1 bar 2," "I back the field," etc., were more in keeping with the noisy ring of a race course than the center of a busy district in a large manufacturing town. Hastening my footsteps in the direction from whence the sounds came, on turning the corner of a small street I came in view of a scene which was, to say the least of it, a novel one. There in front of me, surrounded by manufactories on all sides, with their great chimneys belching forth smoke and cinders, was a large space of open ground about 100 yards square, every part of which was covered with bookmakers and backers in one great hustling crowd. The bookies were mounted on all descriptions of pedestals—handcarts, barrows, boxes, tables, chairs, stools, or anything that they could get a footing on, and the backers eagerly inquiring the odds from them. It being dinner hour in the factories the backers were numerous, the sport loving Yorkshiremen, from the apprentices upward, endeavoring to get something on their fancies.

Gazing on this strange scene for some time and looking round I espied several gentlemen in dark blue on the edge of the crowd quietly looking on, and having my own lively experience of some brothers of the said gentlemen, when trying to get a sovereign on anything on a similar day in Temple Bar, I was rather taken aback at their seeming lapse of duty, and on making inquiries I could not get any satisfactory information as to why the authorities did not interfere. Some said one thing, some said another, but no real reason was forthcoming as to why, in the face of the present laws, open betting is allowed in the heart of a large town; but such is the case, and should any one doubt it I shall be happy to send him the name of the above town, with all particulars. Looking further on toward the right I saw a showily dressed lady, and pressing closer in that direction through the crowd, judge of my amazement to find she was making a book, and, judging from the crowd that surrounded her, was doing a much larger trade than her male opponents in the same occupation. Having heard only of lady bookies, but never having had the pleasure of seeing one, I determined on having a conversation with the fair layer, and with that end in view I made my way through the crowd that surrounded her, and by this time, dinner honr being over, the rush of business had quieted down to some extent, and I had an opportunity of introducing myself to her. She was, as far as I could judge, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather stout, dark complexioned, tolerably good looking and about forty years of age. After a short chat, and in reply to my inquiries, she informed me she had been making a book for the past three years, and in her own language, it paced out well, much better than the musicial hall profession in which she had been originally engaged. She informed me that she laid odds against any amount from sixpence to a tenner, and was increasing her business every day, as she always endeavoured to give the longest odds procurable. After investing a small sum on Briarroot, and leaving my address in case that animal should think well of getting his head first past the post in the 1,000 guineas, I took my leave, having received a promise from her that she would attend the next Curragh meeting. A carter or a more businesslike knight of the pencil I have seldom come across, and if we had a few more bookies like her we would have less welshing experiences.

Our Horses in South America.

There ought to be an important end ever increasing demand for our fairly bred trotting stock for exportation. In England and in continental Europe our sales are increasing, but they are likely to be curtailed if unscrupulous agents are allowed to swindle with impunity their customers in far off lands who have no legal means of redress. The Mexican trade was almost ruined in this respect, but since the completion of the railroad to Mexico, it has been revived under more favorable auspices. Now, however, we have news from Buenos Ayres that a few swindlers, for some time past, have been doing a very crooked business that, unless checked, will certainly be very detrimental to our trotting interests. In his recent report, the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres states: "The first ventures with American horses here found a very ready market. Heretofore the reports of the turf of Buenos Ayres have consisted exclusively of running races, and some fine specimens of English racers have been imported. There is, however, a growing taste here for fast trotters, the drives to and through Palermo Park affording sporting gentlemen fine opportunities for their horses. Horse fanciers, knowing the wonderful trotting stock which the United States have developed, were gratified at the opportunities offered for securing specimens of the breed, and were ready to pay even fabulous prices for trotters which could do their mile inside of 2:30.

In most cases the purchasers obtained what they bargained for, the performances of the horses being very satisfactory, but in quite a number of instances, if one may judge by the complaints which have been made to this consulate, the credulous purchasers, trusting to the good faith of the sellers, have been rather shabbily treated in having horses foisted upon them with false pedigrees, or which did not correspond in age to their certified pedigrees, or to the entries in the stud book, and when they were brought down to their work were found to be ordinary roadsters.

In several trotting races lately some American blooded importations, which were guaranteed to do most wonderful work, were quite left out in the cold by half-breeds raised here in the country.

The result has been disastrous to the further sale of such other American horses as have since been seeking a market here, the fair and conscientious importers suffering for the sins of those who think that "everything is fair in a horse trade." The Argentines are very confiding, but where they have been "humbugged" once they become decidedly sensitive, and in the future they may be less disposed to buy, without something more than the mere assurances of the seller as to the qualities, age or possible achievements of a horse, lest they be "stuck" with the refuse of the New York auction marts.

Grand Combination SALE

—OF—

Trotting Colts and Fillies, Stallions and Broodmares

The get of Monroe Chief, Guy Wilkes Sultan, Harold Cossack, Prompter, Echo, Anteeo, Sterling Waldstein, Prince Alwood, Capt. Webster, Billy Heyward and other noted stallions, at 11 A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888,

—AT—

Bay District Track, SAN FRANCISCO.

Parties desiring to enter approved stock can do so by applying not later then MAY 29th.

Catalogues will be issued June 21st.

KILLIP & CO.,

my26 AUCTIONEERS.

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form be was handled for a short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:22.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Young Molly by Budd Doble. Second dam Molly Trussell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, seven years old and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, bone and substance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle (record 2:31¼ in fourth heat), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms.

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,
Or MERRITT LOVE,
10mr **Sargent's Station, Cal.**

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½, Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor.
11fe **145 Park St. Stockton, Cal.**

Trotting Colt

STAKES,

Two and Three-Year-Old Stallions.

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it has been decided to open two stakes for trotting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $100 each, in payments as follows: $25 **which must accompany** nomination on Saturday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to be heats of a mile, best three in five in harness, to be trotted on the day previous to the „National Stallion Stake," and on the track selected for the National to be decided upon. Should the day named be unfavorable, or the track not in good order on that day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set the day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving due notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of this race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile, best two in three in harness, and with these exceptions to be the same in every respect as the one before named. The added money shall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and this added money shall be divided, if both result in contests, in the following proportion, viz., three-fifths to three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should one only be a contest and the other a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the stake that is trotted. Should both prove to be walk-overs, the expenses shall be born in proportion to the amounts in the hands of the Treasurer. Should there be differences of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall be final.

Address nominations to N. T. SMITH, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

mr31tf **N. T. SMITH,**
Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

GLOVER'S ALBUM.

A TREATISE ON CANINE DISEASES,

CONCISE AND PRACTICAL.

Handsomely Bound and Illustrated.

PRICE 50 CENTS, POST-PAID.

GLOVER'S IMPERIAL

DOG MEDICINES.

Mange Cure, - 50c Distemper Cure $1.00
Blood Purifier, 50c. Vermifuge, - 50c.
Canker Wash, 50c. Eye Lotion, - 50c.
Diarrhoea Cure, 50c. Cure for Fits, - 50c
Tonic, - - 50c. Liniment, - 50c.

Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

ALL DOG DISEASES TREATED

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Veterinarian to the Westminster Kennel Club, New Jersey Kennel Club, Rhode Island Kennel Club, Hartford Kennel Club, Hemstead Farm Company, etc.
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KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

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High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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Being the oldest established firm in the live stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description, either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

Send **KILLIP & CO.**, 22 Montgomery Street,

Chico Fair.

August 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1888.

Five Days Trotting and Pacing.

$5,000 IN PURSES.

First Day—Tuesday, August 21, 1888.

$250.00.

1.—TROTTING—For two-year-old colts owned in the district. Mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule. Purse $250.

$300.00.

2.—TROTTING—Three minute class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 22d.

$300.00.

3.—TROTTING—For three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

$400.00.

4.—TROTTING—2:40 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 23rd.

$750.00.

5.—TROTTING—2:23 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $750.

$500.00.

6.—PACING—Free for all. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $500.

$100.00.

7.—BUGGY RACE—Free for all buggy horses without a record owned in the district, owners to drive. Mile heats, three in five, to rule. Purse $100.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 24th.

$600.00.

8.—TROTTING—2:27 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $600.

$400.00.

9.—TROTTING—2:33 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 25th.

$400.00

10.—TROTTING—For four-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

$1000.00.

11.—TROTTING—Free for all. Mile heats, three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $1,000.

Races Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 open to the State. All other races open to the following counties: Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Shasta, Siskiyou, Plumas, Laseen, Modoc, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Trinity, Tehama, Colusa and Butte.

Entries to close with the Secretary, August 1, 1888, at 10 P. M. Entrance fee of ten per cent. of purse must accompany all nominations.

C. C. MASON, President.
IO. D. SPROUL, Secretary, Chico, Cal.
my19

FOR SALE.

A Fine Stallion Yearling,

Fifteen hands high; tight gray; finely proportioned and gaited. By Gen. MacPherson, full brother to Nellie R., 2:17½, dam Olema by Whipple's Hambletonian, and 15 in the 2:30 list; grandsire by Crooked-legged Boston, g g, dam by Old Boston, sire of Lexington. I will sell this colt cheap to some breeder, as he is too good a horse to become a gelding.

PAYNE J. SHAFTER,
my19 4t **Olema, Marin Co., Cal.**

For Sale Cheap.

HIGH BRED TROTTING STOCK

Represents all the best strains in the State, also Oradad Norman Horses, Brood Mares, Young Stallions, Matched Carriage Horses, and Beef Cattle. Apply to

MARTIN CARTER, Newark,
Or Nutwood Stock Farm, Irvington,
4t 26my **Alameda Co., Cal.**

THE BOHANON SULKY!
BEST MADE.
Perfect Riding Buggies.
Breaking Carts.
Fine Repairing.
Reasonable Prices

Bohanon Carriage Co., 161-163 Ogden Ave., CHICAGO.

Send for Catalogue.

my12

1888. 1888.

NEVADA STATE FAIR

—AT—

RENO, NEV.,

September 17 to 22 Inclusive.

$10,000.00

—IN—

PURSES AND PREMIUMS.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

MONDAY, September 17, 1888.

1—Selling Purse $250; of which $50 to second, $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less, down to $400; selling price to be stated through entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race; one mile.

2—Nevada Stake, running; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886); $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30, and 10 per cent.

Tuesday, September 18.

5—Running, three-quarter mile; District horses; purse $10 ; $75 to first; $25 to second.

6—Trotting 2:27 class; purse $600.

7—Trotting for three-year-olds; mile and repeat; entrance $50, of which $20 to accompany nomination; $10 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $300 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

Wednesday, September 19th.

8—Novelty Race, running; purse $100; one and one-half miles; first half-mile, $50; first mile $100; first to finish, $2.0.

9—Running; for three-year-olds; $70 entrance; $20 to accompany nominations; $30 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; one and one-quarter miles.

10—Trotting, three-minute-class, for District horses; purse $900; first horse $150, second horse $100, third horse $50.

Thursday, September 20th.

11—Running, mile and repeat; purse $300; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third.

12—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $600.

13—Trotting stake for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 to accompany nomination; $75 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $400 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30 and ten per cent.

Friday, September 21.

14—Running, purse $300; of which $50 to second; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.

15—Running, half-mile and repeat; District horses; purse $150; $100 to first, $50 to second.

16—Running Stake; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886). $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before six P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; one mile.

17—Trotting, 2:50 class; for District horses; three in five; purse $500; first $150; second $100, third $50.

Saturday, September 22d.

18—Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $1,000; $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.

19—Pacing; purse $600; $300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

☞Additional races will be made each day. Classes made up from horses on the grounds.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of August, 1888. Entries for the purses must be made two days preceding the race, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start the day before the race, at 6 P. M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

All horses entered for District purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California, east of the Sierra Nevadas, for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close August 20th, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first and 35% to the second.

Horses that distance the field will only take fire money.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Racing colors to be used in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in the entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

The Ormsby County District Fair, at Carson City, begins September 24th and ends September 29th. Six days' racing; gives $7,500 in purses and premiums; for particulars address J. D. Torreyson, Secretary, Carson City.

The Humboldt County District Fair begins October 2d, and ends October 5th. Four days' racing; gives $3,500 in purses and premiums; for particulars address Alex. Wise, Secretary, Winnemucca, Nevada.

The State Agricultural Society has built a new track, located half a mile from the town of Reno, the soil being of such a character as to make it one of the best on the Pacific Coast.

HIRAM WINTERS, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary. 19my

STUD DOGS.

RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Champion Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Seney, in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25

MIKE T., (6435 A. K. C. S. B.), Irish red setter, by Nemo—Nida, straining to Champion Elcho and Champion Rose. Winner of two firsts and five specials at San Francisco shows of 1886 and 1888. In the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25.

H. TRUMAN
ELCHO KENNELS,
eep23 **2618 Bush Street, S. F.**

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association.

DISTRICT No. 4,

TO BE HELD AT

PETALUMA,

AUGUST 21 to 25 Inclusive.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano.

Tuesday, August 21st.

1—RUNNING—Two-year-old stake, five-eighths of a mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added, $50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.

2—TROTTING—2:30 Class. Purse $700.

3—TROTTING, District—For three-year olds; best three in five. Purse $250. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Wednesday, August 22d.

4—RUNNING—For all ages; free purse $200; $50 to second. Mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING, District—Yearling stake for foals of 1887. Mile dash. $40 stake. Closed May 1st, with five entries.

6—TROTTING—2:20 Class. Purse $1,000.

7—TROTTING—Two-year-old stake, free for all; foals of 1886. Mile and repeat. $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with twelve entries.

Thursday, August 23d.

8—RUNNING—For three-year-olds, one and one-eighth mile dash. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

9—TROTTING—Yearling stake, free for all foals of 1887. Mile dash. $50. Stake closed May 1st, with five entries.

10—PACING—2:24 Class. Purse $600. Patchen Vernon and Belmont Boy barred.

11—TROTTING—Four-year-old stake or under; free for all. Mile heats, best three in five $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Friday, August 24th.

12—RUNNING, District—For all ages. Mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

13—TROTTING, District—For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse $200. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

14—TROTTING—2:25 Class. Purse $1,000.

15—TROTTING—Three-year-old stake or under. Free for all. Mile and repeat. $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with ten entries.

Saturday, August 25th.

16—RUNNING—For all ages. One and one-half mile dash. Free purse $250; $50 to second.

17—TROTTING—Three minute Class. Purse $1,000

18—TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000.

19—TROTTING, District—2:38 Class. Purse $400

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent of purse to accompany nomination.

In all trotting and pacing races, three moneys, viz.: 60, 30 and 10 per cent, except Trotting Stake Races, Nos. 5 and 9, in which money to be divided, and races trotted according to published conditions.

All races heat three in five, except as otherwise specified.

American or National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of and two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to the own entrance fee and one-half of the entrances received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any district race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and running colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

Stables hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1, 1888, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary.
P. O. Box 285. 12my **Petaluma, Cal.**

Notice.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

STOCK AND STATION AGENT,

Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

C. BRUCE LOWE,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings
Pitt Street,
3do Now South Wales.

Refrigerating Plants or Better Stock Cars.

The fact can be no longer disguised that dressed beef is being shipped from Chicago to California, where it is being sold at a figure that threatens to drive ont any competition in the shape of live-stock shipments. In other words, the dressed beef concerns of the East are sending their meats to California and selling them at a figure which threatens to drive the Arizona and New Mexico shipper of live cattle from the market. To the dressed beef men who are endeavoring to secure control of the Pacific Coast meat market, it matters little whether or not, for a time they sustain an actual lose while making the shipment of live cattle a losing game, provided that in the end they accomplish their object, which is simply to kill all opposition and competition so thoronghly that there is no danger of its ever being revived. Whether or not they will succeed in doing this, will depend in a large measure on the stockmen of Arizona and New Mexico, and the efforts they make in their own behalf. They must prepare to adapt themselves to the changes that are taking place. Loose and slip-shod methods can no longer be pursued. While such methods might have been permitted during flush times, they mean absolute and utter ruin now, when every cent must be counted and calculated on. It is useless for the stockmen, however, to look for any concessions from the men who control the dressed beef monopoly of the land. Whatever the stockmen will gain will depend on the fight he makes to secure it. To depend on outside assistance to remedy this evil is to allow the evil to continue. To talk of the exactions of the "Big four" or any kindred combination is a wasteful use of good wind. Let the fight be either for refrigerating plants or for improved cars and better time in the transportation of cattle. Either one of these, if secured, will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars saved annually to stockmen, while at the same time they will tend to making the fight between the dressed beef men and the range cattle grower a more equal one.—*Prescot Hoof and Horn.*

The American Merino.

The Merino is exceptional in its relation to American sheep husbandry, in that while embodying more nearly than any other sheep the essentials to food and raiment for the million, it is the only sheep whose place could not be filled by importation, should it, from any cause, be eliminated from our live-stock economy. While England or Canada could confidently he depended upon for supplying the most admirable specimens of the long wools, as well as the Downs, in their highest merit and fullest variety, in vain would the Merino fancier search through flocks of other countries for the peers of those animals, which have won and are destined to keep a name and place in the history of the ovine races as the American Merino. From France he might secure animals of larger body, while Germany could furnish him with those of finer fleece; but neither these nor their crosses could fill the void that would follow the absence of the unique Merino—the result and triumph of American skill in manipulating the pure blood coming hither from the flocks of the Spanish Dons, whose stars set in the dawn of the nineteenth century.

Hardy, long-lived, yielding a high percentage of wool to gross weight of carcass, responding to the growing demand for cheap mutton, by adapting itself to the varied conditions and inclinations of the American farmer, the typical Merino has reached a standard against which it is no humiliation to stand as second.

The improvement of the Merino has been achieved without trenching upon the province of the mutton breeds. Ample room for each was found, and the capital and enterprise necessary to their fullest development was not wanting. The jealousies of narrow minds have been brushed aside by those men who have comprehended the fact that the highest excellences of one breed of sheep were not to be reached by detracting from merits of another breed. They have found quite enough to do in keeping pace with those working in the same line as themselves, while the hosts of men who are determined to have the best have stood ready with voice and purse to encourage and reward those who have achieved success.—*Rural Spirit and Willamette Farmer.*

When a cow has not suffered injury from any cause which would effect the udder, bloody milk will probably be due to over stimulation of the milk organe by too much feeding of rich food. The food should be reduced and no oil meal given. Some cows are constitutionally effected in this way by reason of defective secretion of the milk, and they need special care in feeding.

Veterinary Surgery,

DR. A. E. BUZARD.

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London. Calls to the country promptly attended to.

All operations performed. Advice and prescription by mail, One Dollar. Residence and Pharmacy

No. 11 Seventh Street,

mlap52 San Francisco, (Near Market.)

STOCKTON

FAIR.

Annual Race Meeting of 1888.

—BEGINNING—

September 18th,

AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS.

$15,000.00

IN PURSES OFFERED

San Joaquin Valley District

FOR RACES.

— Comprises the Counties of —

SAN JOAQUIN, STANISLAUS, TUOLUMNE and MERCED.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Entries Close August 1st. 1888.

Entrance fee ten per cent, In all races four moneys, 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Tuesday, September 18, 1888.

1—Running — Pacific Coast—Two-year-old Stake; one mile. Closed February 15th, with 7 entries.

2—Trotting—District—Four-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 8 entries.

3—Trotting—Pacific Coast 3:00 class. Purse $1,000.

Wednesday, September 19th.

4—Running—Jim. Duffy purse. Free for all. One mile; $400.

This purse hereafter to be named for the winner.

5—Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:20 class; $1200.

6—Trotting—District—Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 5 entries.

7—Trotting—District—Two-year-old stake; best two in three. Closed February 1st, with 13 entries.

Thursday, September 20th.

8—Running—Pacific Coast—Mile and repeat; $500.

9—Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:35 class; $1,000.

10—Trotting—Pacific Coast—Four-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 11 entries.

11—Pacing—Pacific Coast—2:27 class; $500.

Friday, September 21st.

12—Running—Pacific Coast—One-half mile and repeat, $350.

13—Trotting—Pacific Coast—Free for all; $1,200.

14—Trotting—Pacific Coast—Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 9 entries.

15—Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:22 class; $1,200.

Saturday, September 22d.

16—Running—Pacific Coast—Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 5 entries.

17—Trotting—Pacific Coast—Two-year-old stake; best two in three. Closed February 15th, with 10 entries.

18—Pacing—Pacific Coast—Free for all; $700.

19—Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:27 class; $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races best three in five, except as other wise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

The winner of the mile and repeat, free purse, for all ages, of the State Fair programme for 1888, starting in races No. 8, will be required to carry five pounds extra.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Trotting Association and Running Rules of the State Agricultural Society.

All colts properly entered in District stakes, if sold, are entitled to start in such races.

If it is the opinion of the Judges, before starting a race, that it cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be declared off or continued, at the option of the Judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse; provided, however, that the Board hereby reserves the right to declare any race off when there are less than three (3) to start.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1, 1888, with the Secretary.

FIXED EVENTS FOR 1889—90.

The San Joaquin Valley AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DISTRICT NO. 2, CAL.

Offer the following rich running events for 1889 and 1890, entries to close August 1st, 1888, for colts now classed as yearlings, (with one exception, No. 3, for colts now classed as two-year-olds for this time only to permit of a valuable three-year-old stake for 1889.)

FOR 1889.

1.—The Pavilion Stakes.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair of 1889; $50 each half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; or $15 by May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money, with $300 added, of which $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of any other event three pounds; two or more five pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

2.—The Yosemite Stakes.—A sweepstake for two-year-olds, (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair of 1889, $75 each, half forfeit or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; $15 by May 1st, or $25 August first, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by this money; with $350 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of the annual stakes at Sacramento to carry seven pounds extra, winner of any other stakes to carry three pounds; of two or more, seven pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

3.—The Big Tree Stakes,—(To close in two-year-old form this time only.) A sweepstake for three-year-olds to be run at the Stockton Fair in 1889; $100 each half forfeit or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st or $25 August 1st, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $100 added, of which $125 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of two three-year-old events of any value ten pounds. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

FOR 1890.

No. 4.—The Big Tree Stakes.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair in 1890. (Conditions same as No. 3, except as to year.)

No. 5.—The Sargent Stakes.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair in 1890; $100 each, of which $10 must accompany the nomination, $10 payable January 1st, 1889; $10 payable January 1st, 1890; $20 payable May 1st, 1890. The remaining $50 to be paid by 6 o'clock the day preceding the race. Payments not made as they become due forfeits money paid in, and declares entry out; $500 added, of which $150 to second, third to save stake. Winner of the Breeder's Stake at Sacramento to carry five pounds extra; of the President Stakes, seven pounds; of any other three-year-old event three pounds. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile and a half.

N. B.—Conditions of this association for 1888 to govern except as specified herein.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LARUE, Secretary.
june9 P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

TWENTY-SIXTH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT.

Amador and Calaveras FAIR, IONE CITY,

AUGUST 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

No. 1.—Running Stake—For District saddle horses; $10 for starters; $50 added. Six hundred yards and repeat.

No. 2.—Running Stake—For District horses; $20 entrance, half forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile dash.

No. 3.—Free for all trotters and pacers without a record up to date entries close. Purse $300.

No. 4.—Running Stake—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 5.—Trotting Purse, $400—2:27 Class.

No. 6.—Running Stake—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile and repeat.

No. 7.—Trotting Purse, $500—Free for all.

No. 8.—Running Stake—For all ages; $20 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Three-quarter mile and repeat.

No. 9.—Running Stake, Handicap—For District horses; $15 entrance; half forfeit; $150 added, of which $50 to second horse, third to save stake. Six hundred yards dash.

No. 10.—Pacing Purse, $300—Free for all.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Extra races will be given each day; conditions to be announced the day previous, when entries will close.

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on July 15, 1888.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five—five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

District races open to El Dorado County.

No horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in Amador, Calaveras, or El Dorado Counties six months prior to the day of the race.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Races commence each day at 1 P. M., sharp.

The Ione track is one of the best and fastest on the Coast.

U. S. GREGORY, President.
C. T. LA GRAVE, Secretary. ap7low

PEDIGREE STUD DOGS

—INCLUDING—

GREYHOUNDS,

From Waterloo Cup Winners.

FOX-TERRIERS,

Gordon and English SETTERS.

Field and Water SPANIELS.

Or any kind of high-class sporting or ornamental dogs required. Approximate cost twenty-five dollars, delivered San Francisco mail boat.

John T. M'Innes and Co.,

PEDIGREE STOCK AGENTS,

105 PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Registered Cable Address "PEDIGREE."

mr24sow

EUREKA

Jockey Club.

Inauguration of New Mile Track

—AT—

South Park, Eureka, Cal.

FOUR DAYS' RACING,

July 3d to 7th Inclusive.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 18th, 1888.

First Day—July 3, 1888.

1—Running, Purse $300—Novelty Race—Free for all dash of one mile. First quarter $50, half $65, three-quarters $75, mile $110. All paid-up entries over four to be added and equally divided between each winner.

2—Trotting—Purse $250. Three-minute class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $150; second to receive $75, and third to save entrance.

Second Day—July 4, 1888.

3—Running Stake—Free for all; $50 entrance, half forfeit, $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Mile and a quarter.

4—Running Stake—Free for all; $25 entrance, half forfeit, $250 added; second to receive $75, third to save stakes. One-half mile and repeat.

5—Trotting—Purse $500. Free for all. First horse $350, second $100, third $50.

Third Day—July 5, 1888.

6—Running—Purse $150. Free for all. First horse $125, second $25. Six hundred yards.

7—Trotting Stake—Two-year-olds bred in Humboldt County. $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake. Best two in three.

8—Trotting—Purse $300, 2:40 class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $200, second $70, third $30.

Fourth Day—July 6, 1888.

9—Running—Purse $250. Free for all. First horse to receive $200, second $ 0. Three-quarters of a mile.

10—Running—Purse $350. Free for all. First horse to receive $300, second $50. One mile.

11—Trotting—Purse $200. Three-year-olds. For horses bred in Humboldt County. First horse to receive $125, second $50, third $25. Best two in three.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS

All trotting races are best three in five unless otherwise specified; four to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

In all races four or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in entries.

Entries in all races to close with the Secretary, Monday, June 18, 1888.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DANIEL MURPHY, President.
H. COHN, Secretary. 14ap

Animal Portraits.

Domestic Pets, Field Dogs, Horses, Cattle, and all descriptions of Live Stock drawn or painted to order, either from photograph or from life.

Original designs or drawings on stone, wood, etc., for illustration purposes, furnished.

H. BOYD, Artist
9oct1 18 Post Street.

Proposals for Privileges

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 6 P. M. MONDAY, June 18, 1888, for the privilege of selling Poole and running the Wheel of Fortune at this Races, to be given by the Eureka Jockey Club, July 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1888.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

myll H. COHN, Secretary.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St

—San Francisco.—

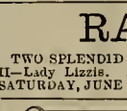
The most popular school on the Coast

P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.

Send for Circular oct4

Harry E. Carpenter, M.O.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEON.



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Ridglings Castrated.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St.

Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.

1ma29

RAFFLE.

TWO SPLENDID GREYHOUNDS, by Sir William II—Lady Lizzie. At 209 Jackson Street, City, on SATURDAY, JUNE 9th, at 8 P. M. jn9

mo

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. Standard, No. 7868.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13¼, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

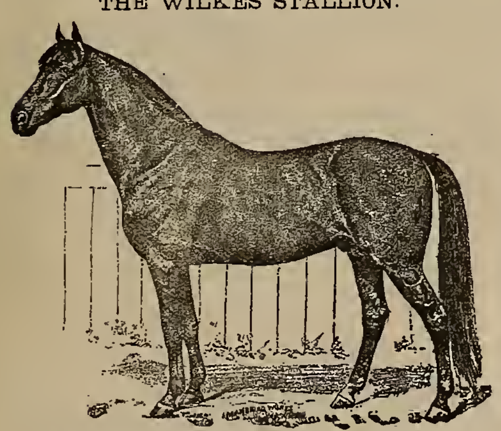
The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

We think the service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pasture unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is alive. In case the stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refunded. All service fees due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent.
11fs **Pleasanton**

THE WILKES STALLION.



MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26¼, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:36 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by Imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of Imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.

21fe

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Sky-light Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24¼, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 16½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼.

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 16.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302.

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868, recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, ggggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smallay's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

WILKES PASHA.

STANDARD, 2618.

Dark bay with white hind feet, 16½ hands high, bred by R. P. Pepper, of South Elk Horn Farm, Frankfort, Kentucky. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25¼, trial 2:17. He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20. First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24½; Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30; second dam by Wilson's Snow Storm, sire of Jim Irving, 2:23; third dam by Paddie Burns, thoroughbred.

Onward's dam was Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Thorndale, 2:22½,) by Mambrino Chief. Dolly was one of the greatest speed producing brood-mares in the records. George Wilkes stands at the head of the list of sires of fast trotters with 61 performers with records of 2:30 or better, and the combination of these two great producers will breed on with absolute certainty.

WILKES PASHA will make the season of 1888 at the stables of the undersigned, at the Trancas Bridge, two miles north of Napa, on the Soda Spring Road.

Terms for the season ending July 1, 1888, $36 in U. S. gold coin.
Alfalfa pasturage $4 per month; natural grass $2:50 per month.
Every attention and care will be given to mares, but no liabilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

mr31 **P. O. Address, CHAS. SCOTT, Napa City, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 64; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August, 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KILLIP & CO. No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track City.

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 31, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Sanders' Cassius M Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23¼; Durango, 2:23¼; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha, Happy Thought, 2:22¼; Mambrino Boy, 2:26¼; J. B. Richardson, 2:26½; Lottie K. 2:26¼; Bertha, 2:27¼, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 34 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

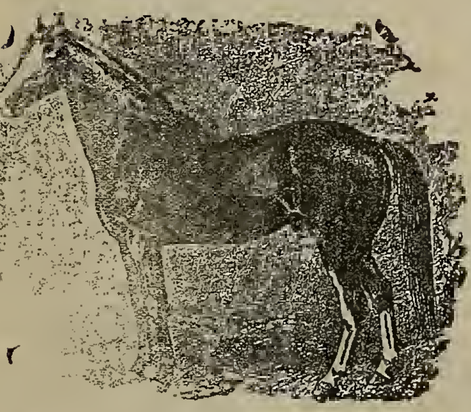
Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $50 the season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe **GEO. A. STONE. Williams, Cal.**

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from Jennie Farrow by imp Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address **H. R. BAGWILL,**

31de Care of **THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento. Cal.**

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); second dam Browulock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp Messenger; third dam by imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21¾.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd **WM. DWYER, San Jose.**

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Taddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 855.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Taddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk For further particulars address

MATT STORN, Pleasanton, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol, I, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1834), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 61 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe **THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½
First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.
Second dam Oemirep, by Young Melbourne.
Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.
Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.
Fifth dam Too-soon, by Sir Leslie.
Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.
Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.
Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.
Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,

31de **San Mateo. Cal.**

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands, weight about 1 250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¾) by Tattler second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO	Whipple's Hambletonian .... Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Guy Miller 661	Hambletonian 10. Sharpless' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem	Tattler 300	Pilot Jr, 12. Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief 11 Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc: second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5676.	Almont .. .. Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian 10. Katy Darling
		dam by	Mambrino Chief 11, By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
	Hortense......	Messenger Duroc Sire of Elaina, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31¼ as a yearling. Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri Good accomodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season, with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address. **WM. O'NEIL, Agent.**

18fe **Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.**

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register. Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley, 2:20½; Homestake (pacer), 2:16½; Flora B., 2:33½; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a low mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle and flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all bay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr. (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18¾; Nerea, 2:23½; Bickford, 2:20½; Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 1888 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morsehead proprietor, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Terms $50 for the Season, with the usual return privileges. Good pasture $3.00 per month.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular to

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,

10mr **Or H. FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma**

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

By the great Almont (sire of Westmont 2:13¾, Puritan 2:16, Fanny Witherspoon 2:16¼ and 31 others with records better than 2:30, and grandsire of Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾) by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14) he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian Alcona, dam by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼) the founder of the Mambrino Chief family. Alcona is a bright chestnut, 16¾ hands high, and weighs 1,300 lbs. His colts possess speed, style, finish and beauty; and if they don't trot fast, they command the highest price for carriage and general purpose horses. The following is a list of Alcona's colts sold untrained:

Alcona Jr., two-year-old.....	$1,200	Clay Duke, two-year-old....	$500
Splitrock, two-year-old	500	Alcona Chief, two-year-old..	350
—— weanling, 10 months old	260	Alcona Clay, four-year-old...	1,000
Jordan Beauty, four-year-old	1,000	—— filly, two-year-old.......	400
Oregon Boy, three-year-old..	1,000	—— colt, two-year-old... ...	500

A total of $6,810 for ten colts, an average of $681 per head. It always pays to raise the best.

I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied that all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they all show speed and gameness of a high order. Alcona Jr. has shown trials in 2:27 with very little work, and quarters in 36 seconds. Clay Duke, by Alcona, trotted a public trial at Sacramento last fall, driven by his owner, in 2:42½ and he has never had regular training. Flora Bell, by Alcona, with a few months' training last summer, trotted a mile in 2:33. These colts will all trot down in the twenties next fall, barring accidents.

Terms: $35 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned next season free. Pasture $4 00 per month. Mares left at City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Alcona will make the season of 1888 at Napa, two days each week, balance of the time at Vineland Stables, one mile south of St. Helena. For extended pedigree and further information, send for circular.

10mr **FRED. W. LOEBER. St. Helena.**

ANTEVOLO.

Four-Year-Old, Record 2:19 1-2. Standard, No. 7848.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st **and no longer**. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no **free list**. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29¾; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16¾ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with the blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16¾ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud B., Jay-Eye-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by **Electioneer.**
First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam by imp Monkey,
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16¼, 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:16¼, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charlie Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32¾ seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest.) Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingal has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of **good mares** can afford to avail themselves of his services.

Pasture at **$5** per month on the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Levens having resolved to pasture the field inside the track this season. It cannot be excelled, the herbage being alfillerilla, wild oats, and burr clover, a living stream of clear water running across the field and being enclosed by an inner fence, the gates of the outer shut at night; the animals are as safe within the enclosure as it is possible to have them in a field. In fourteen years which I have known it, there has not been an injury to mare or colt.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address **Jos. Cairn Simpson**, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From May 31, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " "	6:15 P M
10:30 A M	.....Haywards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*3:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
4:30 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*8:45 A M
8:00 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El..... Paso and East	8:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	6 15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
8:30 P M	.. ..Ogden and East.....	12:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	....Sacramento, via Benicia.....	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	6:45 P M
3:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	12:45 P M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia	7:45 A M
1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose.....	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	8:45 A M
.....	..... "	14:15 P M
8:00 P M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore..	5:45 P M
4:00 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyon & Portland.....	7:45 A M
8:00 A M	.....Santa Rosa	6:15 P M
4:00 P M	..... "	10:15 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 8:30 P. M., inclusive, also at 8:00—9:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—7:00 —*12:00

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00— *8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*8:00—*8:30 — 7:00— *7:30— 8:00— *8:30— 9:00— 9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00— †11:30— 12:00— †12:30—1:00 —†1:30—2:00 †2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30—5:00— 5:30—6:00— 8:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25 11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—8:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:53.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*7:21—8:51—12:20—*5:20

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—8:00— 6:30—7:05—7:39—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30 —11:06— 11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00— 3:30— 4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—8:00—5:30 —7:00 — 8:00 — 9:00 9:38—10:58

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—8:00—*6:30—7:00 - *7:30—8:00 *8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00 —†11:30—12:00— †12:30— 1:00— †1:30— 2:00— †2:30—3:00— 3:30— 4:00 — 4:30— 5:00—5:30— 8:00—6:30— 7:00—8:00—9:00 10:00—11:00'.

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*8:25—6:55—*7:25— 7:55 —*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55 —†10:25—10:55— †11:25—11:55— †12:25— 12:55— †1:25— 1:55—†2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55— 4:25—4:55— 5:25—5:55— 8:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15 —12:15 —2:15—4:15.

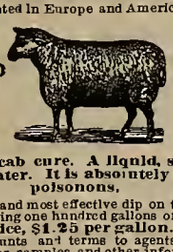
A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by LICK OBSERVATORY.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

CHILD'S CARBOLCRYSTAL SHEEP DIP.

"Patented In Europe and America."

SHEEP  DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is absolutely non-poisonous.

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.

Price, $1.25 per gallon.

Special discounts and terms to agents and large consumers. For samples and other information apply to

LYNDE & HOUGH, Agents for Pacific Coast
116 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
17sept12

FOR SALE.

—:o:—

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Koscinsko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well inbred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information address

W. M. WILLIAMSON,
San Jose, Cal.
no27tf

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB STUD-BOOK.

Blanks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries to Part I of Volume 5 close March 31st, 1888.

Sec'y, American Kennel Club.

Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway.
New York.
5feb

'88 —FAIRLAWN— '88

—:o:—

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

Consisting of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED**, and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters**, or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied at **Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced **Speed with the Greatest Uniformity.**

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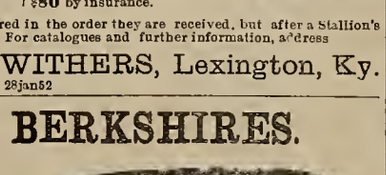

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DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22.

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LEAVE A. M.	In effect June 1, 1888.	ARRIVE P. M.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and Menlo Park.....	2:30 P
7:15 A	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	6:40 A
8:30 A	....Menlo Park	*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		4:36 P
*5:10 P		5:42 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and....	9:03 A
10:30 A	..... Principal Way Stations.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		4:36 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
7:50 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P		‡8:35 P
7:50 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos.....	*10:02 A
8:30 A		6:40 P
*3:30 P		‡8:35 P
7:50 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P		‡8:35 P
7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, Sunday Excursion Train.	‡8:35 P
30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	6:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only. Trains run on Standard Time furnished by Lick Observatory.

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Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
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Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	3 00	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	3 00	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	3 00	5 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey	3 00	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

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SOLE AGENTS, - - - - - - - - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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Vol. XII, No 24.
No. 318 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The classic event on Epsom Downs wes not of a sensational character this year, as it was generally conceded, in the absence of Friar's Balsam, that Ayrshire would out-clase the remainder of his competitors if he wae brought in a fit condition to the post. The breeding of Ayrshire ehows again the adventege of selectiug from the best stock. He is by Hampton, u son of Lord Clifden from Lady Langdon by Kettledrum. Lord Clifden ie by Newminster, sired by Tonchstone from Beeswing, the dam of Lord Clifden being the Slave by Melbourne—Volley. The dam of Ayrshire is Atalanta by Galopin; he is a son of Vidette by Voltigeur, the dam being Flying Duchess by Flying Dutchman, dem Merope. The dam of Atelanta is Feronia by Thormaudby, dam Woodbine by Stockwell, dam Honeysuckle. When it is added that Lady Laugdon, the dam of Hampton, is a daughter of Hericot who wae by Mango or Lanercost—Queen Mary, it will be seen that Ayrshire possesses most of the richest strains of the English thoroughbreds. Last year Merry Hemptom won the Derby, so Hampton hes sired the winners of the Blue Ribaud of the turf two years in succession. This feat has also beeu achieved by eone of Permesen, as Favouine wou iu 1871 aud Cremorne in 1872. Hermit can aleo claim the same distinction with Shotover in 1882 and St. Blaize in 1883. Ayrshire showed very good form ae a two-yeer-old and wes alwaye held ee secoud fevorite for the Derby in the winter and spring betting, bnt he wee geuerally considered ae out-classed by Friar's Balsam, Ayrshire is described as almost 16 hands high, somewhat let dowu in frout as also about the thighs. His back and loins are especielly good hut he lecke a little leugth in front of the saddle. Altogether he is a herdy colt, and haviug many valuable eugagements he will probably he a phenomenal winuer if he only retains hie form.

The Earl of Derby, who founded the etakes only wou them ouce, and that was in 1787, with Sir Peter Teazle—named in honor of his secoud wife, Miss Farren, with whom he fell in love while she was acting Lady Teezle. Sir Peter was a famous horse, and came of the purest blood, heing deecended thiough hie great grauddam, from the Godolphin Arabian. Up to four years old he beat everything opposed to him, and was said to he the winuer of more racee than any other horee on the turf, but he broke down at four, at Newmarket; after this he was withdrawn and kept for breeding. The Earl was once offered 10,000 guineas for him. Sir Peter lived to be thirty yeers old. Lord Derby was sixty years on the turf, ho attended all the great meetiuge, with quite a retiune of servants, end in coach and six. Many memeutoes of this grand old sportsmau are still preserved, the picture of hie huntsman, Jonathan Griffin, on his gray horse Spenker, ie yet to be seeu on the perlor walls of many a roadside inu in Surrey. The preeent Earl of Derby takee no interest in racing mattere, bnt his father celebreted as "The Rupert of Debate" wee a great patron of the turf. Of his judgmeut aud one manly character no better example could he quoted than the following: He had a horse called Acrobat, which had wou him large sums of money, but which was beaten in the St. Leger of 1854. Therenpon several letters were sent to Lord Derby, which more than insinuated that John Scott had sold the race. So far from these calumnies shaking his confidence in his trainer, they seemed rather to increase it, aud he not only made a public declaratiou to this effect and openly rebuked the scandal mongers, but he assisted Scott in forcing them to make a full retraction and an apology for their falsehoode.

If the preseut fatal casualties continue to he recorded, it is probable that steeplechasee will have to be eliminated from our racing programmee, and that by the mere force of public opinion. With our circular tracks and the consequent rush made by each jockey to secure a favorable position at the etart, there is danger enough in flat racing, as was shown in the case of Alexander Stewart, who died last week from injuries he received by being thrown from his horse during the Clifton races. But there is infinitely more danger for the riders and horses in a steeplechase, eepecially when the course hes to be arranged with so many turns and zigzags, as is the case at Jerome Park, owing to the restricted space within the grounds. This is shown by the fatel injuries received by Cherlee Croes on the 8th inst., and the fearful accident that occurred to Pope a few days afterwards, which it is feered will also result in death. Perhaps there is something radically wrong in our methods of steeplechasing, as we very rarely hear of fatal results in the same kind of racing in Great Britain and Ireland. Perhaps our horses and their riders are not sufficiently trained to cross country riding. In England the jockeys and horses gain a great deal of experience by following the hounds; an advantage that is not possessed by riders in this country. Then, paradoxical as it may appear, there might be less danger if the leaps were made more difficult, as under the present methods the timber is two or three inches under the English and Canadian rules, and the horses are often rushed at such speed at these obstacles that there is no opportunity of steadying them before they make the jump. Then again there are a good many judges who claim that a thoroughbred is not so fitted for cross-country racee as a horse from a dam that has but half or three-quarters of the thoroughbred strain in her pedigree. It is asserted that this out-cross gives more steadiness to the horse, and that he is more readily under the control of the rider. The matter should be thoroughly investigated by a committee of competent men who might devise some methods by which the present frequent and fatal accidents in steeplechasee may be avoided.

Rich returns are sometimes made by owners entering horses in selling racee far below their value, so as to have an advantage in the weights, but once in a while they are badly cinched by the winners being bid up to high prices when offered at auction after the race. This was the case lately at Jerome Park, where Lamesney Brothers entered Bauner Beerer to be sold for $500, and he was bid up to $1,705, at which price he wae bought in by the owners, they thus losing $1,205 on the transaction. A more curious case occurred in 1871, at Saratoga, when D. McDaniels entered the two-year-old colt by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, in a selling race, valued at $500. In the same event was a filly owned by James Kelly, of the firm of Kelly & Bliss, and that gentlemen having received trustworthy information as to the true qualities of the McDaniels colt, bid him up to about $2,800, much to the disgust of the head of the famous McDaniels confederacy. This colt was Joe Daniels, who afterwards made a great name for himself on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. McDaniels was so displeased at Mr. Kelly causing him such a heavy loss, that for some two years afterwards he refused to recognize Mr. Kelly on the race-tracks, much to the amusement of the latter gentleman, who, by running second in a $500 purse, made $1,150 by the transaction.

The executive officers of the American Jockey Club gave a very fair trial at Jerome Park of the two methods of speculation, auction pools and the mutuel system, as opposed to bookmaking, and although it was a success in a financial point of view, the owners of horses and large investors pronounced it a failure as they were totally unable to get their money on at any reasonable rates. During the first seven racing days the club sold the enormous amount of $776,290 in mutuel tickets, and but $141,116 in the auction pools, and as there is a charge of 5 per cent. commission on the mutuels and 3 per cent. on the auction, the gross revenue accruing to the club was $43,047 98, an average of $6,149.57 per day, less some $800 for the necessary expenses. Now it is claimed that with more accommodations for investors the revenue would have exceeded $6,000 net a day, which represents a handsome sum for purses and added money, and much more than could be realized with the aid of the bookmakers. So, as the experiment was such a success to the club, it would be supposed that the same methods would be persevered in for the future, but the strenuous and out spoken opposition on the part of the owners of large stables and their followers, has awakened the executive officers to grave difficulties in the future through the announcement that unless bookmaking is allowed owners will not enter their horses for open events. The point at issue may he thus concisely stated: No large amount of money can be invested either in the mutuels or the auction pools without producing an instantaneous revulsion in the market, and then no one knows to a certainty what the returns on the investments may be. On the other hand, with bookmeking, partiesean invest large sums without causing a perceptible change in the quotations, and they know to a cent the amount they are to receive. It seems as if the club will have to sacrifice some of its income from this source, and allow all three systems on their race track.

One startling innovation at Jerome Park was the introduction of the English system of betting, merely that the two parties record their bets in their books and make a settlement on a given day. This, of course, implies great confidence on both sides, the penciller having gained a good repute through years of honorable dealing, and the patron commanding the same credit through his wealth or social position. Naturally this system would greatly curtail the profits derived from the bookmakers, if it were carried out as in England, where the only expenditure made by the penciller is his admission to the betting enclosure, an outlay that is shared also by the gentlemen. Of course the enclosed race tracks, such as Saudown, Manchester and others can exact more onerous terms, and such will probably he the case in this country if the idea spreads. But then, how about the defaulters either among the bookmakers or the gentlemen, can they he ruled off all the tracks as is the case in England? There, when a man is a defaulter he is warned off Newmarket Heath by order of the jockey club, and the same rule obtains at all the tracks under their regulations. Could or would such a strict code be carried out here? Experience alone will tell.

By the way, a funny addition has been made to "The Curiosities of Literature" by the recent publication of a book entitled "The Bookmeker as He Is," in which the author, Mr. Pierse, although he does not actually recommend the replacement in the Upper House of the Bench of Bishops by a Bench of Bookmakers under the title of the Lords Speculative, but carried to their logical conclusion, that is about what his arguments would amount to. "Rapier," in the London *Sporting Times*, gives a very amusing sketch of the books, from which is made the following extract: "It will be a new view of the situation to many persons who are accustomed to writing cheques on Monday morning in payment of losing accounts to hear that bookmakers "enable the public to participate in an amusement which otherwise would be utterly beyond their reach, viz., the amusement of horse-racing." Really! Furthermore, "the bookmaker is as necessary to the well-being of the turf as bankers are to commerce." I should not have thought it! Here is a family interior drawn by Mr. Pierse. He introduces the picture of a hard-working and well-to-do tradesman, who says to his wife: "My dear, I think we both want and deserve a holiday, so I have ordered a carriage, and we will run down and see the Derby. I have put five pounds on Merry-go-round with a friend of mine who is a bookmaker, and the money is as safe as the Bank of England. If it wins I will give you a new silk dress, and I shall treat myself to a new watch. If it does not win I can afford to pay for the amusement. At any rate we shall have some fun for our money." If all tradesmen were hard-working and well-to-do, this would be harmless and amusing, but the chances are that Merry-go-round loses, that our tradesman tries to get back his losses, has a bad day, subscribes to advertising tipsters, and that instead of a new silk [illegible] old one, and the good old watch that was to have [illegible] placed, have to be sold."

General Topics.

Training topics appear to be properly classed under the heading of "General." When anything appears in these columns anent the training of horses--trotters especially, I hear arguments based on the statements, and not infrequently letters alluding to the subject. I would be still better pleased if correspondents would go so far as to place their ideas in shape for publication, and no matter what their views are, will give them publicity. The stimulation of argument is just what is desired. From contrary opinions the best methods will be evolved, and when practice is the basis even a wide variation in results may prove of great service in establishing the proper means. Theory precedes practice. If a man commences a task without thought, or without fixing in his mind a definite conclusion, he will stumble along, whereas with a definite purpose he goes straight. It may be that he will find that he has strayed further from the point he wished to reach than he was when he set out on the journey, and then he will have the benefit of avoiding the course that has led him astray. I may be permitted to illustrate by a reference to my old business. Several lines have been run, perhaps a dozen, with varying angles. It is necessary to connect the first and last stations, and there are hills in the way thickly wooded, and a dense growth of underwood. It is an easy task to calculate the course and distance which will complete the survey, but the angles have been measured with the magnetic needle, subject to local attractions to cause variation, the measurements made over rough surfaces, the chain being leveled at the caprice of the chainmen. It is necessary to mark the line so that it can be followed hereafter, and that by "blazing" the trees which are near the line. A trial line is run on the course calculated, an occasional mark made, and that is likely to end either to the right or left of the objective point. That, however, fixes the location of the corrected line, and the two are connected with reasonable accuracy. If greater exactness is desired the magnetic needle is not depended upon, and the angle is measured with a scale which is less likely to mislead.

Fallible as the compass and chain are, were the course and distance determined by guessing in which direction to run there would be little chance of finishing the job. Should the trainer of horses have no other measure than former practice, no better guide than to follow charts a century old, should he strike the desired point it can be ascribed more to "good-luck than good guidance." It may be true that hundreds of horses have done well under orthodox treatment, it may also be claimed that they would have done better if the course followed was mapped on heterodox principles. But then again there are risks. Should a horse go wrong when the course pursued is that sanctioned by recognized professors, it is accepted as something beyond the control of the trainer, if the treatment had been at all novel, the blame would be laid to a departure from the old ruts. This is a risk which trainers who are dependent on public support are loth to take, as they are well aware that there will be no end to the criticisms of those who are always ready to say harsh things of competitors. In that respect many trainers of trotting horses are extremely capable, and as a rule the men who are addicted to making invidious remarks are not masters of the art. Nevertheless owners are prone to listen to aspersions when their horses are not coming up to their expectations, and allow themselves to be influenced by what a little reflection would prove to be unworthy of notice. Were trainers assured that their employers were willing to concede them a fair chance before passing judgment, in all probability there would be a greater incentive to adopt new systems. Then again, if owners were better informed, the trouble would be easier to overcome. The criticisms of a disgruntled stable boy are heeded, and his assertions accepted as correct when his main object is to "get even" with the man for whom he should work. But when the boys obtain a cue from their superiors, when day after day they hear animadversions on other trainers their practices ridiculed, and their knowledge of the business denied, it is not surprising that they should follow the example so constantly before them.

That there has been a great improvement in the practice now and that which prevailed so recently as thirty years ago, will not be questioned by those who were familiar with turf and trotting sports when this century was not half finished. There is a greater difference in the present management of race-horses from the olden time methods than there is with the trotters. By that I mean in the "care" given. Trainers of trotting horses have progressed wonderfully in a majority of things connected with their business. Reinmanship, knowledge of shoeing, the use of boots, in fact everything save "conditioning" the trainer of the present day is so far in advance of the early knights of the sulky that comparison is out of the question. Trainers of race-horses have advanced so much in the art of conditioning that there is fully as great a gap between them and their predecessors as there is in the harness division. Trainer and jockey are combined in the educator of trotters, and the jockey part of the business is, as a rule, well-done. There are a few instances where the two are united in one individual on the legitimate, but so rarely seen as to be left out of the calculation. Condition is the grand element of success in racing contests; while of great importance in trotting, it is not such an absolute essential. The problem before the professor of racing is, How shall I bring an animal into the best shape to perform the task I desire it to accomplish? The teacher in the other school has to think of other things beside "order," and the lesson is complicated. Therefore, with a single purpose in view, there is a greater liklihood of mastering the problem, and, as might be expected, trainers of race-horses are more proficient in that part of the profession than the trainers of trotters. It will not be out of place then to note the difference in the methods employed.

As was stated last week, the old plan was a man and boy to each horse. Then a race run in "the forties" was held to be a good performance. No matter what the distance (in the old days, outside of short horses, fractions of a mile were unknown), one mile inside of 1:50, two inside of 3:50, three miles better than 5:50, and four miles marked under 7:50 were held creditable efforts for the best, and when made, horse, trainer and rider were awarded honorable mention. The forties have been obliterated all through. The mile mark even has a fraction subtracted, two miles low down in the "thirties," three miles in the "twenties," and four miles in the "teens." Admitting that the horses of the present are better than those of the past when first put under the care of the trainer, that the courses are better adapted for speed, and yet there is a wide margin to be accounted for. After making due allowance for the prejudices in favor of our younger days, I think that the old-time jockeys were as capable as their successors, that the best horses of forty years ago were as good as the average of those which are now running, and, therefore, that a full modicum of improvement must be due to superior skill in training. Were a trainer of the days of Boston and Fashion, one who had been banished to a country where racing was unknown, still having a clear remembrance of the practices in vogue then, recalling all the minutiae of the operations, he would think that the men he saw filling the place of trainers were wofully deficient in care-taking. To describe the difference between the old and the new systems in full would require chapters, the most striking, perhaps, to the observer, being the diminution of labor on the part of the grooms. Turning to the trotting stable he would feel more at home. He might be astonished at the array of boots, the lightness of the vehicles, the equipments of various kinds, but the toiling rubbers, the soaking tubs, bandages, medicines, etc., would bring back the days his memory recalled, and he would come to the conclusion that these were the real professor of the art of "ordering" horses.

There would be another point of resemblance. The gallopers he saw exercising with "unprotected" feet, or wearing shoes only a trifle heavier than the racing plates he had been accustomed to. The shoes of the trotters were, if anything, heavier than the old-fashioned training shoes of the race-horse, and he would argue that was a better pedal covering for every day work than the lighter. The race-horses he would see "cooling out" under comparatively light clothing, the trotters enveloped from nose to tail in blanket and cover, and the afternoon's walk, in one case, done under a sheet, if anything is worn, while the trotter was burdened by at least one heavy blanket, and a hood of corresponding weight. He might argue that it was owing to the observance of these old practices that there had been such a wonderful lowering of records, but if that were the true solution, the race-horses should have deteriorated. Better breeding, a greater number to select from, race-courses not nearly so deep are to be credited with the improvement of race-horses, not taking into consideration a better system of conditioning. The improvement of the trotter rests on broader grounds. Breeding, systematically conducted, has been in vogue for two hundred years, when race-horses were the object. Fifty years ago there was no such thing as a trotting stud-farm. The fast trotter was held to be a haphazard production, and the idea of being governed by analogous laws to those which ruled in turf horses thought to be absurd. It might be better to say that fast trotters were so little valued that there was no stimulous to urge men to engage in the business. Fashion was dead set against them. An evidence of vulgar taste was the verdict when a person was accused of a fondness for trotting sports, and gentlemen were regarded as outside of the pale of polite society when there was a decided tendency to patronize harness contests. In place of being an appendage of aristocracy, the ignoble trotter was consigned to the carts of butcher or baker, and when a match was decided the epsotators were mainly of a class which had no social standing.

It is quite lately that the kings and queens of the tracks were bred with supremacy in view. Lady Suffolk was accidental, so was Flora Temple, and even Rarus can be classed in the same list. The first real Monarch of the tracks which can be claimed to have been especially produced for the purpose was Dexter, so that this element of improvement is of recent date. Contemporaneously with the establishment of trotting stud farms, and conjointly with them a general interest in breeding fast trotters, was the improvement of vehicles, building and perfecting trotting tracks, and such a rapid advance in what may be termed trotting adjuncts that the paraphernalia which is common at present would surprise the best posted trainer of twenty years ago. As has been stated before, the driver of to-day is so far superior to the men who stood at the head of the profession in 1850 in reinsmanship that it is difficult to convey a proper understanding of the difference. I think the change was, in a great measure, due to accident. More than ordinary strength was thought to be an absolute essential, until Dan Mace, Jas. L. Eoff, Jim Rockey and others demonstrated that men who were not endowed with superior muscular powers were the peers of the stalwarts, out-ranked them in fact, and that by the best test of ability greater success with the same animals. Men who were physically incapable of exerting the force which was thought necessary to control a trotter took the lead, and those who had the strength became convinced that it was better to moderate the "pull" than to use their full force.

It certainly appears to me that there are enough reasons to account for the increase of trotting speed, without ascribing it to practices which have been practically abandoned in the training of race-horses. That the routine now followed has been proved to be superior to the old system must be admitted by those who are conversant with the subject, that trotters should be treated differently from gallopers in all that pertains to health, and the capacity to endure the strain of speed is beyond my comprehension, and therefore must award a preference for the simpler treatment.

Jerome Park Races.

On the 7th the main race was the Spuyter Duyvel stakes for three-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs, for which there were 63 entries. As the Emperor of Norfolk was a sure starter, a great many of the chief horses engaged were frightened off. The Emperor placed the stake worth $2,260 to Mr. Baldwin's credit with great ease. He left his field all behind him with the greatest ease, Climax being the only horse in the race that got anywhere near him at any time during the run. He was so good that Mr. Haggin would not run the risk of having his mare Aurelia beaten by him, and so scratched her when he found Emperor was to start.

Mr. Haggin's filly Music could do no better than run fourth to Joseph in the maiden three-year-old race, and she doesn't promise to be of much use. These two were the only California horses who ran. Montana Morrisey's colt Locust made a good race in the mile and five-sixteenths handicap, but was not quite good enough to beat Lelogos, who is running in fine form. The races were of no special interest. Following is a recapitulation:

First race, a mile and three-sixteenths, Prince Royal won, Brown Duke second. Time, 2:05½.

Second race, one mile, Joseph won, Minority colt second, Fiddler third. Time, 1:48¼.

Third race, one and five-sixteenth miles, Lelogos won, Locust second, Bordelaise third. Time, 2:20½.

Fourth race, Spuyten Duyvel stakes, seven-eighths of a mile, Emperor of Norfolk won, Climax second, Patrocles third. Time, 1:30.

Fifth race, one mile and an eighth, Belvidere won, Fitzroy second, Nellie B third. Time, 1:58½.

Sixth race, six furlongs (selling), Little Minnie won, Frolic second, Cholula third. Time, 1:19½.

Seventh race, short course (steeplechase), John Henry won, Harry Mann second, Elphin third. No time.

On the 9th the weather was superb, the attendance very large and the racing in grand form. The mutuel pooling was running in better order, a total of 37,498 tickets being sold, of which 18,759 were on six races to win, and 18,739 on five races for places—only two horses starting for the Belmont stakes, no place tickets were sold on that race. The total tickets sold for the week in five days is 147,210 of which 70,469 were for place, which makes a total of $736,050, of which the 5 per cent commission for the park amounts to $36,802.

In the second race Volante showed that he had run into form again. His race with 119 pounds was easily won without whip or spur, and he ran the mile in 1:44¾, which is very fast for that track. Before the race Volante was given a preliminary gallop, and he moved so well over a furlong up the stretch in twelve seconds that those who noticed the horse, came to the conclusion that he had rounded to again. With nine starters, Climax was selling over him in the mutuels, but the last pool sold was Volante $330, Climax $300, Fitzroy $250, field $240.

Getting away third to King Crab and Amalgam, Murphy took Volante in hand and let Clay, Stockton and Amalgam make the running to the bluff, where the California was fourth, but in a good place. Climax then rushed to the front, and, as he led into the stretch, the crowd began shouting for his success, as Volante, his next follower, was several lengths back. Climax led to the eighth-pole, but then Murphy, on Volante, came for him with an electric rush, and soon had him in difficulties. Volante then drew away and won, untouched by whip or spur, by two lengths, in 1:44¾. Climax was second, three lengths from Amalgam, and the others tailed out. When Volante came back to weigh he seemed little the worse for his fast race, pulling up fresh.

Then came the Belmont Stakes, a mile and a half, with 91 subscribers, of which only two battled for the rich prize. It was lucky for the Dwyer Brothers that Mr. Baldwin had no nominations in it, and although Mr. Haggin had sixteen entries, including Guarantee and Falcon, he was not represented on the occasion. The betting was $500 to $250 on Sir Dixon against Prince Royal. The race was a very easy victory for Sir Dixon. The two horses ran a very close and fast race for about a mile, when Prince Royal quit and Sir Dixon went on, winning easily in time that has been beaten only once before for the Belmont, and that by Saxon, some fourteen years ago. Some idea of the speed of the earlier part of the race may be guessed at from the fact that they ran half a mile in 49½ seconds, and it was not until they had run a mile that Prince Royal stopped, which let Sir Dixon take it easy in the last half mile.

This victory makes it the fifth Belmont won by the Dwyers in the last six years. They won with George Kinney in 1883, with Panique in 1884, with Inspector B. in 1886, and with Hanover last year. Mr. Belmont in turn won the Belmont in 1869, with Fenian running second at the same time, with Glenelg. He was also second with Count Dorsey in 1873, with Fiddlesticks in 1876, and now with Prince Royal.

Linden ran a great race in the fourth event, with 128 pounds up. He was the favorite at five to three on, over five others, and although he got away poorly, having a big gap to make up in the first part of the race and slipped his head-stall during the run, he ran so fast in the last quarter that he beat Brown Duke by a head in 2:11¼. Very fast for him on that track.

The following is a summary of the races: One and one-sixteenth miles—Longalight won, Choctaw second, Belinda third. Time, 1:53.

One mile—Volante won, Climax second, Amalgam third Time, 1:44¾.

For three-year-olds, one and one-half miles.—Starters, Prince Royal and Sir Dixon. The latter won. Time, 2:40¼.

One and one-half miles—Linden won, Brown Duke second, Boccaccio third. Time, 2:11¼.

One and one-eighth miles—Nettle won, Glenspray second, Maria third. Time 2:00.

Handicap steeplechase, full course—Harry Mann won, Littlefellow second, Willie Palmer third. Time not taken.

On June 11th, Morrissey's great colt French Park, according to the croakers, was doomed to defeat in the Encore

etake at Jerome Park, as hs wss to carry 122 pounds six fnrlongs, conceding ten ponnds each to Holiday and Gypsy Quesn and sseven ponnds to Diahlo. The race proved a genuine rsspsr for ths youngsters opposed to French Park. Thsy set the psce from ths fall of the flag, mads all the running nntil nearing ths jndges' stand, caught ths whip and spnr freely, then in ths last hslf dozen secouds saw Frsuch Park go hy without apparent exertion, and score two lengths win, Holiday second. Haggin'a Ben Ali was given his Suburhan trial in the fourth race. Hs carried 122 pounds and a barrel of ths puhlic's money. After delsying tha start a quarter of an honr, hs ran fairly nntil called upon in the strstch. Then he stopped, permitting Bess and Maxim Filly to romp hy him. The ssiling race was won hy Banner Besrsr, but it was an sxpensivs victory to Lamasney Brothers thsy having to psy $1,705 to retain the horss as their propsrty, which is $1,205 more than the valne the race was to them. It was a good thing, however, for Windham Waldon, who rsn sscond. The steeplechass fnrnished the customary accident, the favorite, Elphin, falling at ths first jump, and crushing his ridsr Pope almost heyond rscognition.

Recapitulation.—First race, 1,400 yards, Cyclone colt won, P. Thomas sscond, Neva third. Time, 1:22¾.

Second race, one and five-sixteenth miles, Royal Arch won, Lelogos second, Nettie third. Tims, 2:19¼.

Third race (Encore stakes), thrse-qusrtera of a mils, French Park won, Holiday second, Gypsy Qnesn third. Time, 1:18¼.

Fonrth race, one and a sixteenth milss, Bess won, Msxican filly second, Bsn Ali third. Time, 1:52¾.

Fifth rsce (selling), one mile, Banner Bearer won, Rsfund second, Calera third. Time, 1:47.

Sixth race, short course stesplechass, Glsnbar won, Mystic second, Sanford third. No time taken.

The meeting wss brought to a close on Jnns 12th. The California stables began well with a victory for Mr. Haggin's colt Ransom, hut failed otherwise. In the hstting for the first racs, Wayward wss ths favorite against the field, Mr. Bsldwin's Vieute next. The tslent was wrong, howsvsr, for sfter Blanch led half the trip Garrison rnshed Ransom along so quickly that he got a lead of two lengths hefore the others realizsd it, and finally won easily from the favorite.

Scratching reduced the second race to three, with Brown Duke a great favorite, Mr. Baldwin's Winona second. In the race Winona led for nearly a mile, when Brown Duke headed her, winning neatly, Refnnd aecond, Winona last. The latter rnn as if a rest were needed.

Aurelia was withdrawn from tbe third race, leaving Ben Ali to start for the Haggin stahle. The other contestants were Belvidere and Logos. In the race Logos and Ben Ali lead for nearly a mile, when Ben Ali holted to the ontside, losing fonr lengths. Garrison gave bim the spnr heavily, hnt he could not get up, though he gained all the way home. Belvidere won in a gallop, two lengths ahead of Logoe and Ben Ali. The two latter, it was apparent, ran a dead heat, hnt the judges gave the place to Logos.

In the fourth race Mr. Baldwin'a friends played heavily on Laredo. After Brittania had led to the homestretch, Laredo rnshrd to the front and was winning in a gallop, when his jockey, Martin. foolishly took him in hand, although he had a fnrlong to go. At the hstting quarters Laredo swerved clsar acroes the track, losing the lead to Cyclone, who finally heat Laredo a length in the iastest race in the distance ever run at Jerome Park. The laet six fnrlonge wae run in 1:16. Climax was a poor third.

Recapitulation—First race, for two-ysar-old, five furlongs. Ransom won, Hayward second, Howe third. Time, 1;03¾.

Second race, 1¼ miles; Brown Duke won, Refnnd second, Arnona third. Time, 2:00.

Third race, 1⅜ miles; Belvidere won, Lelogos, escond. Time, 2:26¼.

Fourth race, fourteen hundred yards; the Cyclone colt won, Laredo second, Climax third. Time, 1:21.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles; Firefly won, Glenspray escond, Bordelaiss third. Time 1:53.

Sixth race,, a handicap steeplechase over the fnll conrse; Willie Palmer won, Glenhar secoud, John Henry third. Time not taken.

St. Louis Races.

The great race at St. Lonis was the Fntnrity Stakes for three-year-olds (foale of 1886); by snhscription of $20 each for mares covered in 1885; $10 each (to accompany the nominations) for the produce of such mares, unless strnck ont hy Jnly 15, 1887, in which case the only liability shall he the $20 subscription of the mare. Starters to pay $150 additional, with $5,000 added; the second to receive $500 of the added money and 30 per cent of the subscriptions, entrance and starting money; the third $300 of the added money and 20 per cent of the subscriptions, entrance and starting money. Penaltiss and allowances closed on Jan. 15, 1886 with 416 subscriptions, of which 152 are void. Nominations for colts and fillies closed July 15, 1887, with 140 entriee.

There were a dozen starters for this rich stake. The California contingent heing represented hy Mr. Geo Hearst's Philander and Mr. Haggin's Monsoon. The hay colt Chilhowee, helonging to the Chicago stahle waa favorite at $100 against $80 for the four rspresentatives of the Melhonrne Stable, Retrieve, Blue Rock, Once Again and Isahella; $70 for Roche and Crawford's Liberty, and $100 for the field, in which were Bootmaker, Monsoon, Philander, Lady Pulsifer, Rsporter and Outbound. After a long delay at the post, the starter tapped the drnm to a pretty even send off, and before one hundred yards had heen covered Bootmaker showed in front with Reporter second, Libsrty third, a length hehind the leader, Onthound fourth, Lady Pluaifer fifth, Chilhowee sixth and Isahella, Retrieve and Once Again bunched three lengths from the leader, Blue Rock last. Bootmaker led for the first quartsr, then Liberty moved up and was only a length hehind when the pole was paesed, Reportsr third, Chilhowee fonrth, Retrieve fifth, Philander eixth, Isahella seventh, three lengths hehind the lsaders, and Monsoon hanging on her saddle girths. Blue Rock was galloping in a clond ot dnst ten lengtha hehind. At the stable tnrn Roche'a colt went to the front and led hy a length aronnd to the stretch. When they straightened out for home, the ordsr was Libsrty first, by a length, Bootmaker second, Chilhowee third, a half length in front of Isahella fonrth, Monsoon fifth, and Retrieve sixth. The psce to the wire was strong, and Liberty, who waa on the outaide, came along like a whirlwind. He led by a length into the last furlong, and then all hia company hegan whipping. Taral never raised his whip over the game colt, who paased under the wire winner by a length from Bootmaker, second, who was half a length before Retrieve third. Time 1:16.

On the 7th there was St. Louis Brewere' Cup, a sweepstakes for all agss, $20 each, $30 additional for starters, with $1,500 added, twenty-five subscribsrs, a mile and a half. Egmont once again showed his superior form and speed, heating Little Minch for second position, Ten Day, belonging to Mr. Haggin being third. Following is the recapitulation:

First race, five fnrlongs, Chilhowee won, Haggin's Monsoon second, Glitter third. Time, 1:03¼.

Second race, six furlongs, Autocrat won, Bankrupt second, Carnegie third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, one and a half milss, Egmont won, Little Minch second, Haggin's Ten Day third. Time, 2:40¾.

Fourth race, one and an eighth miles, (handicap), Lewis Clark won, Paragon second, Wahoo third. Time, 1:58¼.

Fifth race, one mile, Whesler T won, Bohemian second, Blonda third. Time, 1:45¾.

There was nothing of special intereat to note on the 8th, save the clever performance of Huntress in the Director's Stake, a mile and a quarter, which she won handily in 2:15¼. Following is a recapitulation.

First race, seven furlongs (selling), Balance won, Clones second, Fanchette third. Time, 1:30½.

Second race, one mile, Wary won, Jacohin second, Unite third. Time, 1:45.

Third race, one and one-quarter milss (Director's Stake), Huntress won, Jack Cocks second, Alexander third. Time, 2:15¼.

Fourth race, six furlongs, Once Again won, Champagne Charley second. Time, 1:18½.

Fifth race, one and a sixteenth miles (selling), Lela May won, Van second, Fosteral third. Time, 1:52¼.

The June meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club closed on the 0th with fair weather, a good crowd and a slow track.

First race, seven furlongs, Persimmons won, Chancellor second, Jacohin third. Time, 1:32¼.

Second race, one mile, Wahoo won, Irma H. second, Irish Pat third. Time, 1:46¼.

Third race—The Vestal Stakes, five furlongs, Lioness won, Laura Stone second. Leonetts third. Time, 1:04¾.

Fourth race, one and one-quarter miles, Terra Cotta won, Paragon second, Lewis Clark third. Time, 2:11¾.

Fifth race, a steeplechase over the full course, Tennessee won; Uncle Dan second, Cheatfellow out of race. Time, 4:48.

The Stockton Fair.

The following attractive speed programme has been arranged hy the executive officers of the San Joaquin Valley District Association:

Tuesday, September 18th—Running—Pacific Coast—Two-year-old Stake, one mile. Closed February 15th, with 7 entries.

Trotting—District—Four-year-old Stake. Closed February 15th, with 8 entries.

Trotting—Pacific Coast 3:00 class. Purse $1,000.

Wednesday, September 19th—Running—Jim Duffy purse. Free for all. One mile, $400.

This purse hereafter to he named for the winner.

Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:20 class, $1,200.

Trotting—District—Three-year-old Stake. Closed February 15th, with 5 entriee.

Trotting—District—Two-year-old Stake; hest two in three. Closed February 1st, with 13 entries.

Thursday, September 20th—Running—Pacific Coast—Mile and repeat, $500.

Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:35 class, $1,000.

Trotting—Pacific Coast—Four-year-old Stake. Closed February 15th, with 11 entriee.

Pacing—Pacific Coast—2:27 class, $500.

Friday, September 21st—Running—Pacific Coast—One-half mile and repeat, $350.

Trotting—Pacific Coast—Free for all, $1,200.

Trotting—Pacific Coast—Three-year-old Stake. Closed February 15th, with 9 entries.

Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:22 class, $1,200.

Saturday, September 22d—Running—Pacific Coast—Three-year-old Stake. Closed February 15th, with 5 entries.

Trotting—Pacific Coast—Two-year-old Stake; hest two in three. Closed February 15th, with 10 entries.

Pacing—Pacific Coast—Free for all, $700.

Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:27 class, $1,000.

The full conditions will he found in the announcement in our advertising colums.

The association also offer the following rich running events for 1889 and 1890, entrise to close August 1st, 1888, for colts now classed as yearlings, (with one exception, No. 3, for colts now classed as two-year-olds for this time only to permit of a valuable three-year-old stake for 1889.)

For 1889—The Pavilion Stakes.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887) to he run at the Stockton Fair of 1889; $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; or $15 May 1st, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied hy the money, with $300 added, of which $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of any other event three pounds; two or more five pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

The Yosemite Stakes.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1887) to he run at the Stockton Fair of 1889, $75 each, half forfeit or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; $15 hy May 1st, or $25 August 1st, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied hy the money; with $350 added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of the annual stakes at Sacramento to carry seven pounds extra; winner of any other stakes to carry three pounds; of two or more, seven pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Big Tree Stakes.—(To close in two-year-old form this time only.) A sweepstake for three-year-olds to he run at the Stockton Fair in 1889; $100 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st or $25 August 1st, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $400 added, of which $125 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of two three-year-old events of any value ten pounds. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

For 1890—The Big Tree Stakes.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887) to he run at the Stockton Fair in 1890. Conditions same as above, except as to year.

The Sargent Stakes—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887) to he run at the Stockton Fair in 1890; $100 each, of which $10 must accompany the nomination, $10 payable January 1. 1889; $10 payable January 1, 1890; $20 payable May 1, 1890. The remaining $50 to he paid by 6 o'clock the day preceding the race. Payments not made as they hecome due forfeits money paid in, and declares entry out; $500 added, of which $150 to second, third to save stake. Winner of the Breeder's stake at Sacramento to carry five pounds extra; of the President stakes, seven pounds; of any other three-year-old event three pounds. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile and a half.

The Latonia Meeting.

It is to be hoped that for the best interests of racing at the Western Circuit, steps will be taken to prevent the clashing of dates next summer between St. Louis and Latonia, as there are not enough first-class horses to compete at both places at the same time, so that both associations have suffered in consequence.

On June 7th, the chief interest was centered in the Hymyar Stakes for three-year-olds, a mile and an eighth, that closed with 63 entries. Gallifet, a fine son of Falsetto, dam India, belonging to the Melbourne stable, was the favorite, and carried off the stakes in fine style.

First race, seven and a half furlongs—Kermeess won, Dalia second, Carus third. Time, 1:37.

Second race, four and a half furlongs (two-year-olds)—Teresa won, Alaho second, Lady Humphill third. Time, 1:57.

Third race, six furlongs (selling)—Marshall Luke won, Tambourstte second, Briggontts third. Time, 1:17.

Fourth race, a mile and a sixteenth (handicap sweepstakes)—Ten Broeck won, Insolence second, Sour Mash third. Time, 1:48½.

Fifth race, a mile and an eighth (Hymyar Stakes)—Gallifet won, Benedict second, Hector third. Time, 1:57¼.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Gladiator won, Jubal second, Jake Miller third. Time, 0:57¼.

Seventh race, six furlongs (selling)—Marchina Filly won, Jaubert second, Gleaner third. Time, 1:16.

On the 8th the Sensation Stakes for two-year-olds was the most attractive race of the day. It closed with 94 entries, hut only about a dozen sported silk on this occasion. It was won hy Kasson, a son of Springbok, dam Edith, with 105 pounds; Proctor Knott heing second with 118 pounds, the latter being looked upon as a very good performance. Following is a recapitulation:

First race, seven furlongs (selling)—Pat Donovan won, Gallatin second, Loveland third. Time, 1:29¾.

Second race, half a mile (selling)—Brahman won, Minnie Palmer second, Gypsy third. Time, 0:49¾.

Third race, six furlongs (selling)—Parrish won, Virenza second, Antonio third. Time, 1:16.

Fourth race—Tam O'Shanter won, Orange Girl second, Business third. Time, 1:16.

Fifth race, one mile (handicap sweepstakes)—Elmira won, Hector second, Glenhall third. Time, 1:43.

Sixth race (Sensation Stakes)—Kasson won, Proctor Knott second, Come to Taw third. Time, 1:16.

The last day of the Latonia race was cloudy, with a high wind blowing. The track was slow and the attendance large. The main event of the day was the Cincinnati Hotel Spring Handicap for three year-olds and upwards, a mile and a quarter. It was a well contested race, Dad winning, with Grimaldi second in 2:29½. Following is a recapitulation:

For three-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs—Una B. won, Comedy second, Lottie Wall third. Time. 1:30.

For two-year-olds, four and one-half furlongs—Hindoo Craft won, Unlucky second, Lady Hemphill third. Time 0:56¾.

For three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs—Lisland won, Frederica second, Keynote third. Time, 1:16½.

For three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs—Maori won, Elyton second, Business third. Time, 1:15¾.

For three-year-olds and upward, one mile—Roi d'Or won, Rapine second, Myrtle third. Time, 1:43.

For three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a quarter—Dad won, Grimaldi second, Osceola third. Time, 2:29½.

The Poughkeepsie Meeting.

The trotting season may he said to have been inaugurated at the East with the Fleetwood trots, hut the bad weather that prevailed in the early summer was a drawback to success, as it prevented the trainers from giving due preparation to their horses. On the opening day at Poughkeepsie, however, the weather was propitious, the track was in perfect order, the horses were in good condition, the attendance was large and the sport was of a great order. From the N. Y. *Sporting World* we condense the account of the two events of the day.

The 2:28 race, which came first, was trotted out in seven heats and was very exciting, even to those who had no investments in the pools. Pequot, who won the first two heats, was not thought good enough to finish out a long race successfully. But when May Gould had won the next two heats in fast time the interest hecame intense. Then Del Monte started in and won two heats, after which the judges changed May Gould's driver, hut the mare was evidently tired out, and the result was a victory for Del Monte.

This was a great race, hut in sensational interest it did not approach that for the 2:35 class, for in this the hitherto invincible Mount Morris came in contact with what proved to he the sensational horse of the season, the untried brother to Guy. The roan stallion trotted a great race, hut he was overmatched in more ways than in speed, and was only heaten hy a marvel in horseflesh. In the second heat, after a bad break, Fred Folger was twelve lengths behind Mount Morris at the half, which the latter had made in 1:12½. In spite of this Fred Folger won the heat in 2:20¼, trotting the last half of the heat in his maiden race at hetter than 2:15 gait, an unparalled performance.

Altogether it was a grand day for the trotters. After Fred Folger's great victory he was led out on the track, and his driver, D. B. Herrington, who has trained him since he was two years old, accompanied him. Then one of the judges essayed to hang round his neck a beautiful garland of roses, hut the horse would not have it, and Herrington blushingly received the offering. The summaries and heats were as follow:

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 5th—Purse for the 2:28 class.

R. F. Simmon's b g Del Monte by Firefly	3	4	2	4	1	1	1
J. H. Goldsmith's b m May Gould by Jay Gould	7	5	1	1	7	2	2
W. E. Week's b s Pequot by Piedmont	1	1	3	8	8	3	3
J. E. Turner's b g Matchless	8	3	4	2	2	ro	
C. N. Payne's b g Joseph O	4	2	5	6	3	ro	
Fashion Stock Farm's b m Beulah	2	6	7	5	5	ro	
M. J. Sanford's ch m Bertha	5	7	6	3	4	ro	
A. Wilkins' br g Eph	6	8	8	7	6	ro	

Time, 2:26¾—2:26—2:25—2:24¼—2:26¼—2:29½—2:33.

Same day—Purse for the 2:35 class.

D. De Noyelle's b g Fred Folger by Kentucky Prince	1	1	1
J. S. Brown's rn s Mount Morris	2	2	2
W. C. Trimble's gr m Patience	3	4	3
J. Yereance's ch g Cyclone	4	3	4
J. Murphy's b g Nicotee	dr		
C. N. Payne's br m Little Gypsy			
J. E. Turner's b m San Mateo			

Time, 2:21¼—2:20¼—2:23¼.

Racing Datee for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Eureka Jockey Club, Eu. July 4 to 7	Stockton Fair........ Sept. 18 to 22
Loe Angeles Fair......Aug. 6 to 11	San Jose Fair ....Sept. 21 to 29
Ione Fair ....Aug. 7 to 10	Susanville Fair...... Sept. 24 to 29
Santa Bosa Fair......Aug. 13 to 18	Pacbeco .... Sept. 24 to 29
Petaluma Fair. ....Aug. 20 to 25	Sao Luie Obispo ...Sept. 25 to 29
Eldorado Fair.........Aug. 20 to 25	Salinas Fair.............Oct. 1 to 6
Cbico Fair ....Aug. 21 to 25	Yreka Fair ....Oct. 3 to 5
Oakland Fair....Aug. 27 to Sept. 1	National Trotting Stallion Stake Oct 20th.
Marvsville Fair..Aug. 27 to Sept. 1	
Sacramento State Fair Sept. 3 to 15	San Diego ....Oct. 23 to 27

NEVADA.

Rono State Fair......Sept. 17 to 22	Humboldt Fair .. ..Oct. 2 to 5
Carson City..........Sept. 24 to 29	

NORTHWESTERN.

Helena, Mont., Spring..July 4 to 7	Eugene City, Oregon...Sept 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont....July 18 to 22	Cotfax, W. T....... Sept. 10 to 15
Butte City, Mont.......Aug. 6 to 11	Hitlsboro, Oregon....Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair..Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or , State Fair..Sept. 17 to 22
Miseoulla, Mont..Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	Walla Walla, W. T...... Oct. 1 to 5
Spokaue, W. T......... Sept. 4 to 8	

EASTERN.

Kansas City, Mo......June 12 to 21	Monmoutb Park..July 4 to Aug. 30
Kausas City Fair ....Sept. 17 to 22	Chicago, Ill .... Sept 1 to 3
Sheepsbead Bay .June 14 to July 4	Jerome Park ....Oct. 2 to 15
Chicago, Ill .. ..June 23 to July 11	Kaneas City, Mo . Oct. 27 to Nov. 8

The Capital Turf Club Races.

On the second day of the meeting the weatler was very pleasent; there was e good programme, but the attendance was very light. The first race was three quarters of a mile and repeat, for which that fleet but uncertain mere Edelweiss was made favorite at $20 against $18 for Peregrine end $10 for the field, in which were Dave Douglas end Elwood. The horses were moving well together at the drop of the flag, but the rider of Elwood reined in his horse and so was left at the post. The heat was altogether between Edelweiss and Peregrine, the latter winning by a length, with Douglas a fair third. The horses were sent for the second heat on the third attempt. Peregrine and Douglae went eronnd the upper turn and came into the etretch like a double team, with the game little mere only a length behind. Peregrine led without nrging, and shot under the wire half a length in advance of Douglae, Edelweiss three lengths to the rear.

Peregrine is a very promising colt, either by Jumbo or Joe Hooker, dam Irene Herding. He was so little thought of at the Winter's sale that he bronght but $110, but under Mr. Murray'e able training, he has developed into a good race nag.

June 5. first race - Sweepetake for all ages; $25 eacb; $15 forfeit; $125 added. Second borse to save etake. Tbree-quarter mile beats. Five subs.

W. M. Murry'e cb c Peregrine, 3, by Joe Hooker or Jumbo, dam Irene Harding, 102 lbs..	1 1
G. W. Traben'e b g Dave Douglas by Leinster, dam Lily Simpeon, 112 lbe	3 2
Mrs. S. B. Wolfekill's b m Edelweiss, 5, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolve, 112 lbs	2 3
Maltese Villa Stable's cb g Elwood, 4, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette 110 lbs	dis

Time, 1:15½—1:16½.

The second event of the day was e one mile and qnerter dash for all eges, with five starters: Laura Gardner, Leon, Carmen, Haidee and Idalene Cotton. This was a fine field of horses and set everyone to gneseing. Appleby wes the owner of Carmen and Laura Gardner, and they eold es a stable. Pools sold repidly in ahout the following order: Stable, $50; Leou, $40; Ideleuo Cotton, $27; Haidee, $6. Leon, the property of Frank P. Lowell, wea backed heavily by the Sacramento sporta, and many of them went home broke elter the race. The horses had an excellent start and all passed under the wire the first time in a bunch. They traveled in cloae company until the last eighth when George Howson, the rider of Laura Gardner, spoke to the little mare and she forged ahead and paseed under the wire a winner by three lengths, Haidee second, Leon third. Time, 2:13.

Second Race - Sweepstake for all agee; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $800 added. Second to save etake. One mile and a qnarter. Six subs.

W. L. Appleby's ch m Laura Gardner, 4, by Jim Brown dam Arail, 113 lbs	1
G. W. Traben's b m Haidee, 5, by King Alfonso, dam imp. Inverness, 117 lbs	2
F. P. Lowell's cb c Leon, 3, by Leinster, dam Ada A., 103 lbs	3
Maltese vilta Stable's cb m Idelene Cotton, 4, by Jim Brown, dam Lizzie P., 113 lbe	0

Time, 2:13.

The last race of the day brought out a field of two-year-olds, which for symmetry of form, breeding and appearance was never surpassed on this coast. The contest waa a daeh of five eighths of a mile for two-year-olde. There was eight starters in the followiog order: Daphinite, Duke Spencer, Telish, Wild Oats, Bronco, Joe Conrtney, Almont and Bessie Shaunon. Theodore Wintere entered Conrtney, Telish and Bronco, and they eold favorite as a stable at $20, Almont $12, field $6. This, like the preceeding racea of the day, was hotly contested between Wild Oats and Almont, the Winter's string never being dengerone in the race, Almout finally outraced his opponent and won easily hy three-quarters of a length in 1:03½.

Almont, the winner is a fine-looking colt by Three Cheere, dam Queation by Joe Hooker, from Counteas Zicka. Question is aister to Ed Corrigan and Pocatello, and Almont is her first foal. He is the first Three Cheers two-year-old to face the starter, and the style in which he made his race stamps him as a colt of high quality and one distined to earn meny trackets before hie career closes.

Third Race.—Sweepetakes for two-year-olds; $25 eacb; $15 forfeit; $125 added. Five furlongs. Eigbt eubs.

W. M. Murry's b c Almont by Tbree Cbeers, dam Question, 110 lbs.	1
W. L. Appleby'e b c Wild Oats by Wildidle, dam Mary Givens, 110	2
F. Depoister'e b c Duke Spencer by Duke of Norfolk, dam Lou Spencer, 110 lbs	3
Tbeo. Winter's cb c Joo Courtney by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., 110 lbe	0
Tbeo. Winter'e s c Felisb by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 110 lbs	0
Tbeo. Winter's cb c Bronco by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Wineton, 110 lbs	0
Maltese Vilta Stable's b f Daphinita by Jocko, dam Lilly Aebe, 107	0
John Heavey'e b f Bessie Sbannon by Sbannon, dam Bettie Bisbop, 107 lbe	0

Time, 1:03½.

Third Day—This wrs another harveet day. The attendance showed no improvement; in fact, it waa, if anything, poorer than the preceding day. The first race waa a trot and the story is efficiently told by the summary.

June 7tb--Trotting. Purse $150.

Maduro br g by Jim Mulvenna	F. A. Jonee	1 1 1
Tbor blk e	W. F. Smitb	3 2 2
Orpbau Boy b g	J. D. Wbite	2 3 3
Gypsy Belle b m	S. K. Trefry	4 die

Time, 3:00, 2:45½, 2:45.

Pools: Orpban Boy, $20; Maduro, $8; Field, $5.

The second event waa for pacers of the 2:33 class, and in it the talent were painfully aurprised. Chapmnn was a hot favorite, but he waa ueeless for any purpose.

Same Day—Purse $400. Pacing. 2:20 clase.

Pocohantas cb m	S. C. Tryon	1 1 1
Johnny Skelton g g	H. S. Hogoboom	3 2 2
Chapman b g	L. Shaner	2 3 dis

Time, 2:33, 2:21, 2:29.

Fourth dey—Several San Frenciscans were visible on the course, but the home people were not at all appreciative as the bulk of them staid away. The first husinese at haud was the pacing race for the 2:35 claes, with Recqnet, Castile, Johnnie Skelton, Dendy and Creole as startes. Racqnet had the call in the betting but proved rank end poor timher for a winner. The intereet in the rece lay in the performance of e three-year-old, Creole, who after many mntations finelly won the money, taking the sixth heat hy sufferance and ending the scramble.

June 8tb—Purse $400. Pacing. 2:35 class.

Creole blk s by Prompter	T. Snyder	1 3 3 2 1 1
Castile blk s	S. C. Trpon	3 1 2 3 2 2
Racquet blk g	C. I. Havens	4 5 1 1 dis
Dandy cb g	L. Sbaner	5 4 5 4 die
Johnnie Skelton g g	H. S. Hogeboom	2 2 4 dis

Time, 2:34½, 2:31½, 2:29½, 2:30½, 2:31½, 2:44½

The eecond rece was a trot, but it never amonnted to a contest. Clara G., Dolly Bloodetone, Alex. McCord and Big Jim were the startere, and they all etaid in till the finish hecause there was no distance flag to put them ont. This latter convenient arrangement was, as usual, by consent. McCord was the favorite with the speculators before the first heat, but that was all the honor that fell to him. He and Big Jim tumbled along in the rear, and as Clara G. ont-classed Dolly Bloodstone thet wes the end of it.

Same day—Purse $300. Trotting. 2:35 Class

Clara G. cb m	S. C. Tryon	1 2 1 1
Dolly Bloodstone b m	N. N. Craig	2 1 2 3
Alex McCord b g	J. A. Dustin	3 3 3 2
Big Jim b g	Geo. Baylis	4 4 4 4

Time, 2:39½, 2:38½, 2:44½, 2:41.

Fifth Day—A little hetter attendance, hut still wretchedly poor. The programme was e mixed one, running and trotting, and rather long withal, but by judicious sandwiching the sport was brought to a close in good eeaeon. First on the card wae a handicap for two-yeer-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Almont, Wild Oets and Duke Spencer went to the poet, and were sent awey in good shepe. Almont and Duke Spencer together and Wild Oats a trifle back. They ran that way for the first quarter. Around the turn Wild Oats took second place, end in the stretch was driven hard, hut Lloyd never raieed his hands from Almont's withere, and was never in danger of being overtaken. Time, 1:16¼.

June 9tb—Handicap eweepstakee For two-year-olds; $25 each; $125 added; second to save stake. Tbree-quartere of a mile.

W. M. Murry's b c Almont by Tbree Cbeere, dam Question, 110 lbs..	1
W. L. Appleby'e b c Wild Oats by Wildidle, dam Mary Givens, 105 lbs	2
F. Depoister's b c Duke Spencer by Duke of Norfolk, dam Lou Spencer, 100 lbs	3

Time, 1:15½.

The next act was a handicap for all ages, one mile and an eighth. Dave Donglee was a etiff favorite, but Carmen won in such a hollow style thet it was plein thet the telent was hadly amiss in the calculetion. At the first hreak Oro ran away and galloped two miles and a quarter before he could be pulled np, which destroyed what chance he might have hed for a share of the hoodle. Carmen was long in the hetting, and those who hacked her got abont 10 to 1 tor their money.

Same day—Handicap eweepetakes; for all ages; $25 eacb; $125 added; second to save stakes. One mile and an eighth.

W. L. Appleby'e cb f Carmen, 3, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, 90 lbs	1
G. W. Trabern'e b g Dave Douglas, aged, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 95 lbs	2
Maltese Vitla Stable's cb f Idalene Cotton, 4, by Jim Brown, dam Lizzie P., 93 lbs	3
F. P. Lowell's b c Leon, 3, by Leinster, dam Ada C., 95 lbe	0
Geo. Howeon's b c Oro, 4, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate, 90 lbe	0

Time, 1:57¾.

A match between two two year-old trottere came next, hut there was nothing in it to attract attention. St. Lucas did up Conrier in straight heats in 3:19½, 3:27½, and took the money, which wes reported to be $100.

The lest race was a special trot, which proved a walk-over in alow time. It doea not merit further description.

Same day. Purse $—.

Soltaire, blk m (cart)—S. K. Trefry	2 1 1 1
Maduro, br c—F. A. Jones	1 2 2 2
Tbor, blk e—W. F. Smitb	3 3 3 3
Bub, cb g—W. Ober	dis.

Time, 2:48½, 2:43½, 2:41, 2:41½.

The Dixon Colt Stakes.

The yearling stake to he decided on Augnat 31st closed with the following entriee:

L Whitmore, Woodlaud—b c Bookkeeper by Caliph, dam Julie hy Pedro.

Ben E. Harris, San Francisoo—bl f Lorena by Jim Mulvena by Nutwood, dam Elmorence by Elmo, her dam by Mamhrino Chief.

W. T. Bartlett, Suisun—b c hy Coligny, dam, a Casserly mare.

C. Reams, Suisun—b c R. D. by Coligny, dam by Admiral.

Valensin Stock Farm—bl f Fleet by Sidney, dam Flight by Buccaneer.

The three-year-old pacing race has the following entriea:

W. C. Harlan, Winters—b f Wing Wing by Privateer, dam Mayhaska Belle, hy Flaxtail.

M. J. Reams, Suisun—g a Colena by Coligny,: dam, a Casserly mare.

T. C. Snyder, Sacramento—bl c Creole by Prompter, dam by Buccaneer.

C. R. Hoppin, Yolo—Yolo Maid by Alex Button, dam Molly by Dietz' St. Clair.

H. B. Starr, Vallejo—Cora C. hy Whippleton, dam hy Naubuc.

The San Jose Association.

At the meeting of the San Mateo and Santa Clara Diatrict Association, held recently in San Jose, a lengthy disouseion took place as to the hest way of straightening the financial relations exieting hetween the new society and the old. Director Gordon moved that the following propoeition be submitted to the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society: "That thie aociety will pay them the rent, all of the proceeda of this year'e fair in exceea of the sum of $900." The resolution was carried and the Board adjourned.

The Directore of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society met in epecial eeesion in the afternoon. There were preaent Directora Topham (President), Roa, Boyd, Weher, Quion and Sargent, C. M. Chase and Secretary Bragg.

A communication wae received from the Diatrict Aeaociation, giving the result of the meeting held by them in the morning. The matter was discussed at eome length, and finally Mr. Rea moved that Directora Quinn, Weher and Boyd he appointed a committee to coufer with the District Aeaociation and agree on terme of eettlement. Carried.

Mr. Chaee asked for the privilege of selling poole during the fall races for Killip & Co., on the same terms as last year—eixty per cent. of the proceeda, $1,500 guaranteed. Hie requeet was granted.

The matter of preparing a speed programme was referred to Meesrs. Bragg and Chase to report at the next meeting. Adjourned.

The Suburban.

The great raoe of the year, the Suhurhan, wee run at Coney Isiand on Thursday under the most auspicious circnmstences. The crowd was the largest ever present et Sheepshead Bay. To move ahout in the betting ring was impossihle, and thoueands did not het on the Suburhen simply hecause they conld not get in or at the hook. The new etand was an early failure, several of the beams giving way, and it was promptly closed by the police.

Tho public saw a brilliant flesh of silks and eatins, in which ten jockeys were very prominent until the lest quarter. Then there was e blending of the whole, with frequent chengee, until, as they reached the stand, there was a combination of black and yellow close to the inner rails, with another of hlack and old gold on the ontside, and a third of orange and hlue in the middle, and hefore the crowd fairly could name the horsee the Suhurhan of 1888 wes a matter of record, with Elkwood the winner, Terra Cotta second and Fierenzi third, and it was then that thousends remembered that in the parade before the race Elkwood had the leed. The time was 2:07½.

The Foam Stake for two-year-olds was won by Buddhist, and the Emperor of Norfolk won the Swift Stakes with such eaee es to stamp him as the phenomenal three-year-old of the eeeson.

Competent jndges estimate that $750,000 was invested on the track on the Suhurhan, and this, with $500,000 already at steke, meke, e total of $1.250,000. Ben Ali Haggin put $60,000 into the betting ring on Firenzi and Hidalgo. The Californiane were enthusiestic over Triboulet, while the friende of Montana Miner Morris were stending hy Banburg.

Coetly Beer.

$200,000 may seem a large sum for e small article, but it was virtnally paid by a men of great resources, who had en ingenious expedient for saving the horse flesh of the world. Ahout ten yeare ago a veterinary surgeon who was with the army in Bombay, found that the exceseive heat of that country caused the tops of the horses' necks to sweat freely, and thereby produce sores under the leather collare, says the London *Tidbits*. All the expedients that he could enggest were of no avail to remedy this stete of things. One-fourth of the horses used for draught purpoees were laid up by what is called "sore neck."

This "vet." in his younger days had studied ohemietry, and he found that sulphete of zinc was the best and almost the only cnre for horsee' "sore necke," hut the difficulty in applying this preparation lay in the fact that the horse had to rest during the time of its application, otherwise the collar would rub it off, and there was no chance of the horse's recovery. A thought struck him thet to meke a zinc pad and fit it under the collar would, at any rate, prove an ameliorative, and maybe cnre. The man, though ingenious in his way, was much given to drink, and was looked upon by the officere of the army ae a "ne'er-do-weel" with bright ideee. While thie idea wae eimmering in his mind, and before he had put it into an actual test, he happened to be in a drinking bar. His finances were at this time at the lowest ebb, for hie future pay was mortgaged for all it was worth, and the publican refused to trust him with any more drinks, An Americen drummer happened to he representing a large leather house, and knew a good deal of the difficulty with which the Americen farmers of the Southwest had to contend. The two men got into converaation, end, aa a natural reeult, the veterinary surgeon spoke of the idea that was uppermost in his mind, and aaid thet he thought that he knew of a remedy for that most troublesome of complaints of which all horaes in hot oountries suffered. The American was perfectly convinced that he was talking to a man of good ideas, though bad principles, and asked what he would take for the idea.

"I am awfully hard np and can get no more drink on trust, so I will give you the idea for a glass of beer."

"Done!" oried the other.

The American at once saw that there was probably milliona in this, and he conceived the notion that the matter oozing from the eores on horaea' necks would corode the pad and produce sulphate of zinc—thus the disease wonld provide its own remedy. He also eaw that zino, being a non-oonductor of heat would keep the parts cool. The more he thought of it the more he liked it, and although his businees ahould have kept him in Bombay aome montha longer, he in a few daye took the first steamship to Liverpool and then to Boston. Arriving at Boston he threw up his appointment with the house and started the manufaoturing of zinc pade, after obtaining a patent for the idea, and he is now worth $200,000. Theae zinc pads are used in every country on earth, and are the greatest blessing the farmer enjoys.

The Great Match a Fizzle.

After all the florid statemente made hy Mr. C. J. Hamlin in regard to his fine mare Belle Hamlin, it appeara that that gentleman has no inclination to trot her, even in a eingle handed match with Harry Wilkes. In a recent interview with Mr. Sire, that gentleman stated that he had met Mr. Hamlin, and had expreseed the regret he felt at the failure of arranging the match. "I eaid that I had no objection to the Buffalo track, and only a preference, which I would waive for the best three in five race. In other words, I offered to accept his proposition to trot on hia own track, July 4th, best two in three, hut I wanted to make a match for a eum worthy of the horses—$5,000 a side or more. Mr. Hamlin suggested trotting the horses separately, the one making the fastest mile in three attempts to win. I told him I preferred a contest betweeu horses and I was certain the public did, and renewed my offer to match Harry Wilkes ae I etated. Mr. Hamlin gave no definite reply, but said he did not know exactly how the mare wae going, and so left me. I feel that we have now done everythiog in onr power to accommodate Mr. Hamlin, and that if his original challenge was issued with any desire for its acceptance, his course since indicatea that he recognizes the superiority of the eon of the developed trotter George Wilkea, over the daughter of the partially developed Almont, Jr.

Frenk Van Ness has now oharge of the famous trotters Harry Wilkea, Roaalind Wilkee and Gossip, Jr. They are at Fleetwood Park, New York and are undergoing a very oarefnl preparation. The ahle trainer waa asked recently how he liked his horses: "Very well, indeed," was the reply; "They are getting into shape as rapidly ae I care to have them, and wherever they can start will be good enough for me, unless some accident occura. I told Mr. Sire that Harry would he all right to go against Belle Hamlin or any other horse, at Buffalo or anywhere else, hest two in three, three in five, or under any other oonditions."

On Hereditary Diseases.

At a recent meeting of the Central Veterinary Medical Society of London, a valnable contribution was read by William Hunting on hereditary dieeeeee in maree and etallione, and the probable effect on their progeny. It is a well-known fact that Englieh breedere avoid carefully all etallions that have eome vieible defect that may not, however, be tranemitted to their foals. Thus a slight melformation in any part of the body is very detrimental to the valne of a etallion, however good his pedigree may he, and any defect in the windpipe ie invarisbly looked npon with the greatest euepicion.

A defect that in England ie looked npon generally ae hereditary is that of the windpipe, and althongh Prince Charlie wae right royally hred, and was the faeteet half-miler in the kingdom, owners wonld not breed their choice meree to him, becanse he wae "a roerer," end they were fearful of the reeolt. Prince Charlie has already a few of his progeny on the turf, and it was rumorod at one time that hie eon and namesake, belonging to Mr. Bsldwin, could hold his own in a short, brisk run even with the Emperor of Norfolk. Ae yet the Prince Charlie's have ehown eome speed in thie country, but they have yet to make their claims good ae to their powere of endurance.

We now retnrn to Mr. Hnnting'a paper, the chief theme of which was the eignificance of morbid conditone in animale need for stnd purposes. A long list of diseasee are said to he hereditary, but all authoritiee are not agreed ae to eaoh morbid condition. Mr. Hnnting proposed two practical questione in connection with disessea: Will it he transmitted? If so, it is a eerions defect? That conformation is hereditary is certain, but, he asked, whether a change of strnctnre affecting any special organ of a stallion (for inetance, a foot or eye) when admittedly due to accidental cansee is likely to produce any affect on the offspring? Shonld also the co-exietence of a defect and a conformation directly aseociated with it be considered evidence of tranemissibility? Dieeasee of the eye were always eerious, and cataract and constitutional inflammation (ophthalmia) were hereditary, and shonld be sufficient to disqnalify a sire for etnd purpoees. Roaring was a eerions diecase, and hereditary also, but there ie insnfficient evidence of the transmiesibility of broken wind. Spavin, ring-bone and side-bones ehould undonhtedly disqualify, hnt cnrb is of doubtfnl heredity only when hoth hocks were affected and the horse young. Splinte were not a very serious matter, altbough hereditary should only diequalify when on both legs and close to the knee. Wind-galls shonld be over-looke i ae being neither eerione nor hereditary. Corns shonld never be a grondd of disqualification, hut navicnlar disease always. Contracted feet, nnlees accompanied by definite diseaeee, shonld not disqnalify, nor convex soles, as the resnlt of fever of the feet (*laminitis*), nnless the horse's ection was nneound. String-hslt was of donhtful heredity, and not being serions shonld not disqualify. The nervons disease called ehivering was probably tranemissible, and ehould be a cause of disqnslification. Epilepsy, a form of so-called etaggers, wes unlikely to be detected, and experience wae wanting as to ite heredity. As for grease, he did not believe it transmissihle, and it was a misnomer to call it eczema—a dieease nndonbtedly hereditary in the dog. Ae to veterinary opinions on stallione at horse ehows, although difficult and reeponeible, it wae, he said, the only reliable meane of checking the epread of hereditary diseaee. He wae inclined to think that the opinion of one veterinary snrgeon was not weighty enongh to estisfy exhibitore end breedere. There should alwaye he three, and one of them a ecientific specialist. But even then it should he taken ae the evidence of experte only for the consideration and gnidance of the judgee. He thought the propoeed veterinary certificate for stallione to be given at horee ehows shonld only he applied to prize or *hc* horees. Uneoundnees in mares, he finally remarked, was most important, bnt difficult to check. Ownere of enbsidized stallione, under the new system of Government grante in aid, sbould be permilted anu enconraged to refnse allowing their horees to serve nnsonnd mares.

How Volante Beat Hanover.

Among horse racing men Henover was the favorite for sec ond place in the race for the Brooklyn Handicap, which was rnn on the Graveeend couree Saturday. The Bard wae coneidered good for firet place, and ae "Lncky" Baldwin's Volante, ridden by Murphy, was the only other strong competitor the fact that Jimmy McLaughlin, who had jnet received a diamond mounted whip for winning the largest nnmber of racos last year, and who heade the list this year, was to ride Hanover, hie tēking of the second plece was considered a foregone conclneion. When, therefore, Hanover wee beaten by both The Bard and Volante there wes nniversal surpriee, and many thousands of dollars lost to his beckers. A few who saw McLaughlin juet before the rece saw a pale man with an agitatsd conntenance, whoee heart wes apparently not in hie work, and whose thoughts were fer away from the conteet, and when he appeared to stop riding in the finishing dash before croesing the line, it was eaid by knowing onee tbat Jimmy wae not himeelf. Previously that day he had ridden several races with much credit to himeelf, and pnblic confidence in hie power increaeed. Up to within a few minntee of the start for the Brooklyn Handicap he was chipper, lively, and in the best of spirite.

At that time McLaughlin wae stauding in the seddling peddock. He wore a freeh silk riding enit, with a red waiet, a blue saeh and a natty red cap—the famous colors of the Dwyers—and "Pannch," his valet, was kneeling on the ground, pntting a pair of delicate, silver-plated epnrs on hie hendeome, ehining boote. "Is this Mr. McLanghlin?" aeked e young man in a dark snit ot clothes, who stepped up at that moment almoet in full view of the people on the grand etand. "Yee," said the famous jockey, tnrning to view the stranger, while a premonitory hell rnng ont from the judges' stand. "Then," said the yonng man, taking a formidable-looking document from hie pocket and handing it to McLanghlin, while Hanover was impatiently etamping np and down the track in cherge of eu attendant, "I have come to serve you with e copy of the complaint in the caee of Neleon King versus James McLanghlin." The jockey took the paper, and after reading that Nelson King charged him with wilfully and meliciously alienating the affectione of hie wife, Libbie King, and placing the damagee at $25,000, he put it in his coat and said, according to one of the spectatore, "That is tough, getting that on e race day. I am hoodooed." He wes apparently very muoh upset hy the incident, and there ie a tredition on the turf that any such nntoward event on the eve of a rece is an invariable omen of ill-luck. It proved so in tbie case, and it wee noticed that dnring the rest of the day McLaughlin wae not his usual self. As he sped aronnd tbe mnddy track a pair of hright eyee watched him from the grand stand, which bolonged to Mrs. Libbie King, whoee affectione he is cherged with alienating, and who hes been for eome time a frequent visitor to the race tracks.

Mrs. King ie a tall, straight, handeome blonde, with the lighteet of auhnrn hair, large, blnieh-gray eyee, a supple figure and a daehing air. She was dreseed in a black silk gown with a cape of black lsce and beads, and two glistening first-water geme eparkled in her eare. She wore a stylish flower trimmed bonnet and etrepped acroes her ehoulder wes a emall field-glaee throngh which ehe viewed the racere. Mre. King, who apparently wae not acqnainted with eny of the followers of the turf who thronged the grand etand and ite enrroundings, hes been known by eight to the turfmen for eome time, and hae been a frequent spectator of the racee at Sarstoga, Monmouth Beach and other plecee. Saturday ehe wae accompanied, es she generally is, by her niece, and when the races were over the two drove to Brooklyn in a private coupe. She ie said to have first met Jockey McLaughlin at a race meeting at Monmonth Park, in the summer of 1885, when he oheerved her in one of the front eeate of the grand stand, and wae at once emitten by her charme. Her hnshand, Nelson King, the plaintiff in the present snit, was employed in the Brooklyn Post Office, and ie said to have been meditating tbe bringing of the suit for over a year, ever since he and hie wife ceased living together. McLenghlin at that time was living with his wife and children. He was married some eight years ago, and lived for a nnmber of years on Eighth avenne, in thie city. In 1884, Mre. McLanghlin, who was a pretty, medium-sized girl when he married her, bnt who ie now said to be not nearly ae handsome as the daehing Mrs. King, separated from her hneband hot retnrned to him again. They had three children, four, five and seven years of age respectively. Two of these died in rapid snccession, and ehortly after Mrs. McLanghlin again left her husband, taking with her their only remaining child, a boy, now some five yoare of age.

Mrs. McLanghlin is a devout Catholic, and on that ground it ie believed has refnsed to seek a divorce from the hnsband with whom she wae nnable to live happily. Since she left him for the last time she hae lived in Brooklyn and in thie city, and ie now said to be with her parents in Hartford, Conn. She has kept her yonng son with her and attende to his edncation and training. Mr. McLanghlin ie nnderstood to have provided for the maintenance of his wife and son by eetting over to her for eix years from the snmmer of 1886 the interest at six per cent. on a fifteen thousend dollar mortgage. She is believed to have been aware of the bringing of the present snit for some time back. The snm of $25,000, which Mr. King demands for damagee resulting from the lose of hie wife, is one which, it is believed, McLanghlin is well able to pay. He gets $12,000 a year from Dwyer Brothers as their head jockey—a larger eum than ie paid to eny other jockey in the United Statee for similar eervices, and, in addition to that, earns a great deal of money from ontside mounts, for each of which he is paid $25 and upward. In ontside investments he is believed to have at leaet $75,000, and to be the richeet jockey in this country. He is sometimee called America's Fred Archer.

McLanghlin lives in a neat three-story brown-stone hone, at No. 3 Verona place, Brooklyn, where "Pannch," his valete also livee. Mrs. King is believed to have some money of her own and ie said to bet on the races on tipe given her hy McLanghlin. The suit is brought in the Snpreme Court of Kings Connty, and the defendant hae twenty days from the date of service in which to put in his anewer to the eummons and complaint. Lawyer Hnmmel made the presentation epeech in the Star Theatre eome weeke since, when McLaughlin was presented with a diamond-monnted whip hy his admirere for having made the best jockey record leet year, and it ie thought will represent him at the trial.

The Toomey Truss Axle Sulkies.

We call attentiou to the annonncement in another column of the Truee Axle Sulkies as mannfactnred by that old and reliable firm, Messrs. Toomey & Co., of Canal Dover, Ohio, who are the original patentees of this popnlar sulky that ie made in five different sizee eo as to fit the build and form of any horse. This sulky is very popnlar on this coaet, as it is light, durable and of handsome shape, and among the references may be eeen most of the prominent owners and drivers in the State. The Toomey Standard Snlky ie aleo well worthy of inepection, and is made in three sizee. Mr. O'Kane, 767 Market Street, ie tbe enthorized egent for the mannfactnree, and in view that some imitatione have been put on the merket, we may state that he is the only person from whom the gennine S. Toomey & Co. Truss Axle Sulkies can be obtained in San Francisoo.

The Directors of Agricultnral Aeeociation No. 16, at San Lnie Obispo, Cal., have errenged an attractive programme of running and trotting races, for their meeting to be held Septemher 25 to 29.

Agricultural Association No. 16.

Colt Entries For Races of 1888.

At a meeting of the Directors of Agricultnral Association No. 15, held at San Luis Obispo, November 16th, 1887, the following was added to the Speed Programme for 1888.

Foals of 1886 to be trotted at Agricultural Fair, San Luis Obispo county, in 1888, open to the counties of Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Luis Obispo. Entrance fee $30, of which $5 shall be paid on or before January 1st, 1888, $10 on or before April 1st, 1888, and $15 on or before September 1st, 1888, to which this Association will add $100.

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, September 25th.

1—Introduction Running Race—Purse, $100. One mtle dash, for horses owned tn Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. Five to enter and three to start.

2—Running Race—For three-year-olds and nnder. Purse, $100. Three-quarter mile dash; weight for age. Five to enter and three to start.

3—Running Race—One-half mile dash. Purse, $75. Free for all; weight for age.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, September 26th.

1—Trotting—For three-year-olds. Purse, $200. Mtle heats; three in five. Five to enter and three to start; for horses owned tn this county.

2—Advertised Trotting Race—$100 to be added by Society. Two-year-olds; heat two tn three, mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.

3—Stallion Trotting Race—Purse $500. For horses owned in counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Louis Obispo; three in five; mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, September 27th

1—Running Race—Purse, $50. Free for all stallions owned in this county; mile and repeat. Three to enter and two to start.

2—Novelty Running Race—Purse, $125. One and one-quarter mile dash for horses owned in San Luis Obispo county; first quarter $25, and first horse at each quarter $25 additional. Five to enter a three to start.

3—Saddle Horse Race—Purse, $50. Half mile dash; for horses owned in this county. Five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, September 28th.

1—Trotting Race—(Named.) For horses owned in this county. Purse, $150. Mile heats; three in five. Five to enter and three to start.

2—Trotting—2:40 class; for horses owned in this county Purse, $100. Three in five; mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.

3—Trotting—2:50 class; for horses owned in this county. Purse, $100; Three in five mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, September 29th.

1—Double Team Trotting Race—Purse, $50. For horses owned in this county by any one man. Two in three mile heats; three to enter and two to start. $25 added if three minutes is beaten.

2—Trotting and Pacing Race—Three minute class. Purse $75. For horses in this county; three in five mtle heats. Five to enter and three to start.

3—Trotting Race—Free for all in State. Purse, $500. Mile heats; three in five. Five to enter and three to start. $200 to be added if 2:20 is beaten.

J. H. BARRET Secretary of Agricultural Association No. 16, San Louis Obispo County.

J. H. HILLISTER, L. M. WARDEN and GEO. VAN GORDON, Committee on Speed Programme.

E. W. STEELE, President.

J. H. BARRET, Secretary. jul6

Ninth Annual Fair

District Agricultural Association No. 6.

FIRST MEETING OF COAST CIRCUIT,

August 6 to 11, 1888.

$16,000 in Purses and Premiums.

A Grand Harvest Home and Race Meeting.

The entire Fair, including Pavilion, in the handsomest Grounds in America. In pointe of interest this Fair is eecond only to the State Fair.

ENTRIES TO SPEED PROGRAMME CLOSE JULY 15TH.

Don't Forget the Date.

FIRST DAY, Monday, August 6.

1—Running—For two-year-olds; purse, $300; $195 to first; $75 to second; $30 to third; Half mile dash

2—Running—Free for all; weight for age; purse, $450; $290 to first; $115 to second; $45 to third horse; dash of one mile.

3—Pacing—Free for all; purse, $500; $310 to 1rst; $150 to second; $90 to third; $50 to fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five.

4—Trotting—2.45 class; purse, $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fonrth horse; mile heats, best three in five.

SECOND DAY.

5—Ladies' Equestrianship—Four elegant money or other valuable prizes, for the most graceful and accomplished lady rider. Grace, skill and superior horse-womanship to be the nntte of merit, and not speed. (Premiums to be announced later.)

6—Trotting Stake—For three-year-olds, foals of 1885; closed December, 1887 with nine entries

7—Trotting—2:23 class; purse, $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fonrth horse; mile heats, best three in five.

THIRD DAY.

8—Running—For three-year-olds; purse $400; $250 to first; $100 to second; $40 to third; three-quarter mile dash.

9—Running—All ages; weight for age; purse, $600; $390 to first; $150 to second; $60 to third; one and a quarter mtles.

10—Trotting—Three-year-old stake; foals of 1885; $50 entrance; $25 to accompany nomination, and $25 July 31st; $250 added. Mile heats; three in five. Opened hy consent. See conditions.

11—Trotting—Free for all; purse, $1,200; $600 to first; $300 to second; $180 to third; $120 to fonrth horse; mile heats, three in five.

FOURTH DAY.

12—Running Stake—For two-year otds; closed Dec. 1st, 1886, with 21 entries; dash of one mtle

13—Running—All ages; weight for age; purse, $400; $240 to first; $100 to second; $40 to third; three-quarter mile heats.

14—Trotting Stake—For two-year-olds; foals of 1886; closed December, 1886, with 11 entries.

15—Trotting—2:30 class; purse, $1000; $5 0 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third, and $100 to fourth horse; mtle heats, best three in five.

FIFTH DAY.

16—Running—Southern California Derby Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies; closed Decemher, 1886, with nine nominations; one and a half mtles

17—Running—All ages; purse, $400; of which $200 to first; $100 to second; $40 to third horse; three quarters of a mile.

18—District Trotting—Three minute class; L. J. Rose's stable harred; purse, $300; $150 to first; $75 to second; $45 to thtrd; $30 to fourth; mile heats, three in five

19—Trotting—2:20 class purse, $1000; $500 to first; $250 to second; 150 to third; $100 to fourth horse; mtle heats, three in five.

SIXTH DAY.

20—Running—Free for all; weight for age; purse, $350; $195 to first; $90 to second; $35 to third horse; half-mile heats.

21—Running—Consolation; heaten horses; purse, $250; $165 to first; $60 to second; and $25 to thtrd horse; one mtle.

22—Trotting—Four-Year-Old Stake; foals of 1885; same terms as No. 10; mile heats; three in five. Opened hy consent. See conditions

23—Trotting—2:25 class; purse, $1000; $500 to first; $250 to second, $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse, mtle heats, three in five

EXTRA.

District Trottting—2:35 class; purse, $300; day of trotting to be named hereafter; mtle heats, three tn five.

Conditions of Three and Four-Year-Old Stakes.

American Trotting Associaitan rules to govern. Five or more to enter, three to start, stakes to be divtded—seven-tenths to first horse, two-tenths to second, one tenth to third. Added money, 50 per cent to first, 25 to second, 15 to thtrd, 10 to fourth. If only three start, fourth money reverts to the Society, if two only start, thtrd and fourth money reverts to the Sootety, tf walkover, no added money is given, the horse making the same only entitled to the stakes actually paid in. Failure to make subsequent payments forfeits money paid in:

CONDITIONS.

Ten per cent of purse (running, trotting and pacing) to accompany nominations. American Trotting Association Rules to govern pacing and trotting; Pacific Coast Blood Horse Rules to govern running events. Terms of races and divieton of money as above. Stakes in accordance with advertisement when nominations were made. No added money for a walk-over; horse making same only receives the entrances actually paid in. A horse distancing the field receives first and thtrd money only; in any other event, first money only.

In all races five are to fill and three to start, but a lesser number of entries will hold, by proportionate amount of purse being deducted. Colors will be named for all running nominations. Drivers will he requested to wear distinct colored caps in all harness events. The Board reserves the right to change the order or sandwich heats and races, or postpone races when, in their judgment it may seem advisable. Entries to close with the Secretary July 15, 1888, at midnight

Hay and bedding free to patrons. Everything renovated. New barns and stock accommodations. One admission to every department. Send for premium list. Further particulars address

E. A. DeCAMP. 7½ North Main street, Los Angeles.

J. W. ROBINSON, President.

E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary. P. O. Box, 230. jul6

TRAP.

Alameda County Club.

The fourth meeting for the season, at Bird's Point, on Saturday afternoon last brought out fourteen men, and the club again made very high average scores, but three failing to make double figures. Dr. Knowles, again experimenting, shot a sixteen bore and dropped to seven. Six members killed eleven each, and in addition Mr. Gould in shooting up his May and June scores killed eleven out of each dozen. The birds were fairly good, though not evenly quick in getting away from the traps.

At 12 pigeons, Hurlingham. For club trophies.

S. E. Knowles	1	t	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—7
Gould	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1—11
Adams	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	1—11
Daise	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2—10
Houghton	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1—11
Beck	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1—10
Kellogg	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	1—10
Boardman	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	2—10
Cadman	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0— 8
Schroeder	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	1—11
Knowles	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1— 7
Gould	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
Osbourne	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2—11
Browne	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1—10

Lincoln Club.

A few of the most keen among Lincoln Club shots met at the club grounds at Alameda Point on Sunday last for practice at the recently adopted Blue Rock targets. Among them were several who can break other artificial targets as fast as thrown, but even such experts failed to do superior work on the "Blues."

At 21 single Blue Rocks, 18 yards rise. $2.50 entrance. First won by Parks, second by Wenzell on the shoot off.

F. Cate	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1—11
Ford	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0— 7
Parks	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—13
Brown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1— 7
Wenzell	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0—11
Dunshee	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1— 8
C. Cate	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—11
Campbell	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0— 7
Scovern	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Quinton	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1— 7

At 15 single Blue Rocks, 18 yards rise. $2.50 entrance. First won by Parks, second by Campbell.

Campbell	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0—9
Brown	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—5
Ford	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Parks	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—9
Scovern	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0—6
Cate	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—8
Quinton	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1—5
Mellish	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1—8

Birds' Point.

A half dozen live-bird shots met at Birds' Point on June 10th to try their luck at Blue Rock targets, and the scores have considerable interest as demonstrating that really first-rate men at pigeons are good at the substitutes. Dr. Knowles' score is the best yet made in the State.

At 40 Blue Rock targets, 18 yards rise.

Dr. Knowles	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—17	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19	—36
Pollak	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—15	
	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—13	—28
Marshall	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—14	
	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—14	—28
Cole	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—16	
	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17	—33
Harper	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—16	
	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—13	—29

Small Bores for Extreme Ranges.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—A somewhat lengthy controversy has been going on in the London *Field* regarding the relative merits of large and small bore guns.

The ball has started rolling this way. Mr. T. Bellairs who has been shooting a 28 gauge, 24 inch barrel gun by MacNaughten, of Edinburg, Scotland, made the broad and unreserved statement that his "28 would beat any "12 gauge gun into a cocked hat." This announcement gave rise to much letter writing pro and con, and has been a source of a good deal of amusement, as some very astounding statements have been made in connection therewith, it being the purport of this letter to treat of some of them.

I will say in parenthesis, however, that after much correspondence and coquetting, this phenomenal 28 bore gun was eventually shot against a pair of 12 gauges (one a very light gun), and was badly beaten by both as might have been expected both in pattern and penetration. I don't recollect the charge of powder used in any of these guns, but the shot was 1 oz. for each 28, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. for each 12. I may add that the 12 bores are not considered specially fine shooters, as it appears they have frequently been beaten by the guns of that caliber.

Now that the 28 is so easily vanquished, Mr. Bellairs makes the extraordinary assertion that he "never used a choke bored gun in his life, that he referred to 12 bore cylinders—the guns used by our forefathers, etc." Mind you his 28 is full choked, yet when pitted against another choked gun and beaten, then it comes out be meant a cylinder bore 12 of his forefathers.

So much for writing up a gun from so limited a basis—not to say ignorant a starting point. *En passant* it may be as well to add that this 28 bore was loaded with brass shells in which wads No. 22 were used, so that it is but fair to presume that it is a 28 in name only, being in all probability several sizes larger. if the facts were known concerning its interior diameter. At any rate it was badly beaten, so that our guns is at all events *hors de combat*.

Now comes the miraculous part of the programme. In commenting on this Mac Naughter 28 bore, one of the oldest and most interesting English correspondents on gun matters, a gentleman signing himself "One who has fired some 20,000 shots at marks," denounces this particular 28 as nothing but an ordinary shooter and says he has others that have done much better than Mr. Bellair's gun, etc. Further along he says he had a 12 gauge Greener, built especially for shooting at extreme ranges, and bored for shooting large shot, but that since he has discovered the wonderful range and penetration of the 28 bores at distances ranging from 60 to 80 yard. The Greener, 12 bore, has had a sinecure as No. 12 gun bore is in the race with a 28 gauge at 75 yards.

In fact, this high authority informs us that at long ranges these small 28's are away ahead of the wider bored guns, though he assigns no reason for this phenomenon. For instance he claims that an English pheasant can be killed at 75 yards with a 28 bore, while it is merely a fluke to do that with a 12. He further says that from 3 to 7 pheasants can be killed at that distance out of ten shots with a properly loaded 28 bore, using No. 3 or 4 shot, (English sizes equal to about Nos. 4 or 5 American sizes,) but he admits that it takes great skill in handling the gun to accomplish these results. He then adds that a gun 28 will put from 25 to 32 pellets of Nos. 3 or 4 shot on a 2 foot square at 75 yards, and drive many of them, through a No. 1 tin plate at that distance, while a 12 gauge will rarely penetrate the plate, merely cracking it, etc.

With the information on hand I could not test my gun for penetration as I had no No. 1 tin plate, neither do I know how tin plate was fixed as to backing etc., but on the pattern, a two-foot square being the same the world over, I had a basis on which to try conclusions. I found that both my 10 gauge Parker, weighing 9 13-16 lbs., the 30 inch barrels, when loaded with No. 4 San Francisco soft shot, would put nearly double as much shot as his 28, the distance being 75 yards, while had I had chilled English shot, which is perfect as to shape and density, besides being smaller and much heavier than the kind used, I have no doubt I could have measured my pattern by many pellets, and certainly would have obtained greater penetration from the superior toughness of the lead. At any rate, my crude, rough and ready trial showed me very clearly that my 10 gauge, not a particularly close shooter, is about twice as effective as to pattern as the 28 bores, of which "One who has fired" writes, while the penetration, judging from the way the soft shot was buried in pine boards, clearly showed that it is much more a question of *pattern* at these long ranges, than penetration; or, in other words, the point is to hit the game with several pellets. As there is no fear but that heavy shot will go in deep enough, the trouble being to so concentrate the load that it will keep together at great distances and insure striking the object aimed at.

It may appear that I am taking an unfair advantage in pitting a 10 gauge gun against a 28—yet to such I will say, that the authority above quoted, makes no limit as to bores, but claims that narrow gauges out-shoot wide ones at extreme distances, without qualification as to bore and balance.

He allows that at the conventional distance of 40 yards, 30 inch circle, it is all in favor of the 12's, but at 80 yards the 28 comes in away ahead on account of being of a smaller boreage; a 10 gauge is, or ought, according to this reasoning, to be still further distanced. My individual experience in guns runs from 16 bores up, and although I have owned some splendid shooting 16 bores, I never yet have seen one that will pull down a single duck as far, or as certainly, as a good 12, nor have I ever seen a 12 that will equal a first-class 10; and an 8 gauge beats all smaller ones, just as sure as a 6 beats an 8, and so on *ad infinitum*.

It is but fair to the makers of the gun, I used to say, that this particular gun was bored for trap shooting, *i. e.* to shoot No. 8 shot, so that it is quite certain a gun bored by them for shooting larger sizes, say, 4's, 3's or 1's, would perform better than mine. I know whereof I speak, as I had one built and bored for 4's as a specialty when I came out here, that will easily out-shoot the one I used on this occasion. This 10 gauge is tagged 215, No. 8 shot in 24 inch ring at 45 yards. It is needless to say it will do better than that, and with San Francisco chilled 6's it will put from 210 to 230 on 30 inch circle at 40 yards, so that it really is a good shooting gun, its chief merit being the extreme regularity with which it distributes the shot.

It has always been my impression that a small, light gun when properly handled is a very effective weapon, but never before have I heard that a 28 gauge was more certain of killing at extremely long ranges than one of wide caliber, both guns being A-1 of its class.

WALLA WALLA, June 9, 1888. GAUCHO.

Los Angeles.

The Rod and Gun Club has secured good shooting grounds on Boyle Heights, and on Sunday last held its regular meeting. The scores were very creditable when it is considered that members have had but little practice at artificial targets. The match was at 20 single blue rocks and 5 pairs, and the following scores were made, Mr. Unger winning the championship, and Mr. Maxwell the first-class medal.

At 20 singles, 18 yards rise,

Willard	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1— 9
Maxwelt	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—17
Britton	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1—13
Jordan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0— 8
Unger	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—18

At 5 pairs, 15 yards rise

Willard	10	00	11	10	10—5	Jordan	10	10	10	10	00—4
Maxwell	10	11	10	11	10—7	Unger	11	10	11	10	01—7
Britton	10	11	11	11	11—9						

Antioch Gun Club.

On Sunday last the club shot at 8 live birds each, Hurlingham style, and made the following scores:

G. Holliday	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8	Wm. Remfree	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
F. Taylor	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7	P. McCue	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—4
J. Taylor	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—7	Wm. Remfree Jr.	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—7
T. Rilley	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—5	Wm. Carrey	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—5
J Ross	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—6	E. Kerbs	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—4

The Selby Smelting and Lead Company have offered a rich gold medal for the championship of Southern California, open to all residents of the counties below Monterey. The matches will be at artificial targets, either Blue Rocks, clay pigeons, Peoria blackbirds or standard targets, and will be governed by the shooting rules of the Chamberlin Cartridge Company. All matches will be at 50 singles and 25 pairs. The first match will be shot at San Diego about the first of July. The winner must hold the medal, subject to challenge, for one year, when it becomes his personal property. The offer is a generous one, and cannot fail to arouse interest in trap shooting. Why does not the Selby Company offer similar medals for the middle and northern portions of the State?

Several members of the Martinez Gun Club succeeded in bagging a few doves last Sunday, the largest number being killed by Chas. Hewitt and Sam Moore, who succeeded in shooting 27. Several other small bags of ten and upwards were made by other members of the club.

There will be a pigeon tournament at Colusa on July 2d and 3d, open to the State, for a purse of $100, divided into 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent, at 20 birds, entrance $15, to be added to the purse. On the second day plenty of birds will be supplied for pool shooting. Colusa is a favorite resort for trap shots.

A match has been arranged between Wm. Remfree and Robert Coverly, to take place July 8th at Antioch, for $50 a side at 24 live pigeons each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules to govern.

Messrs. Robertson, Johnson and Wm. Remfree, Jr., of Antioch, succeeded in bagging on Friday last, 112 doves, an excellent day's shooting.

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

The monthly race for the Edwards Cup for A class canoes attracted a large crowd to the Oakland Canoe Club-house last Sunday. There was a rattling breeze in the afternoon, and the spray flew in good shape over the competing craft, whose enthusiasm prevented reefing. A fine race was run, the canoes entered being the Water Lily, Falcon, Zoe Mon and Tuck. A good start was made, and the Tuck at once took the lead, closely followed by the Water Lily. This order was kept to the stake, the Falcon rounding last, but pulling up on the windward work and passing the Zoe Mon and Water Lily, and getting second place, the Tuck winning by about three minutes. Canoes Flirt and Hebe curved to Goat Island last Saturday afternoon. A fine breeze took them out of the creek, but dropped when the bay was reached; it rose again, however, half way over, and with additional vigor necessitating reefs before the island was made. Camping the night in the creek, the next day the two canoeists walked over to the north shore and bathed off the sand beach. Returning to camp the little Naptha steam launch from the creek came puffing in. After lunch it was suggested to have a race back, and all being willing a start was made. It blew quite stiff, with a lump of a sea on; the canoes fairly flew, and when they entered the creek the launch was a white speck in the distance. Down the creek she pulled up a little, but arrived at the boat-house over a quarter of an hour later than the canoes. Her owner is now waiting for a chance to windward.

ROWING.

Mechanical Rowing.

"Speaking of the mechanical progress in boating," said a well-known and ex-champion oarsman recently, "It is necessary to say much about the general improvement, as every one knows that the builders are making lighter, smoother and better boats than were thought of twenty years ago. The greatest changes have been made in sculls. Josh Ward pulled with sculls that weighed twenty-four pounds the pair, and, as most of the weight was overboard, he put lead weights on the handles to balance them. Now we use sculls that weigh only eight pounds to the pair.

It makes a deal of difference, also, what style of boat is used in different sorts of weather. For a straightaway race I have three boats. If I find the wind with me and blowing pretty strong, I use a full built boat that rides well out of water. The wind will help it along and make an advantage of fifteen seconds in three miles. A head wind would keep such a boat back fifteen seconds, making in all thirty seconds difference, so if I find the wind against me I use a thin boat that will ride very low and present little surface to the wind. If the wind is a beam or the race is a turn, a medium boat is the best. The windsail first brought out by Casper on the Tyne was quite an invention. It was a thin board set up on edge on the bow of the boat. With the wind abeam or on the quarter, when you pull and lean backward you force the forward part of the boat down and raise the after part so much out of the water that the wind catches it, throws the stern a little to leeward and brings the bow into the wind, and you have to pull harder on the windward oar to keep on your course. The windsail corrects that fault. But when the wind is on either how it catches the sail and throws the boat off the course. To replace the windsail the fin was invented. That is a small centerboard fastened to the bottom of the boat. At first it was quite large, and placed about three feet from the stern. It kept the boat from swinging off, but it interfered with quick turning, as it acted like a fixed rudder. The size was reduced to lessen that disadvantage, and at last some one thought of moving the fin to a point just aft of the center of the boat, right under the after end of the cockpit, and making it larger. Now the boat can be turned almost as though on a pivot, making a difference of three strokes on the turn and three strokes mean about three boat lengths.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Visit.

Mr. H. R. Brown's pointer Donna Sensation, 7982, A. K. S. B., to Mr. T. J. Pinder's Scout Croxteth, 6277, A. K. S. B. on June 5, 1888.

The Dog Contention Craze.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I was quite impressed with your remarks in the last issue of your paper, on the contentious spirit exhibited by dogmen. Doubtless the fact has been noted by every reader of the sportsman's journals of the present day, for it is so marked as to be decidedly objectionable to the general readers of kennel topics. It is a subject on which a great deal might be said, but my purpose just now is to call attention to one particular phrase of the the matter that has struck me rather forcibly, and that is, the rather one-sided view that people take of it. While it is true that dog owners too often exhibit over-sensitiveness to criticisms on their canine pets, it is equally noticeable that the staff writers for sportsmen's journals—as well as the judges of dog shows (and sometimes of field trials)—are inclined to be decidedly too dog-matic, not to say offensive, in their criticisms.

How often do we read of a show judge ordering some man or woman to "Take that cur out of the ring." How often are dogs gruffly ordered up in field trials and literally "thrown out" for alleged want of merit, when the owners of these same dogs know they have merit and had had it proven on scores of days afield? How often do we find kennel critics writing down this or that dog because of some (to them) seeming defect or shortcoming.

Have we not, in our own brief field trial experiences in this state, known of men having been cajoled and coaxed into entering their private hunting dogs—self-broken and satisfactory dogs for their own use—only to be afterward told that these dogs possessed no field merit whatever, that they were, in fact little better than mongrels? Of course we have, and it is natural that men should not like these things. Somehow or other there seems to be a common disposition among men when asked their opinion of a dog, to find something to find fault with. One condemns him because his tail is too short; another because it is too long, or wasn't rasped down fine enough when it was put on; another declares that the dog is no good because his hind leg is not

crooked enough, another would drown him because his feet were not built according to his idea of what a dog's foot should be; another looks at his muzzle and will tell you your dog is lacking in something or other, and it is just as likely as not he will tell you that it is his speed; another doesn't like his ears, and wouldn't own such a brute for that reason.

These are only a few of the thousand and one criticisms that the average run of men will pass upon a friend's dog, and each will try to impress upon the owner of the poor creature the alleged fact that the dog cannot possibly be of any account. Now, in the face of all these dog-matic and ill-advised criticisms, it often happens that the owner of the dog in question knows every one of the objections to be absurd. He knows that his dog's tail is all right, that its possessor never lost it in the brush, and consequently never left the trail of his game to go and hunt it up; that its length or thickness never weighted him down nor interfered with his clipping gait in the field. If his ears were not hung within the sixteenth part of an inch of where somebody thought they should be, the owner knows that his dog's hearing is all right, and that he obeys the whistle better than some other dogs whose ears were stuck on a little lower or a little higher, as the case might be. He is satisfied there is no defect in the dog's muzzle, for it had never failed him in scenting game. In short, he has, perhaps, the most convincing proofs of his dog's excellence, and yet his considerate (?) friends on every hand try to impress upon him the idea that he has been wasting his time and admiration upon a cur.

Now, why can't men assume that there must be some good in a dog that has given his master great pleasure in the field day in and day out? When a man asks his friend, "How do you like my dog?" he means, of course, in a general way, just as he would rein up his horse and ask an acquaintance how he liked his looks. Suppose Baldwin should take some "horsey" friend into his stable and ask him his opinion of Emperor of Norfolk, and suppose that friend should (he certainly would, if it were a dog, instead of a horse) declare that the animal was of no earthly account; that he didn't like his tail nor his muzzle—that he was, in fact, "weak at both ends." What difference—beyond making him angry—do you suppose that would make to Baldwin? He knows he has a race-horse all the same.

As to this thing of dog-men losing their tempers because of the severe criticism so uniformly passed upon their animals, I take it that most men get angry at what they regard as reflections upon their own judgment. They don't like to be told (inferentially) that they do not know a good dog from a cur, especially when their pets had shown their good qualities under the gun. That, I think, is where the waspishness of the thing comes in.

This tendency to run down dogs does really seem to be a disease among men. A friend of mine once owned a very handsome and excellent hunting dog. That the dog was handsome was a fact self-evident to everybody that cast eyes on him. One day this friend met a veteran sportsman—a good judge of dogs, and a man who has seen and handled many first-class ones, and he had the usual weakness on the dog question. He was quite struck by the dog's dashing style and symmetry of form (his *tout ensemble*, as it were), and he impulsively (and very naturally) spoke admiringly of him. Then, as if it had suddenly dawned upon him that he had done something he should be ashamed of, he added: "But, come to examine him, he's got a hitchy sort of a head. His muzzle is too light, altogether. It's too bad, for if it wasn't for that you'd have a good dog."

Now, the first thing that occurred to this man was that the dog was a handsome one, and doubtless a good one. Then why couldn't he have been content with his first criticism? It was simply because he had the customery failing—he couldn't let an opportunity to run down a dog's points pass him. If the one-thousandth part of the criticisms passed upon dogs by press writers, judges and outsiders were deserved, there would not be a round score of dogs in the country worth the collars on their necks.

It strikes me as being common sense that a sportsman of average experience will not breed, raise, break and work these alleged ill-shapen, worthless abortions, and to which they had become so attached, unless there was something in them. Why can't men be as polite to one another, and as considerate, when a dog is under consideration as when passing upon one's judgment concerning a house, a horse, or even his best girl? It's all a question of judgment and taste, and I don't believe that the interests of sportsmanship require that every man in the land shall have something mean to say of every other man's dog. Individual opinion do not constitute fact—*per se*, as I believe a lawyer would say—while a little deference shown to another's judgment would help to smooth away much of the roughness and reaping that is creeping into the social atmosphere of sportsmanship, and making enemies of men who should be the warmest and best of friends. Why can't a fellow be content to imagine his dog or dogs the best in the world, and allow his neighbor to hold the same opinion of his own, if he so wishes? N. E. W.

SACRAMENTO, June 12th.

No better evidence of the good worked by the supero dog-show of the Pacific Kennel Club is needed than the inquiries which come almost daily for dogs of various breeds. The mail of Tuesday last brought letters from three persons who desire bull-terriers or bull-dogs, one from a lady who wishes a large dog, probably a St. Bernard or Newfoundland, and one from a gentleman who desires a cross-bred, Setter and half Spaniel. That there are good dogs of the sort wanted cannot be doubted, but if owners who wish to sell do not advertise, blame can be imputed only to themselves if their saleable animals remain unsung.

It is the privilege and pleasure of newspaper people to oblige a world of inquirers, and we do not resent any query, let it involve what labor it may in hours that should be given to other duties, but when there is a remedy so simple as the insertion of an advertisement, it does seem that those who have dogs for sale should announce the fact publicly.

Readers will appreciate the supremely sensible words of "N. E. W." which appear elsewhere, even if they do not go the length of thinking that invariable and absolute praise is properly the meed of all dogs. "N. E. W." has, perhaps the right not to see defects in the pets of his friends, and he may even go so far as to insist that acquaintance shall use superlatives in characterising his own animals; but whether such a mutual admiration society would be beneficial to general canine interests may be doubted. If there is such a thing as a perfect dog, it has not been shown. If there could be precision in the standards, it would not be hard to criticise, and we have sometimes regretted that model dogs of all breeds could not be built and furnished to fanciers for comparison with their own living representatives. Even if it could be done, there would probably be differences of opinion. We shall be glad to receive the opinions of others on the "Contention Craze," as "N. E. W." aptly puts it.

Pure English setters are being bred in and about San Francisco in large numbers, and of very high quality and form. Recently we saw one of a litter from Mr. Ed. Briggs' Beautiful Snow, and sired by Mr. Will Kittle's Luke.

Early Californian field trialers will remember Snow, because of her performances at the Pacific Coast field trials at Walltown Timber and White Rock. We never wholly fancied the bitch, but the sire of the litter is really a grand setter. The puppy shown us is an unusually hearty, well-bound, square-muzzled dog, not very handsomely marked, but still as good looking a youngster as has come under notice recently.

The winner of first in English setters last show, Pilot, is already in demand as a sire and has been bred several times. His progeny will be watched with interest. At Sacramento a race of English setters, as well bred as any in the world, is being rapidly increased. At Marysville Mr. Albert Peri is founding an excellent kennel, while in Nevada Messrs. Gorham and Hatch are fostering the breed; Mr. Payne at Los Angeles is as enthusiastic in an amateur way as can be imagined, and as he has a strong infusion of Dan blood, great things are expected from his kennel.

The next dog show should bench not less than one hundred and fifty English setters as good as any to be seen elsewhere.

ATHLETICS.

The joint field day by the Olympic Club and Bay City Wheelmen, on Saturday last in Oakland, was the most successful ever given by those clubs, the day was unusually fine, even for that summery suburb, and the attendance very large, ladies especially being present by hundreds. A cool breeze blew throughout the afternoon, and the fact together with the presence of the First Infantry Band which played many choice selections, contributed to the delight of both participants and spectators.

The track had been put into perfect condition, sprinkled, rolled and cleanly swept, and all preparations showed the care and energy of Leader Hammersmith, of the Olympic Club, Consul Welch, of the Wheelmen, and their assisting committeemen. Many of the competitions were very close, and in the matter of high records the meeting demonstrated very great improvement on the part of the athletes who started.

In the first event, a mile handicap walk, Horace Coffin, scratch, showed excellent judgement, catching both Zehfus, 125 yards; and Sloan, 175 yards; in the third lap and finishing first by 80 yards.

Joseph G. Cox won the first heat of the mile maiden bicycle race with ease, although from the start Heinz set a great pace for three laps.

The second heat was taken by Milroy after a give-and-take until the last lap, when he finished fast with Favor a close second.

In the final Cox won by ten yards, Milroy also being placed, Wegener got a bad header in the last lap, but without breaking bones.

For the quarter-mile-stretch Hammersmith medal race, the three starters, Flynn, O'Kane and Keneely, made good running, although Flynn was not well, and fainted near the finish. O'Kane ran well within himself until in the straight for the finish, when he put on steam and won easily. O'Kene's starting and style are good.

In the two-mile State championship bicycle race Elwell was a victor hands down against Ireland, who was not at his best. The time lowered the coast record at the distance to 6 min. 10 4-5 secs., the former record being 6 min. 24 secs., made by S. F. Booth, Jr., of the B. C. W., on September 9, 1886.

Much interest centered in the handicap running wide jump, as it was hoped that Schifferstein would lower the American record. The jump was won by Folsom, who had three feet handicap, rather too much when it is known that he jumped 21 ft. 5¾ in. without the handicap, Schifferstein covered 23 ft. 2½ inches cleanly, and may be relied upon to do better. Leau was fairly outdone, and must resign his place as premier wide-jumper to Schifferstein, who now is but a half-inch below the American record.

The mile Rover safety bicycle event went near to being a dead heat between Robinson and Fonda, but the latter was given first medal.

In the handicap pole-vault John Schuster and Sexsmith tied at 9 ft. 3½ in., the former with a handicap of 2 in., and the latter scratch.

A handicap mile run in which Horace Coffin made his debut at the distance was won by Cooley, who finished 8 yards before Coffin.

At the ten hurdles, in 120 yards, handicap, Wilson seemed an easy winner, but did not finish as strongly as he might, and Wright reached the tape first.

A maiden race at one hundred yards for men who had never run a race was won by Strehl with ease, Cameron being a fair second.

A. H. Lean won the 12-lb. hammer throwing by a splendid throw of 80 ft. 8 in.

Great interest centered in the one-hundred-yard handicap run, as it was known that Schifferstein and other heroes of the track were entered. This race was run in heats, Donnelly winning the first in 0:10 1-5, Schlueter being second.

The second heat brought out V. E. Schifferstein (scratch), H. R. Hoops (11 yards), T. H. Reynolds (10 yards), and F. O'Kane (8 yards.)

O'Kane led the field for three-fourths of the distance, when Schifferstein worked up through the others and passed him, winning a grand race in the splendid time of 10 seconds. This equals the coast record (10 seconds) made by R. S. Healy on the same track in 1883. There was a little uncertainty among the judges as to Schifferstein's time. Two of them caught it at 9 4-5, but the majority made it 10 seconds, and that time was adopted.

In the third heat W. A. Dow (7 yards), C. E. Wilson (8½ yards), and D. Laidlow (10 yards) ran. Dow won in 10 seconds, Laidlow being second. Of course, although Dow'a achievement would appear to have equaled Schifferstein's, it must be remembered that he had 7 yards less to go than Schiff.

In the three mile handicap bicycle race, Ireland (scratch), soon overtook the distance men and maintained the lead to the finish, winning in 9 m. 34 4-5 seconds; Cox second.

Milroy indulged in a fearful "copper" in the third lap, caused probably by his foot slipping off the pedal while he was going at top speed. He fell on his head, and was oblivious to the surroundings for some moments, but his fellow-wheelmen applied simple restoratives with the result that he was soon on his feet again.

The final heat of the 100-yard handicap run was next decided, the first and second winners in the three former heats competing. These were Donnelly (10 yards); Schrifferstein (scratch); O'Kane (8 yards); Dow (10 yards), and Laidlaw (10 yards). Schlueter (second in first heat) did not run.

As the men occupied their distance marks in front of the starter, many wondered how Schifferstein, at scratch, would fare in endeavoring to push forward through his field. Subsequent events proved that there was ground for speculation, as when the pistol was fired and all the "peds" were going at full swing, it was seen that Schifferstein was fairly "pocketed."

This, it is perhaps needless to say, was not intentional on the part of the others, but a natural result of so many men being started on a narrow track. When twenty-five yards from the tape Schefferstein tried a forlorn hope in the shape of drawing back and endeavoring to run around the others, but it was too big an undertaking for such good company and in such a short distance, and Dow ran in a winner in 10 seconds, Laidlow being second.

The officers of the day were: Athletic events—Referee William Greer Harrison.

Judges—R. S. Knight, U. C., E. L. Rhodes, W. F. Scott, H. A. Cummings, Fred T. Dohring U. C., H. A. Williams.

Walking—Robert Gibson.

Timers—Peter McIntyre, Col. George C. Edwards, M. H. Wead, George H. Strong.

Starter—C. McIvor.

Captain—John A. Hammersmith.

Lieutenants—J. B. Tibbatts, Walter A. Scott.

Clerks of the course—Geo. W. Jordan, B. Macarthur.

Official scorers—F. S. Moody, E. Garnett.

Bicycle Events—Referee Robert M. Welch.

Judges—H. A. Greene, Edwin Mohrig, L. D. Sears, Fred Russ Cook.

Timers—same as athletic events; starter, same as athletic events.

Umpires—P. E. Haslett, P. A. Libby, H. S. Field, R. M. Thompson.

Clerks of the Course—Emil Fahrbach, Harry C. Cummins.

Official scorers—Thos. L. Hill, John E. Baner.

One mile handicap, walk—W. Zehfus, Golden Gate Athletic Club, 125 yards; J. R. Maun, 150 yards; K. Coffin, scratch: won by Coffin, Zehfus second. Time, 7 minutes, 24 seconds. The coast record is 7minutes 10½ seconds, by C. B. Hill.]

One mile maiden bicycle race—First heat, Joseph G. Cox, B. C. W., first; W. E. Wegener, L. A. W., second. Time, 3 minutes, 19 seconds.

Second heat—Dave Milroy, B. C. W., first; E. L. Favor, S. F. B. C., second. Time, 3 minutes, 23 1-5 seconds.

Final heat—Cox, first; Milroy, second. Time, 3 minutes, 22¼ seconds.

Quarter mile scratch run—J. J. O'Kane, first; W. J. Kenealey, second. Time 56 seconds. J. J. Flynn was in the lead by a yard until within 25 feet of the finish, when he fell exhausted and was carried from the track.

Two mile state championship (L. A. W.) race—F. E Elwell, B. C. W., first; A. S. Ireland, A. S., second. Time, 6 minutes, 10 4-5 seconds. The former record was 6:24.

One hundred yard maiden run for men who had never run a race—Henry Strehl, G. G. Athletic Club, first; J. H. Cameron (juvenile), second. Time, 11¼ seconds.

One mile Safety bicycle race (Rover type)—Norval A. Robinson, B, C. W., first; Charles P. Fonda, S. F. B. C., second. Time, 3 minutes, 10⅗ seconds. The finish was very close, Robinson winning by less than one foot.

One mile run, handicap—F. L. Cooley, scratch, first; H. Coffin, 55 yards, second. Time, 4 minutes, 55¾ seconds.

Running long jump, handicap—E. B. Folsom, U. C., 3 feet, 25 feet 5¾ inches, first; V. E Schifferstein, scratch, second, 23 feet 2½ inches. [The amateur record given in the *Clipper* is 23 feet 3 inches. There is an unauthentic record of 23 feet 11 inches.]

Polo vault, handicap—Harry Germain, 4 inches handicap, 8 feet 11 inches, first; James Sexsmith, scratch, 9 feet 2½ inches; John Schuster, 9 feet 2 inches.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle race, over five hurdles—W. A. Wright, U. C., scratch, first; C. E. Wilson, second. Time, 15 4-5 seconds.

One mile handicap bicycle race—F. D. Elwell, B. C. W., first; Daniel Milroy, B. C. W., second. Time, 3 minutes, 1 second.

Throwing 12-pound hammer, handicap—A. H. Leen, G. G. Athletic club, 8 feet, first, 80 feet 8 inches; James Sexsmith, G. G. Athletic club, 15 feet, second 71 feet, 11 inches.

One hundred yard handicap run—First heat, D. W. Donnelly, 10 yards, first; R. Schlueter, 13 yards, second. Time, 10 1-5 seconds.

Second heat—V. E. Schifferstein, scratch, first; F. O'Kane, 8 yards, second. Time, 10 seconds.

Third heat—W. D. Dow, 7 yards, first; D. Laidlaw, 10 yards, second.

Final heat—Dow, first; Laidlaw, second. Time, 10 seconds.

University mile bicycle race, open to University undergraduates only—C. E. Townsend, first; A. F. Allen, second.

Putting sixteen-pound shot, handicap—Joseph Gassner, S. T. T. V., 5 feet, first with 33 feet 10 inches; A. H. Leau, G. G. Athletic Club, scratch, second, 36 feet 2¾ inches.

Half mile handicap run—T. H. Reynolds, 50 yards, first; Sachs, second. Time, 2 minutes 8 seconds.

Three mile handicap bicycle race—A. S. Ireland, A. S., scratch, first; J. G. Cox, B. C. W., 60 yards, second. Time, 9 minutes 34 4-5 seconds.

Three mile lap bicycle race—F. D. Elwell and R. A. Smith, both of B. C. W., tied with 38 points.

The Olympic Building.

Circulars of instruction to architects competing for the plans for the proposed Olympic Club building have been distributed.

Three prizes will be given for the first, second and third and most meritorious designs. All drawings will be returned to owners after the final decision of the committee, the Board of Commissioners reserving the right to make tracings of the whole or any part of the plans receiving premiums.

It is requested that the architects follow the instructions implicitly regarding the scale of drawings, and especially the directions in connection with the prospective view of the building, etc. Drawings not conforming to the requirements will not be considered.

The competition shall be limited to architects permanently located in San Francisco or Oakland.

Each architect signifying his intention to compete will be furnished with a card of admission to the Olympic Club until the date of the delivery of the plans, which will entitle him to all of the privileges of the club.

Permanent seats will be provided around the gallery to the number of fifteen hundred for use of spectators at entertainments.

A covered cinder-running track will be placed on the roof.

Plans must be delivered at the Olympic Club rooms, 120 O'Farrell Street, on Monday, July 16th.

The Building Committee of the club are Messrs. [illegible]in W. Newhall, Edward R. Swain, George R. Wells, [illegible] Jennings and Arthur G. Towne.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, *or beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, so far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 16, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (imp.), Matt Storb, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 211 Adeline St., Oakland
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, E. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Falls, E. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Manbrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

Breeding for Mental Qualitiee.

"A sound mind in a sound body" is an oftentimes repeated aphorism when mankind is the topic, and a level-head attached to physical power may, with the same propriety, be the governing maxim in breeding horees for turf and track. Mental force is of great importance in race-horses and trotters, and in endeavoring to reproduce valuable characteristics, should not be lost sight of. "Level-headed" is a common expression when trotters are canvassed, and the intended meaning is that an animal possessing that attribute will be ready to do his utmost under trying circumstances, will not be upset by excitement, and which will give a driver little trouble to control it in all the phases of a hotly-contested race. While education has a good deal to do with establishing the trait, like every other quality, whether mental or physical, hereditary is a prime factor in obtaining it. True enough that ancestral traits can be obliterated by neglect, especially an inheritance of mental proclivitiee. The "best disposed" colt may be hopelessly ruined by improper treatment, and those which are naturally inferior be by far the better, owing to judicious educating.

That part which is called temper is susceptible of wonderful transmutations. Like the metal, which is the most frequently named in connection with temper, there are several degrees. One kind may be easily managed, and it is only necessary to bring it to a cherry-red, and plunge it in a bath of cold water to obtain the degree of hardness required, while another has to be treated with scientific exactness in order that it may have hardnese and elasticity in proper proportion. Mental qualities, so far as fast horses are concerned, can be divided into two heads. First, an adaptability to learn what is required of them, capacity to understand their lessons when properly presented, and docility not to rebel when the demands are reasonable. Second, nerve force, courage, the power to compel tired muscles to perform the functione which unstrained fibers are none too powerful for, in short, "stout-hearted" and "game"

Harmony of physical proportion, symmetry in sire and dam, combinatione of true form, shape which will meet the closest scrutiny, and defy criticism in both parents, may end in disappointment to the breeder when there is decided lack of mental qualifications. Theee are not looked for, however, and this essential is left to chance. Fortunately, perfection of form is frequently coupled with brain power. However faultless the rest of the conformation may be, should their be an evident lack of intelligence in the features, that want overcomes the favorable opinion, and the animal is rated lower in the scale by an artistic judge than one which is deficient in shape and muscle, superior in temper and intelligence. Head, eye and ear are the prominent indicators, though the "coat", skin and superficial veins aid in arriving at a correct estimate. A head may be somewhat coarse, and show indications of posseesing the desired quality, the eye not so beautiful as to be perfect, from an over-hanging brow, smaller size, and yet have the right expression, even lop-ears, and thick at that, will not totally disqualify, though as a rule a cleanly cut head, prominent eye, and thin pointed ears are the marks which rarely mislead.

It may appear absurdly foolish to claim that anything can be told outside of the head of the temperament of a horee, but just as surely as the animal stands before you there are evidences. The silky coat, the hairs in mane and tail of great fineness, the veins easily traced when the animal is excited by rapid exercise, small hone, tendons which can be likened to ropes of eteel wire, hoofe covered with an enamel which rivals plate glass in its sheen, are seldom or never found in horses of phlegmatic nature.

There may be the characteristics noted in animals which are nervous to a degree that unfits them for turf, track or road, and the physiognomist also be deceived in his study of the countenance. Rarely, indeed, will the close observer be so much at fault as not to detect a decided tendency to extreme nervousness when he has time and opportunity for close and repeated scrutiny. Natural nervousness, that acquired from wrong treatment, is not eo easily detected.

Two-Year-Old Stallion Stake.

In writing last week of the two-year-old stallion etake we were not aware that Mr. Shippee had made nominations, and therefore advised that the etake be re-opened. Ae will be seen from the list appended there are four subscribere and nine nominations, and Captain Smith informs us that he has had answers from all those who have consented to let the stake stand as it now ie. This is good news. To have opened the stake again there would, without doubt, have been a good many more colts engaged, though that would have hardly been a fair deal for those who had already entered into the contract. While it is true that the original eubscribers would not have been bound by the cancelled engagement, it is only just that they should obtain some benefit from their readiness. As it now stands there is the prospect for a day's sport which will be a fitting prelude to the National. There ie a reasonable certainty of four etarters in the two-year-old, and within bounds to figure that eight three-year-olds may come to time. So far as can be known at present, there never has been such a promising lot of three-year-olds on this coast, and, it way be added, in any other country. There is a show for a lowering of the record for an entire three-year-old when the mark was made in an actual race, and fast as that is, it is on the cards to bring it down. At all events there will be a big day when the youngsters come together, and a big attendance is beyond peradventure. The following are the nomiuations:

Palo Alto Stock Farm nemee:
B c May King by Electioneer, dam May Queen.
B c Leon by Electioneer, dam Lina K.
B c Coin by Electioneer, dam Cecil.
B c Monterey by Electioneer, dam Miux.
B c Brighton by Electioneer, dam Bright Eyee.
L. U. Shippee namee:
B c Kilrain by Hawthore, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian.
B c Motion by Electioneer, dam by Clark Chief.
L. M. Moree namee:
B c Homer by Dexter Prince, dam by Santa Claue.
John P. Sweeney namee:
B c Gibbor by Gibralter, dam Sconer by Breckenridge.

It ie a noteworthy fact that all of the above are baye. In the three-year-old the colte etand six baye, two blacke, two browns, a chestnut and a roan.

The Golden Gate Fair—A Prospect that the Place of Meeting May be Changed.

The removal of the plece of meeting from thie city to San Francieco hee not proved at all satisfactory to exhibitore, and it ie by no meene certein thet the feir will be held there thie season. It eeeme that the directors of the Golden Gete do not cere to negotiate with Mr. Hincbman, end ae that gentleman controls both the Bay District tract and the Oakland Trotting perk, they will be likely to look elsewhere for e location. It ie eteted thet propositione heve elready been received from the menegere of the rece tracks at Pleasanton and at Pacheco. The final eelection of grounde is in the hende of a committee consisting of Messrs. Cerroll, Fiunigan and Crittenden. The fair ie to he held in the latter pert of August. A euitable end permanent location, with track and pavilion, ehould be secnred ncer thie city.

The above is cut, headlines and all, from the *Oakland Inquirer* of Wednesday. It is very true that exhibitors were dissatisfied with the change from Oakland to San Francisco, and as that move was made by the officers of the Association, after being duly warned, there is no one to blame outside. Mr. Levens stood ready to accept any proposition that was at all reasonable, and he was led to believe that the intention was to hold the Fair on the Oakland Trotting Park up to the last moment.

Whether "the directors of the Golden Gate do not care to negotiate with Mr. Hinchman" or not, the Oakland Park is the only place where a euccessful fair can be held this seaeon, and we have not the least doubt that satisfactory arrangements can be made.

There are others interested besides the directors. The people of the State have something to say, inasmuch as $2,000 annually are given by the Government. Exhibitors should be allowed a word, and certainly the inhabitants of San Francisco, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties are interested in the exhibition, and that private piques shall not come in the way. We have no knowledge outside of the quoted paragraph, and it may be merely a reporter's surmise.

It certainly appears singular that there should only be San Francisco members of the directory on the committee for the final selection of grounds. There is no time to spare in making that selection. It should be fixed now and the dilatory tactics of the past avoided. Pleasanton or Pacheco, pleasant localities as they are, can not be expected to furnish the accommodations for a fair which should be next in importance to the State exhibition. Could the funds he raieed there is not time, from now until the time the fair has to held, to prepare the grounde. At least $100,000 will be required to purchase land suitable for the purpose in the vicinity of Oakland, and at least $30,000 more to put it in shape for the fair.

The Fairs of California.

It is safe to assert that there is not a State in the Union which can equal California in the way of Agricultural exhibitions. From any view point that can be selected, the award muet be first premium. The State Fair outranks that of any other of the "commonwealth" of this great country, very many of the district are only a shade inferior to the parent institution. There are several reaeons for supremacy. The climate gives an opportunity for the growth of such a variety of cereals, vegetables, fruits, etc, that the whole country from Florida to Maine, from Cape Cod to the summite of the Sierras can ecarcely rival. The forests present contrasts to thoee which shade the eastern, northern and southern States that would require volumes to present the differences, and under the earth are treasures beyond human computation. Nature was in a bountiful mood when she endowed this section of her domain, and though the advantages were only appreciated at a late day they have enabled this empire of less than a half of a century'e growth to take front rank in the sisterhood of States in many respecte, one of the chief being her autumnal exhibits. The climaie is not merely a trite subject. Reference to it appears to awaken a feeling among a few non-residents similar to what the Athenian confessed when accounting for his animosity to Aristides that hatred was on account of always hearing him called "The Just." The climate is not the sole cause of the euperiority of our fairs, although manifestly the grand foundations on which the superstructures are erected. Rich eoil, adaptability to produce all of the necessaries and a large ehare of the luxuriee of life are factors, above all the spirit and enterpriee of the people as a whole and individually. Just so eurely as climate and eoil give the opportunity for animal excellence, it is alike certain that human kind are benefited in the eame proportion. Mental and physical qualities are closely united, and countries which have taken the lead in producing the highest type of the animal creation are aleo in the advance guard of human progress.

The faire of this year are likely to be superior to previous exhibitions, and we will have a good deal to say in relation to them and the places where they will be held.

Accident to John A. Goldsmith.

We were greatly shocked Sunday last when Dr. Bowhill gave the information that John A. Goldsmith had been thrown out of a sulky, and that he was so much injured that the leg would have to be amputated. Bad as this was the *Examiner* of Monday morning made it a great deal worse. That stated the broken bone had been forced into the abdominal cavity, and that the injuries would cause death.

There was general sympathy, and the great burden of talk among the people at the Oakland Trotting Park was in relation to the accident. Young in years, standing high in the profession, there was more than sorrow for the individual expressed. Fortunately, the exaggeration was more than usually happens, and Monday evening it was known that while so serious as to result in breaking one of the bones of the leg, dislocating the ankle and some severe bruises, there was a probability that a few weeks would bring him around as good as ever.

Eureka Races.

Monday next the entries to the races of the Eureka Jockey Club will close. By referring to the programme it will be learned that liberal purses are offered, and that all the running races are "open." The free-for-all trotting is also open, and the purse of $500 should induce some of the horses from the bay to put in an appearance. We are pleased to learn that quite a number of the race-horses which took part in the Sacramento meeting will go to Eureka, and, with others to join in the sport, there will be fine sport.

Those who went from here to Eureka last fall, were well pleased with the trip and give glowing reports of the spirit displayed and the friendliness of the people. Since then a mile track has been built and other improvements made. It is a short trip from San Francisco, and at this season of the year a very pleasant one. With smooth water the horses are nearly as well off as in their stalls.

There are six running races with $1,600 added money. That and the $500 free-for-all trotting should be quite an inducement at this season of the year. The advertisement will give all the necessary information.

A California Filly for Kentucky.

W. H. Wilson, Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Kentucky, has purchased of Mr. Corbett, San Mateo Stock Farm, the bay filly Linda Wilkes by Guy Wilkes, her dam Atlanta, second dam Minnehaha. As Linda is full sister to Beautiful Bells, that is no small point in her favor. By Guy Wilkes is another of great potency, and so that as regards genealogy she is especially favored. We hear that she is good size and capital form, so that there is still more to her credit, and then she is stinted to Sable Wilkes. Though this may be termed close inbreeding, when form is suitable little is to be feared from the coupling, and then the outcrosses are so distant that it is likely to prove the right kind of a nick. In this union there will be coupled two of the great brood-mares of Sunny Slope, Minnehaha and Gretchen. These are so well known that there is little necessity for amplification. We congratulate Mr. Wilson on the possession of this filly, and should the expected foal prove a male, that one will repay him the cost of his purchase.

On Training Trotters.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I read with much interest in the last BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN the advice you received in reference to the preparation of Antevole for the great stallion race.

Now with all diffidence, is not too much preparation the rule, and too little the exception? I can remember many a time when the old Cliff House road was "the drive" that many a horse came right from his owner's hands and trotted faster and better races on a track than when humdrummed on the tracks.

Coquette, I remember very distinctly going from the road into the track and trotting some of the best races of her life. None could drive this pretty Pinto mare as well as her owner, Mr. Wilson. A ding-dong preparation, that is the same thing over and over again. No regard paid to the spirits or bodily condition of the animal, except either not to work him at all, or to give him an excess of work is all wrong. Billy Donathan certainly handled Magdallah and Allan Roy in a way to produce a buoyancy and elasticity of feeling never before obtained, leading them behind a sulky, and alongside a saddle horse, and giving them short, sharp work, kept them on edge, and as they were neither high head on the dam's side, they could not take the same amount of slow, tiresome, monotonous work as a thoroughbred.

All the hardening of the muscles and tendons should be done on country roads or park drives, where the senses of sight, sound and smell will find a holiday. Say, for instance, with you in Oakland. Say you drive to Piedmont along the rough Col. Jack Hayes' place by way of Fruitvale home. Change of scene, soft, spongy foot-holes on the damp ground (in the morning), distant views of ships, an ocean town and city make the drive for the *thinking* driver all too short. Who shall say that the breaths of fresh mown hay, the scent of flowers dew laden, the buzz of the bee, the neigh of horses and their frolic in the fields, coupled with the sense of freedom which the horse enjoys, makes this to him a day of freedom? How much or how little a horses' mind acts, who knows? We do know, however, that when the tired servant, nay, friend, climbs the last hill and sees his distant home, that mind overcomes matter. The tired muscles harden, the tired head is extended, the eager mouth grabs the bit, and, as with a shrill, loud neigh, the colt or horse squares away, he says as plainly as horse can say, "Hello there! I am going home!"

The track is *not* the place to harden the muscles and tendons. It is intended to develop the speed and expand the lungs, open up the windpipe and air-passages. Likewise, here is the place to gait the colt. On a smooth, even surface you can critically observe the gait, correct this or that motion by shoeing or toe or side weighting; find where the colt needs a boot, and judge his capacity to win or lose at a certain rate of speed. The mode of cooling out after each heat and doing up after a race is done, I would like you to give your reason in your paper. We want an intelligent reason for what is done to bring about a normal or natural condition after violent exercise. I asked an eminent (the oldest) veterinarian on the coast about the extensive use of Hamamellis' on horses legs and muscles. "Is it as good as Goulard's Extract?" "No," he said, "but it is excellent in the hands of everybody; it can do no harm, and that," said my medical friend, "is a great thing."

Certainly Mr. Lindsey's method of doing up Jane L at the conclusion of a race, on a warm day, must commend itself to all, especially where a horse is expected to campaign, to trot a race or two every week. The race once over, the horse is unharnessed, walked back and forth until all is ready, and then gently sprinkled with tepid water from a watering-pot, until all the sweat and dirt is washed off; then gently rubbed, legs bandaged with alcohol, a cloth saturated with alcohol put across the loins; the animal is then walked until quite dry. Fed a warm bran mash to keep the circulation and prevent catching cold; the tired horse, mare or colt lies down to sleep soundly, that in the morning it rises supple and refreshed and ready to fight another race again with another day's rest. Any one who followed Jane L in last year's circuit must have seen how she fought race after race hang up, often when the whole field was against her, and each time she was beaten, the onlookers saw a horse race.

If you will please favor us with an article on your method of preparation, or if this article of mine shall induce such as Hickok, one of the veterans of the trotting turf, or Goldsmith, one of the youngest and one of the best trainers and drivers, to put some of their methods or plans of preparation on paper, they will lose little, and give much to those in quest of knowledge. RUSTIC.

OLEMA, June 12, 1888.

On Laying Out a Track.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Having read your article in last week's paper regarding the Napa track, in which is discussed the subject of curves. I was induced to do a little figuring to determine what the elevation should be to accommodate various rates of speed. For the basis of my calculation I take the formula used in constructing railway curves. The principles and requirements are practically the same. The formula is e=9v2—32 2r. or elevation equal to gauge or width of track multiplied by square of velocity, divided by gravity multiplied by radius.

To find the elevation necessary to accommodate a three minute gait by substituting in formula we have e=30x29 3-2—32.2x420,168—1.9 ft., or elevation of 30 ft., width of track multiplied by the square of 29.3 ft., velocity per second divided by 32.2 ft., force of gravity multiplied by 420.168 ft. radius of curve. Giving 1.9 ft. or 1 ft. 10 4-5 in.

The elevation for a sixty foot track to accommodate a three minute gait should be 2 ft. 9 3-5 in. For a 2:30 gait 5 ft. 5⅗ in. For a 2:20 gait 6 ft. 3 3-5 in. For a 2:10 gait 7 ft. 3 ⅔ in. For a 1:40 gait 12 ft. 2½ in.

These calculations are for a regular mile track. Upon the same principles the curves upon a half-mile track to accommodate a 2:20 horse, should be elevated 29 ft., assuming the track to be 60 ft. wide. The same track for a horse running at the rate of a mile in 1:40 should be thrown up 7⅘ ft. 2 in., which would form an angle of over 50 degrees. In rounding a turn the inclination of a horse's body from a perpendicular is proportioned to his velocity and the radius of the curve, hence the elevation of the turn is to bring his feet squarely upon the ground and avoid an unequal strain upon his legs. It is said that "It is the pace that kills." That of course is figurative, but literally speaking I believe that it is the turns that kill.

When we consider the tremendous strain upon the limbs of a horse flying around the turn of a track, sometimes the combined strain of his own weight, his striking and tangential forces all falling upon one leg, we are not surprised that the bones do frequently snap, and bring horse and rider down in a heap.

Last spring I saw a speedy and promising daughter of Jim Douglas, snap a leg off while running around the turn of a half-mile track. About fifteen years ago I saw another horse do the same of thing upon the same kind of track. My observations and experience do not extend over a very long period of time, but I have noted those two accidents and others resulting from insufficiency of elevation of curves. Many a horse breaks down from a wrench or strain he has sustained while going around a turn. In most cases some other agency gets the blame, for I have rarely found trainers possessed of any fear of turns. Especially is the liability to accident great to the fast trotter when recovering from a break.

There is another argument that may be offered against a circular track, and that is the advantage they give to small horses over large ones, and I believe that is one reason why the record breakers are unusually small horses. Had Harry Wilkes and Antevolo and Guy Wilkes contended upon a straight track, the chances are great, almost to absolute certainty that the little horse would have been relegated to third place at the finish. Had the nervous and muscular energy which Antevolo expended in overcoming his extra 800 lbs. momentum and the incidental tangential force been laid out in impelling his body in a straight line, the result of the race would have been different, or the time would have been faster. The circular track will doubtless prevail as a straight track would not be convenient for purposes of exhibition. Every horseman should enter a plea in favor of turns been thrown up high enough to give the fast horses a square even footing. The importance of this ought to be apparent to any thoughtful observer as he sees a fast horse fly along the straight work at the rate of perhaps 40 feet per second, and strike the abrupt turn while the tremendous strain necessary to deflect his body from a straight line falls upon one leg at times. Mr. Editor, please excuse this rambling, hastily penned letter. The subject is one of serious importance and merits more care and deliberation. JNO. W. MARTIN.

YOLO, YOLO CO., CAL., June 11th, 1888.

Breeder and Sportsman.
313 Bush Street, San Francisco.

All letters and communications relating in any manner to either the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed as above.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

J. K. Troxel, Willows.

When did Warner's Rattler die? How was he bred? Also the pedigree of Ashley.

Answer—Warner's Rattler, bay horse, foaled 1850, brought to California in 1858, died in 1865. He was sired by Biggart's Rattler, dam by Mars, granddam by Defiance. Ashley, chestnut gelding by Plumas, dam by George; record 2:25½, made at Sacramento, September 24, 1881.

Names Claimed.

By James P. Kerr, San Francisco.

GRACE, sorrel filly with white star, foaled May 8th, by Sidney, dam Marguerite, by Speculation, her dam Maggie by Tecumseh. Tecumseh is the sire of Pat Hunt.

By Mr. Harry J. Agnew, Honolulu.

ANGIE WILKES, filly, foaled at Vallejo, March 11th, by Guy Wilkes, dam Maud.

JOSIE W., foaled at Honolulu, April 9th, by Doncaster, dam Kitty Mahone by Patchen Vernon.

Goldsmith's Accident.

The many friends of John A. Goldsmith, the well-known race-driver, were startled yesterday by the rumor that he had been seriously injured, if not killed, in an accident at Corbitt's Farm, in San Mateo County, where he has been engaged in training his own and Mr. Wm. Corbitt's horses for the coming summer and fall races.

The prominence of Goldsmith, one of the leading drivers of the world, and the fact that his many friends were untiring in their efforts to get the true facts of the case, most probably led to the above "canard", and the accident was the topic of conversation among the horsemen generally in the city yesterday.

To ascertain the true account a *Call* reporter yesterday interviewed Mr. R. B. Milroy of the Nevada Stables, who was at the farm on Sunday, and from him obtained the full account of the accident as follows: "Goldsmith is the trainer and driver of Guy Wilkes (2:18) and other celebrated trotters, for Mr. Corbitt, as well as owning a number of fliers himself, is also the educator and driver of from twenty to thirty of promising trotting colts each day during this time of the year in their preparation for the coming races.

On Saturday he went on to the private track of the farm to 'work' Ben Ali, a big, strong and green but fast colt, and after jogging around a couple of times started him up for a brush, when part of the bridle gave way or came off, from being improperly buckled, and the colt was pulled into the pole or to the left, into the fence. Johnny's foot was in the sulky-stirrup and struck the fence before he could pull it out, and his toe was carried backward at the same time that the sulky was thrown over."

There was no one on the track watching at the time, and Mr. Milroy says Johnny's account of the affair is as follows: "As soon as I struck the fence I tried to loose my feet from the stirrups, but the sudden wrench against the fence broke my ankle and I turned me out.

Not knowing how badly I was hurt I tried to rise but could not, and I then loudly called for help.

The colt after the sulky upset leisurely jogged through an opening in the fence to the inside and commenced grazing, the sulky having righted in the meantime.

It was probably fifteen minutes before assistance reached me, but it seemed over an hour, and I was then taken to the house.

A doctor was immediately sent for, and on examination found that one of the small bones of the left ankle was broken and the ankle-joint dislocated to such an extent that the foot was completely reversed.

The necessary surgery was used to replace the injury and relieve the sufferer, and at last reports last evening the patient was resting easily and with every indication that he would be out in a few weeks and as good as new.—*Morning Call.*

Trotting at Honolulu.

There is great interest taken in trotting in the Hawaiian Islands, especially among the American residents, many of whom own some fine stock imported from this coast. They are also breeding in a liberal and intelligent manner as is proved by the announcement in another column of two fine fillies, Angie Wilkes and Josie W., that were foaled this spring, and that are owned by Mr. Harry J. Agnew of Honolulu. The former is by Guy Wilkes, 2:15½, dam Maud, 2:20, and the latter by Doncaster, a son of Elmo, dam Kitty Mahone by Patchen Vernon. Kitty Mahone has been bred to Marin 2:22½, and Maud to Woodnut, 2:19¼. We are in receipt of the summary of a match race that was recently trotted at Kapiolani Park for $250 aside, between H. J. Agnew's bay gelding Mink and D. Davis's bay stallion Marin that was won by Mink, he taking the second, third and fifth heats, with Marin the first and fourth. The track is reported as being from 6 to 8 seconds slow, and the time was 2:32½, 2:31. 2:34¾, 2:34 and 2:33½.

The Combination Sale.

Messrs. Killip & Co. have secured a great additional attraction for their combination sale that is to be held at the Bay District Track on the 27th instant. This is that fine young trotter Conde, the property of Robert L. Coleman, of this city. Conda is by Abbotsford, dam Kitty Tricks by [illegible], He is one of the most promising trotters in the S[illegible] fore there will be a great competition at the sale, [illegible] prove s valuable addition to any stable on the coa[illegible]

The Strongest Kind of Protection.

I have been very much interested in reeding the different opinions in regerd to protection for those who keep stallions. I oheerved an invitation for a general disensaion of the eubject. It appears to me the time has come when the public should he guerded ageinet fraud, and until there ie some etep taken in this direction we will have freuds ell over the land, especially among the keepers of etellions. Let there be introduced into a neighhorbood a choice stallion which meets the views of the people, and how soon all tbe mongrels heve pertaken of tbe fine blood of the former.

I am in favor that every person keeping a stallion ehould be regnired by law to teke out not less thau a $50 license for the eame, for a Government approved horse with a straightforward pedigree thet cannot he disputed, and for horses not approved not less than $100 license. That there should he a law to eetablish a hoard of exeminers whose duty it ehall he to examine pedigreee and animals. If upon examination the pedigree is correct, end the animal found to he sound in every reepect, and of true form to the hreed represented, then awerd a certificate of approval, which will admit the owner to receive a license for the sum of $50 per year. Thet there should he a law that would impose a fine of $50 for the first offense, and $100 for the second, and eo on increasing for not teking out a licenee, and receiving pey for eervice of stallion. And further, there ehould he a lew thet would protect the owners of stallione by giving them a lien on every mare and colt for the iuenrance money or on any other property that might be found and owned by the owuer of the mare. Wben we can heve good, wholeeome laws in thie respect, that will punish frands and protect those who ere introducing pure bloode, we then con turu our eyes toward the Eest, in this reepect, and see the day gredually dawning all over the broad land of America.

Thie is one of tbe most important snbjecte then can be bronght before onr farmere and hreedere. It bringe every person who usee a horee in connection witb it, by reason of etamping out meny of tbose hereditery dieeeeee and imperfections thet now exist amongst our horses. ISRAEL GARRETSON in the *National Stockman.*

Horses in Jumping.

The qnestion whether horses in jnmping land upon their fore feet or their hind feet is one often put. This qneetion wee most cerefully investigated hy the writers of tbe "Steeplechesing" hook of the Badminton Library, and the result of their investigation may he found on pp. 315-6 of that volume. They came to the conclusion thet, except under very exceptionel circumstances, horsee elways land on their fore lege, though often tbe hind feet touch the ground almost simnlteneously; and they proved their contention by noting the hoof marks of horsee that were raced over fencee for the purpose of the inveetigation. It wee found, they say, thet "in many cesee the imnrint of the two fore aud of tbe two hind feet"—after landing over a fence is this—"have been within a few iuchee of each other, they heve often actually heeu joined together, the off fore and hind, the near fore end hind, meking only two separate impreseions, in eome casee the shoee on the hind feet have actually heen fonnd in advance of the shoes ou the fore feet." The writer goee on to say that "If the printe of hind feet are distinctly traced in front of the priute of the fore, it provee that the horse has lended (as the rider feels and the keen ob-eerver believes he eees) on the fore legs, hut hie etride has heen so little deranged by the jnmp thet hie hind qnertere come well under him, eo that hie hind lege actnelly pess the spot where hie fore legs alighted.

Ranching in South America.

In 1885 there were 41,000,000 eheep in the United Statee, 72,000,000 in Auetralia and 100,000,000 in the Argentine Republic. In thie country there could be allotted two-thirde of a eheep to each inhabitant. In the Argentiue Republic there are twenty-five eheep, and in Uruguay forty eheep to every man, women and child. In the United Stetes it is estimated there are 40,000,000 of horned cattle to a popnlation of 60,000,000; the Argentine Republic and Uruguay have 38,000,000 cettle and a populetion of 4,500,000. In Uruguay, with a population of 500,000,000 souls, there ere 8,000,000 of cattle, 20,000,000 sheep, 2,000,000 horees, or sixty head of stock to each man, woman aud child. Fifteen million dollars have heen invested in wire fences in Uruguay alone, aud more than twice ae much in the Argentine Republic. In any of these countries a cow can he hought for $5, a eteer fattened for merket for $10, a pair of oxen for $25, a eheep for 50 cente, an ordinary working horse $8 to $10, and a roadster for $25, a mule for $15, and a mere for whatever the hide will bring. Mares are never broken to eaddle or harnese, hnt are allowed to run wild in the pestures from the time they are foaled ntil they ceese to he of value in breeding, then they are driven to the saledros or ianghter houses and killed for their hidee. A man who would nee a mare under the saddle or before the wagon would be considered of nnsound mind. There ie a superstition against it.—*Montana Stock Grower Journal.*

Feeding Alfalfa.

Alfalie sbould never be pastured, In the firet place it will pay better to cut it aud feed it to stock. There is an immense waste in having a lot of stock in on a rank growth of alfalia. The waste is more than whet ie eaten! The greet objection, however, is that if pastured, the weeds ere allowed to grow while the alfalfa ie eeten dowu. It is evident that in thie way the weeds soon take the field, but if it is cut the whole is taken down together, and when given a fair chance alfelfa will not he rooted ont by any weed. If a person hee even as meny as ten or twelve head of stock to feed he wil find that it will pay big wages to mow it and hanl it out of them. A field will feed three times ae many stock and save the graee from being killed hy weeds.—*Colusa (Cal.) Sun.*

Regularity in feeding ie most eseentiel. Let the food be sweet and fresh, aud give plenty of milk. I regard wheat bran and middlings as the hest general diet for hoth sow and pigs in tbe werm weather. Two bushels of oats to one of corn gronnd together make an excellent feed. In cold weather, either feed dry or mix at the eame time of feeding with cold water, nnlese you can let the hot water become entirely cool after mixing. In warm weather it ie better to mix aud let it stand from one feeding to another, hnt never long enough to eonr.—J. V. Wolf.

SAN JOSE FAIR.

September 25th to 29th

INCLUSIVE.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

—OF THE—

San Mateo & Santa Clara County Agricultur'l Association No. 5.

MONDAY, September 24th.

1—TROTTING—Purse $200. For Santa Clara County, Palo Alto Stock Farm barred. For three-year-olds. Colts must be owned by the party making the enlry prior to June 1, 1888, to he ellgible to lbis class. Other races this day for local horses.

Tuesday, September 25th.

2—TROTTING—Purse $400. 2:35 class.
3—TROTTING—Garden City Colt Stake. For three-year-olds. Closed April 1st with seven enlries.
4—TROTTING—Santa Clara County Colt Stake. For two-year-olds. Closed April 1sl with thirteen entries.

Wednesday, September 26th.

5—RUNNING STAKE. For two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second horse, $25 to third. Non-winners this year allowed five pounds. Three-qnarlers of a mile.
6—RUNNING—Free purse $200. For all ages. $50 to second horse. One and one-eighth miles.
7—TROTTING—Purse $300. 2:20 class.
8—TROTTING—Purse $400. Three-minule class.

Thursday, September 27th.

9—RUNNING—Free purse $200, $50 to second horse. For all ages. Mile and repeat.
10—TROTTING—Purse $500. 2:27 class.
11—TROTTING—Purse $500. 2:22 class.

Friday, September 28.

12—RUNNING—For three-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second horse: $25 to third. One and one-qnarter miles.
13—RUNNING—For all ages. $50 entrance; $25 forfeil; $250 added; $100 lo second horse; third to save entrance. One and one-half miles.
14—PACING—Purse $400. 2:23 class.
15—TROTTING—Vendome Colt Stake, for two-year-olds, closed April 1sl wilh nine entries.

Saturday, September 29th.

16—RUNNING—Free purse $400, for all ages, $50 to second horse. Three-qnarters of a mile and repeat.
17—TROTTING—Purse $600. 2:25 class.
18—TROTTING—Purse $1,000. Free for all.

Entries to close wilb the Secretary, Wedneaday, August 1sl, 1888.

CONDITIONS.

In all trotting and pacing races, pursea divided as follows: 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourlh.

All trotting and pacing races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association rules to govern trotting and pacing, and rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as bereln stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or rnn heats of any two races alternately, or lo call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

The Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society will co-operate in the management of the Fair.

For a walk-over in any race, a horse is only entitled to its own enlrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race and to no added money.

A horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, tben to first and third money.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarationa are void, unless accompanied by the money.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

All colts properly entered in district stakes, if sold, are entitled to start in such race.

If it is the opinion of the Judges, before starting a race, that it cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be declared off or continued, at the option of the Judges.

In all trotting and pacing races, five or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold the entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse; provided, however, that the Board hereby reserves the right to declare a race off when there are less than three to start.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries.

When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money only, divided 66⅔ and 33⅓.

Races to commence each day at 2 P. M.

Our track has had a thorough coating of loam, and is now the best and fastest track in the State.

E. TOPHAM, President.
G. H. BRAGG Secretary. je16

Sonoma Co.

Agricultural Park Association.

10TH ANNUAL FAIR

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Sonoma Co., Cal.,

August 13 to 18

INCLUSIVE.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday August 14.

Running—Tbree-fourtha mile dasb, for district two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse.

Running—Tbree-fourtbs mile dasb, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to aecond horse.

Trotling—2:30 class; purse, $500.

Pacing—2:25 clasa; purse, $400.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, August 15.

Running—One and one-fourth mile dasb, for three-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second horae.

Trotting—Three minute class, district horaes; purse, $300.

Trolling—2:20 clasa: purse, $600.

Trotling—Three-year-old district horaes; purae, $300.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, August 16.

Running—One and one-balf mile dasb, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to aecond horae.

Trotting—2:23 class; purse, $500.

Pacing—Free for all; purse, $500.

Trotting—2:38 clasa; district horaes; purse, $400

FOURTH DAY—Friday, August 17.

Running—Three-fourlh mile dasb, for two-year-olds; $20 enlrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $40 to second horae.

Running—Selling race, free for all, mile beats; purse, $250; $50 lo second horse; horses entered to be sold for $1,000; lo carry rule weights; two pounds allowed to each hundred dollars down to $500; sell-ing price lo be named tbrough the entry box at 6 P M. the day before the race.

Trotling—2:40 class; purse, $500.

Trolling—For district yearlinga; one mile dash; purse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday August 18.

Running—One and three-fourtb mile dash, free for all; $20 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to sec ond horse.

Running—One mile dash for three-year-olda and under; $25 enlrance: $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

Trotling—2:25 class; purse, $500.

Trotting—Free for all; purse, $600.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionale amount of the purse. Enlrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations. Trotting and pacing purses divided al the rate of 60 per cenl. lo tbe first horse, 30 per cenl. to the second and 10 per cent. to the third.

American Association rules to govern trotling; but the Board reserves the right to trol beats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trol a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the enlrance money paid in. When less than the required nnmber of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money lo be divided as follows, 66⅔ lo the first and 33⅓ lo the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required lo start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horae they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over, except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducled under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for an enlrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in enlries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries lo all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, August 1st, 1888.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

The district embraces all the territory north of the Bay of San Francisco and west of the Sacramento River. District horses must have been owned in the district six months prior to closing of entries.

JNO. N. BAILHACHE, President.
GEORGE A. TUPPER, Sec'y. je16tau1

FOR SALE!

A STOCK FARM of 205 acres in the famous county of Orange, three hours from New York City, short drive to town of 12,000 population, and half mile from railway station; substantial house 13 rooms, hot and cold water, heated by steam; conservatory attached; numerous well-arranged and commodious outbuildings. Three small streams and numerous springs. Perfect home for stock breeder; in a lovely, salubrious, well-to-do agricultural section. Price $35,000. (Folio 3,672).

PHILLIPS & WELLS,
jn16 Tribune Building, New York.

RUNNING STAKE

—TO BE RUN AT—

THE EXTRA DAY RACING

—OF—

The Eureka Jockey Club,

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT CO., CAL.,
Saturday, July 7th, 1888.

Running Stake, free-for-all, $250 entrance. $300 added, winner to take entire stake, dash of 700 yards.

REMARKS.

No added money paid for a walk-over. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern.

Entries to close with the Secretary July 1st, 1888, at 6 P.M.

D. MURPHY, President.
H. COLLN, Secretary. se16

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES

(By permission).

ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ.,	SETH COOK, ESQ.,
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ.,	THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,
R. P. ASHE, ESQ.,	WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,

and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.
20 Leidesdorff Street,
19marlf San Francisco.

Montana

AND

Washington

Racing Circuit, 1888.

$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretariee for programmes and further particulare.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMaslers, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Monlana, Augnat 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secrelary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22. Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6. 18fe

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HON. C. GREEN, Sacramento.	HON. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
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HON. L. J. ROSE, Los Angeles.	HON. A. WALBATH, Nevada.
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., San Francisco.	

Represented at Sacramenta by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Ren, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel jutified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every deacription, either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Privata purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every deacription. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

ond KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street,

California State Fair
OF 1888.
TWO WEEKS' FAIR
NINE DAYS' RACING,
AT
SACRAMENTO,
September 3 to 15, 1888.

SPEED PROGRAMME 1888.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three, and four-year olds, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than $200.

First Day.—Thursday, September 6th.

TROTTING.

No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1886, with forty nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1888, $1,370.

No. 2.—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:23 Class.

No. 3.—PACING PURSE, $600—2:20 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 7th.

RUNNING.

No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three quarters of a mile.

No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—Closed in 1887, with eleven nominations. One and a quarter miles. $300 added.

No 6—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and over, in which only non-winners in any event this year will be eligible to start. Winners of any race, entered herein, may be withdrawn without incurring a forfeit Entrance, $50, h f, with $400 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and one-eighth.

No. 7—FREE PURSE, $250—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; maidens, if three years old, allowed five pounds; if four years old, or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Third Day--Saturday, September 8th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$50 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 payable August 10, 1888; $300 added by the Society. Closed March 15th, with sixteen nominations.

No. 9—THE GRAND STALLION STAKE—Closed March 1st, with six nominations; $500 added for each starter up to four.

No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:30 Class.

Fourth Day—Monday, September 10th.

RUNNING.

No. 11 - THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance, h f, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $350 added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year, allowed five pounds; maidens if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three quarters of a mile.

No. 12—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year-olds. Closed in 1887, with thirty-two nominations; $250 added. One mile.

No. 13—THE LARUE STAKE—A handicap, for all ages; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; with $500 added; of which $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 1st. Declaration $20, to be made with the Secretary by 8 o'clock P. M., September 3d. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one quarter miles.

No. 14—SELLING PURSE, $300—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 less, down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less, down to $500. Valuation to be placed on starters only, by 6 o'clock P. M. the day preceding the race. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fifth Day—Tuesday, September 11

TROTTING.

No. 15—THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$100 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1, remaining $50 payable August 10, 1888; $400 added. Closed March 15th, with nineteen nominations.

No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:20 Class.

No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—3:00 Class.

Sixth Day—Wednesday, September 12.

RUNNING.

No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies. $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before September 1st; $200 added, of which $25 to second. Those that have started and have not run first or second, in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 19—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September first; with $400 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 20—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st, with $300 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Three-year-olds to carry 100 pounds; four-year-olds 110, pounds; five-year olds and upwards, 112 pounds. Sex, but not beat, allowances. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 21—FREE PURSE, $300—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses that have started and not won at this meeting allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race at this meeting when carrying rule weights, or more, to carry five pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day—Thursday, September 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:25 Class.

No. 23—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed on March 15th with twelve nominations. $400 added. (Conditions same as No. 15.)

No. 24—PACING PURSE, $800—Free for all.

Eighth Day—Friday, September 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 25—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1885. Closed in 1886, with twenty-nine nominations. $300 added. One and one-half miles.

No. 26—THE PALO ALTO STAKE—A handicap for two-year olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration; $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake Weights announced at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, September 1st. Declarations due at 8 o'clock P. M. Monday, September 3d. One mile.

No. 27—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry five pounds extra; colts not 1, 2, 3 in No. 19, allowed ten pounds. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 28—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake; $200 additional if 1:41¼ is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $250—Of which $50 to second. For non-winners at this meeting. Horses that have started and not run second allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race, entered herein, may be withdrawn without penalty. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day—Saturday, September 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,500—Free for all.

No. 31—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:40 Class.

No. 32—PACING PURSE, $300—Three-year-old class

FIXED EVENTS.

Entries for the following liberal colt stakes for 1889-90 will close August 1st, 1888.

FOR 1889.

No. 1—THE CALIFORNIA AUTUMN STAKE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $50 each h. f., or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; or $15 by May 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any stake race, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st, $15 by May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Autumn stakes to carry seven pounds extra; winner of any other stake to carry three pounds; of two or more, seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile.

No. 3—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—(To close in two-year-old form this time only.) A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1886), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st; or $25 Aug. 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second. $100 to third. Winner of any stake race in 1889, of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

FOR 1890.

No. 4—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at State Fair, 1890. $100 each, h f or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1890. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $500 added, of which $150 to second, $100 to third Winner of any stake race in 1890, of the value of $1,000, to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 5—THE PRESIDENT STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1890. $100 each; of which $5 must accompany the nomination; $10 payable January 1, 1889; $15 January 1, 1890; $20 May 1, 1890; the remaining $50 by 6 o'clock P. M. the day preceeding the race. Payments not made as they become due forfeits money paid in, and declares entry out. $750 added. The entire stakes and $500 of the added money to winner: $150 to second; $100 to third. Winner of Breeders' Stake to carry seven pounds; any other three-year-old stake of the value of $1,000, five pounds; if two or more, seven pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

The National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all race entries not declared out by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions are named otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary, Wednesday, August 1, 1888.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 12my

FOR SALE.

A Fine Stallion Yearling,

Fifteen hands high; light gray; finely proportioned and gaited. By Gen. MacPherson, full brother to Nellie R, 2:17½, dam Olema by Whipple's Hambletonian, and 16 in the 2:30 list; grandam by Crooked-legged Boston, g g, dam by Old Boston, sire of Lexington. I will sell this colt cheap to some breeder, as he is too good a horse to become a gelding.

PAYNE J. SHAFTER,
my19 4t **Olema, Maine Co., Cal.**

For Sale Cheap.

HIGH BRED TROTTING STOCK

Represents all the best strains in the State. also Graded Norman Horses. Brood Mares, Young Stallions, Matched Carriage Horses, and Beef Cattle. Apply to

MARTIN CARTER, Newark,
Or Nutwood Stock Farm, Irvington,
4t 26my **Alameda Co., Cal.**

THE BOHANON
SULKY!
BEST MADE.
Perfect Riding Buggies,
Breaking Carts.
Fine Repairing,
Reasonable Prices

Bohanon Carriage Co., 161-163 Ogden Ave., CHICAGO.

Send for Catalogue.

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1888. 1888.
NEVADA STATE FAIR
—AT—
RENO, NEV.,
September 17 to 22 Inclusive.

$10,000.00
—IN—
PURSES AND PREMIUMS.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

MONDAY, September 17, 1888.

1—Selling Purse, $250; of which $50 to second, $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less, down to $400; selling price to be stated through entry box at 5 P. M. the day before the race; one mile.

2—Nevada Stake, running; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886); $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; three-quarters mile.

3—Running, five-eighths mile dash; District horses; $100 added; entrance $20, declaration $5; on or before August 25th.

4—Running, three-eighths mile and repeat; purse $150; $100 to first, $50 to second.

Tuesday, September 18.

5—Running, three-quarters mile; District horses; purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second.

6—Trotting 2:27 class; purse $600.

7—Trotting stake for two-year-olds; mile and repeat; entrance $60, of which $20 to accompany nomination; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $300 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30, and 10 per cent.

Wednesday, September 19th.

8—Novelty Race, running; purse $400; one and one-half miles; first half-mile, $50; first mile $100; first to finish, $250.

9—Running; for three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $20 to accompany nominations; $30 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; one and one-quarter miles.

10—Trotting, three-minute-class, for District horses; purse $300; first horse $150, second horse $100, third horse $50.

Thursday, September 20th.

11—Running, mile and repeat; purse $300; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third.

12—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $600.

13—Trotting stake for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 to accompany nomination; $75 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $400 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30 and ten per cent.

Friday, September 21.

14—Running, purse $300; of which $50 to second; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.

15—Running, half-mile and repeat; District horses; purse $150; $100 to first, $50 to second.

16—Running Stake; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886), $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $10 additional for starters; to be paid in before six P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; one mile.

17—Trotting, 2:50 class; for District horses; three in five; purse $300; first $150 second $100, third $50.

Saturday, September 22d.

18—Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $1,000; $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.

19—Pacing; purse $600; $300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

☞ Additional races will be made each day. Classes made up from horses on the grounds.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of August, 1888. Entries for the purses must be made two days preceding the race, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start the day before the race, at 6 P. M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

All horses entered for District purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California, east of the Sierra Nevadas, for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close August 20th, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above,

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Horses that distance the field will only take first money.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all races entries not declared out by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start,

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in the entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

The Ormsby County District Fair, at Carson City, begins September 24th and ends September 29th. Six days' racing; gives $7,500 in purses and premiums; for particulars address J. D. Torreyson, Secretary, Carson City.

The Humboldt County District Fair begins October 2d, and ends October 5th. Four days' racing; gives $3,500 in purses and premiums; for particulars address Alex. Wise, Secretary, Winnemucca, Nevada.

The State Agricultural Society has built a new track, located half a mile from the town of Reno, the soil being of such a character as to make it one of the best on the Pacific Coast.

THEO. WINTERS, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary. 19my

STUD DOGS.

RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Champion Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Sency, in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25

MIKE T., (6435 A. K. O. S. B.), Irish red setter, by Nemo—Nida, straining to Champion Elcho and Champion Rose. Winner of two firsts and five specials at San Francisco shows of 1886 and 1888. In the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25. **A. B. TRUMAN.**
ELCHO KENNELS,
sep23 **2618 Bush Street, S F.**

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association.

DISTRICT No. 4,
TO BE HELD AT
PETALUMA,
AUGUST 21 to 25 Inclusive.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano.

Tuesday, August 21st.

1—RUNNING—Two-year-old stake, five-eighths of a mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added, $50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.

2—TROTTING—2:30 Class. Purse $700.

3—TROTTING, District—For three-year olds; best three in five. Purse $250. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Wednesday, August 22d.

4—RUNNING—For all ages; free purse $200; $50 to second. Mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING, District - Yearling stake for foals of 1887. Mile dash. $30 stake. Closed May 1st, with five entries.

6—TROTTING—2:20 Class. Purse $1,000.

7—TROTTING—Two-year-old stake, free for all; foals of 1886. Mile and repeat $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with twelve entries.

Thursday, August 23d.

8—RUNNING—For three-year-olds, one and one-eighth mile dash. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

9—TROTTING—Yearling stake, free for all foals of 1887. Mile dash. $50. Stake closed May 1st, with five entries.

10 PACING—2:24 Class. Purse $600. Patchen Vernon and Belmont Boy barred.

11—TROTTING—Four-year-old stake or under; free for all. Mile heats, best three in five $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Friday, August 24th.

12—RUNNING, District—For all ages. Mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

13—TROTTING, District—For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse $200. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

14—TROTTING—2:25 Class. Purse $1,000.

15—TROTTING—Three year-old stake or under. Free for all. Mile and repeat. $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with ten entries.

Saturday, August 25th.

16—RUNNING—For all ages. One and one-half mile dash. Free purse $250; $50 to second.

17—TROTTING—Three minute Class. Purse $1,000

18—TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000.

19—TROTTING, District—2:38 Class. Purse $400

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting and pacing races, three moneys, viz.: 60, 30 and 10 per cent, except Trotting Stake Races, Nos. 5 and 9, in which money to be divided, and races trotted according to published conditions.

All races best three in five, except as otherwise specified.

American or National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of and two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any district race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and running colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1, 1888, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary.
P. O. Box 283. 12my **Petaluma, Cal.**

Notice.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

STOCK AND STATION AGENT,

Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

C. BRUCE LOWE.
Wright, Heaton's Bu[illegible]
Pitt Stre[illegible]
3de New[illegible]

STOCKTON

FAIR.

Annual Race Meeting of 1888.

—BEGINNING—

September 18th,

AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS.

$15,000.00

IN PURSES OFFERED

San Joaquin Valley District FOR RACES.

— Comprises the Counties of —

SAN JOAQUIN, STANISLAUS, TUOLUMNE and MERCED.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Entries Close August 1st. 1888.

Entrance fee ten per cent, In all races four moneys, 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Tuesday, September 18, 1888.

1—RUNNING — Pacific Coast—Two-year-old Stake; one mile. Closed February 15th, with 7 entries.

2—TROTTING—District—Four-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 8 entries.

3—TROTTING—Pacific Coast - 3:00 class. Purse $1,000.

Wednesday, September 19th.

4—RUNNING—Jim. Duffy purse. Free for all. One mile; $400.

This purse hereafter io he named for the winner.

5—TROTTING—Pacific Coasi—2:20 class; $1200.

6—TROTTING—District—Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 5 entries.

7—TROTTING—District—Two-year-old stake; best two in three. Closed February 1st, with 13 entries.

Thursday, September 20th.

8—RUNNING—Pacific Coast- Mile and repeat; $500

9—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—2:35 class; $1,000.

10—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—Four-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 11 entries.

11—PACING—Pacific Coast—2:27 class; $500.

Friday, September 21st.

12—RUNNING—Pacific Coast—One-half mile and repeat, $350.

13—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—Free for all; $1,200.

14—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 9 entries.

15—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—2:22 class; $1,200.

Saturday, September 22d.

16—RUNNING—Pacific Coast—Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 5 entries.

17—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—Two-year-old stake; best two in three. Closed February 15th, with 10 entries.

18—PACING—Pacific Coast—Free for all; $700.

19—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—2:27 class; $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races best three in five, except as otherwise epecified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

The winner of the mile and repeat, free purse, for all agee, of the State Fair programme for 1888, etarting in races No. 8, will be required to carry five pounds extra.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (5) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall he held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Trotting Association and Running Rules of the State Agricultural Society.

All colts properly entered in District stakes, if sold, are entitled to start in such races.

If it is the opinion of the Judges, before starting a race, that it cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be declared off or continued, at the option of the Judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse; provided, however, that the Board hereby reserves the right to declare any race off when there are less than three (3) to start.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to he named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1, 1888, with the Secretary.

FIXED EVENTS FOR 1889—90.

The San Joaquin Valley AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DISTRICT NO. 2, CAL,

Offer the following rich running events for 1889 and 1890, entries to close August 1st, 1888, for colts now classed as yearlings, (with one exception, No. 3, for colts now classed as two-year-olds for this time only to permit of a valuable three-year-old stake for 1889.)

FOR 1889.

1.—THE PAVILION STAKES.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair of 1889; $50 each half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; or $15 by May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money, with $3added, of which $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of any other event three pounds; two or more five pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Five-eights of a mile.

2.—THE YOSEMITE STAKES.—A sweepstake for two-year-olds, (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair of 1889, $75 each, half forfeit or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; $15 by May 1st, or $25 August first, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $350 added, of which $1'0 to second; third to save stake. Winner of the annual stakes at Sacramento to carry seven pounds extra, winner of any other stakes to carry three pounds; of two or more, seven pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

3.—THE BIG TREE STAKES,—(To close in two-year-old form this time only.) A sweepstake for three-year-olds to be run at the Stockton Fair in 1889; $100 each half forfeit or only $10if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st or $25 August 1st, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $400 added, of which $125 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of two three-year-old events of any value ten pounds. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

FOR 1890.

No. 4.—THE BIG TREE STAKES.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887) to he run at the Stockton Fair in 1890. (Conditions asme as No. 3, except as to year.)

No. 5.—THE SARGENT STAKES.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair in 1890; $100 each, of which $10 must accompany the nomination, $10 payable January 1st, 1889; $10 payable January 1st, 1890; $20 payable May 1st, 1890. The remaining $50 to be paid by 6 o'clock the day preceding the race. Payments not made as they become due forfeits money paid in, and declares entry out; $500 added, of which $450 to second, third to save stake. Winner of the Breeder's Stake at Sacramento to carry five pounds extra; of the President Stakes, seven pounds; of any other three-year-old event three pounds. Maidens alowed seven pounds. One mile and a half.

N. B.—Conditions of this association for 1888 to govern except as specified herein.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LARUE, Secretary,
june9 P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

TWENTY-SIXTH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT.

Amador and Calaveras FAIR, IONE CITY,

AUGUST 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

No. 1.—RUNNING STAKE—For District saddle horses; $10 for starters; $50 added. Six hundred yards and repeat.

No. 2.—RUNNING STAKE—For District horses; $20 entrance, half forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile dash.

No. 3.—Free for all trotters and pacers without a record up to date entries close. Purse $400.

No. 4.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 5.—TROTTING PURSE, $100—2:27 Class.

No. 6.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile and repeat.

No. 7.—TROTTING PURSE, $500—Free for all.

No. 8.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $20 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, of which $30 to second horse; third to save stake. Three-quarter mile and repeat.

No. 9.—RUNNING STAKE, Handicap—For District horses; $15 entrance; half forfeit; $150 added, of which $50 to second horse, third to save stake. Six hundred yards dash.

No. 10.—PACING PURSE, $300—Free for all.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Extra races will he given each day; conditions to he announced the day previous, when entriee will close

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on July 15, 1888.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five—five to enter and three to start. hut the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill hy the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; hnt the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall he entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 55% for the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared ont by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall he required to start.

Where there is more than one entry hy one person, or in one interest, the particnlar horse they are to start must be named hy 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to he named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will he required to wear caps of distinct colors.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 5 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

District races open to El Dorado County.

No horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in Amador, Calaveras, or El Dorado Counties six months prior to the day of the race.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Races commence each day at 1 P. M., sharp.

The Ione track is one of the best and fastest on the Coast.

U. S. GREGORY, President.
C. T. LA GRAVE, Secretary. ap7tow

Veterinary Surgery,

DR. A. E. BUZARD.

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London. Calls to the country promptly attended to.

All operations performed. Advice and prescriptions by mail, One Dollar. Residence and Pharmacy

No. 11 Seventh Street,

21ap52 **San Francisco, (Near Market.)**

Harry E. Carpenter, M.O.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada

Ridglings Castrated.

Veterinary Infirmary, 321 Natomn St

Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.

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Chico Fair.

August 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1888.

Five Days Trotting and Pacing.

$5,000 IN PURSES.

First Day—Tuesday, August 21, 1888.

$250.00.

1.—TROTTING—For two-year-old colts owned in the district. Mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule. Purse $250.

$300.00.

2.—TROTTING—Three minute class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 22d.

$300.00.

3.—TROTTING—For three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

$400.00.

4.—TROTTING—2:40 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rute. Purse $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 23rd.

$750.00.

5.—TROTTING—2:23 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harnese and to rule. Purse $750.

$500.00.

6.—PACING—Free for all. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $500.

$100.00.

7.—BUGGY RACE—Free for all huggy horses without a record owned in the district, owners to drive. Mile heats, three in five, to rule, Purse $100.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 24th.

$600.00.

8.—TROTTING—2:27 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $600.

$400.00.

9.—TROTTING—2:33 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 25th.

$400.00

10.—TROTTING—For four-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

$1000 00.

11.—TROTTING—Free for all. Mile heats, three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $1,000.

Races Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 open to the State. All other races open to the following counties: Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Shasta, Siskiyou, Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Trinity, Tehama, Colusa and Butte.

Entries to close with the Secretary, August 1, 1888, at 10 P. M. Entrance fee of ten per cent. of purse must accompany all nominations.

C. C. MASON, President.
IO. D. SPROUL, Secretary, Chico, Cal.
my19

HIGH-CLASS

PEDIGREE STOCK

ESTABLISHED 1882.

We have for Private Sale selections of the following Stock, procured from the best studs of Great Britain, America and Ausiralia.

ALL SUITABLE FOR HIGH-CLASS STUD PURPOSES

HORSES.

BLOOD, COACHERS, TROTTERS, ARABS, DRAUGHT, PONIES.

CATTLE.

DURHAMS, DEVONS, HEREFORDS, POLLED ANGUS, AYRSHIRES, JERSEYS.

PIGS.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES, "MAGIE," POLAND CHINA, ESSEX, WHITE YORKSHIRE, &c. ALL IMPORTED STOCK.

EXHIBITION POULTRY

Supplied to win in the keenest competition. Choice Varieties on hand and to arrive.

DOGS.

SPORTING and MISCELLANEOUS.

John T. M'Innes and Co.,

PEDIGREE STOCK AGENTS,

105 PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Registered Cable Address "PEDIGREE."

mr24eow

EUREKA Jockey Club.

Inauguration of New Mile Track

—AT—

South Park, Eureka, Cal.

FOUR DAYS' RACING,

July 3d to 7th Inclusive.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 18th, 1888.

First Day—July 3, 1888.

1—RUNNING, Purse $300—Novelty Race—Free for all dash of one mile. First quarter $50, half $65, three-quarters $75, mile $110. All paid-up entries over four to be added and equally divided between each winner.

2—TROTTING—Purse $250. Three-minute class. For horses owned in Humholdt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $150; second to receive $75, and third to save entrance.

Second Day—July 4, 1888.

3—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $50 entrance, half forfeit, $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Mile and a quarter.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $25 entrance, half forfeit, $250 added; second to receive $75, third to save stakes. One-half mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING—Purse $500. Free for all. First horse $350, second $100, third $50.

Third Day—July 5, 1888.

6 RUNNING—Purse $150. Free for all. First horse $125, second $25. Six hundred yards.

7—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-olds bred in Humholdt County, $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake. Best two in three.

8—TROTTING—Purse $300. 2:40 class. For horses owned in Humholdt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $200, second $70, third $30.

Fourth Day—July 6, 1888.

9—RUNNING—Purse $250. Free for all. First horse to receive $200, second $50. Three-quarters of a mile.

10—RUNNING—Purse $350. Free for all. First horse to receive $300, second $50. One mile.

11—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three year-olds. For horses bred in Humholdt County. First horse to receive $125, second $50, third $25. Best two in three.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS

All trotting races are best three in five unless otherwise specified; four to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared ont by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall he required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

In all races four or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors. to be named in entries.

Entries in all races to close with the Secretary, Monday, June 18, 1888.

Entry blanks will he furnished npon application to the Secretary.

DANIEL MURPHY, President.
H. COHN, Secretary. 14ap

Trotting Colt STAKES,

Two and Three-Year-Old Stallions.

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it has been decided to open two stakes for troiting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $100 each, on payments as follows: $25 **which must accompany** nomination on Saiurday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to he heats of a mile, best three in five in harness, to he trotted on the day previous to the „National Stallion Sake," and on the irack selecied for ihe National to he decided upon. Should the day named be unfavorable, or the track not in good order on ihat day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set ihe day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving due notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of this race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile, best two in three in harness, and with these exceptions to be ihe same in every respect as the one before named. The added money shall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and this added money shall be divided, if both resuli in contesis, in the following proporiion, viz., three-fifths io three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should one only be a contesi and the oiher a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the stake that is trotted. Should both prove to be walk-overs, the exponses shall be born in proportion io the amounis in the hands of the Treasurer. Should there be differences of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall be final.

Address nominations to N. T. SMITH, Fourth and Townsend Sireets, San Francisco, Cal.

mr31tf **N. T. SMITH,**
Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

Proposals for Privileges

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 6 P. M. MONDAY, June 18, 1888, for the privilege of selling Foods and running the Wheel of Fortune at the Races, to be given by the Eureka Jockey Club, July 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1888.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

my11 **H. COHN, Secretary.**

Great Combination SALE

—OF—

Track and Road Horses,

TROTTING COLTS & FILLIES,

Stallions and Brood Mares,

—AT 11 A. M. ON—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888,

—AT—

Bay District Track,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FAMOUS TROTTING GELDING

CONDE, Record 2:20,

WILL BE SOLD,

As also the following Track Horses: Old Nick (2:23), Patch Allen, Albert, Col. Hawkins (2:29) and Clara G. (2:31¼), Trotters, and Pocahontas (2:24¼) and Little Hope (2:26¼). Pacers. Colts and fillies will also be offered by Monroe Chief, Guy Wilkes, Anteros, Sterling, Prompter, Failis and other noted stallions; also, Brood Mares of approved blood with foal by Harold Cossack, Eros, Mount Vernon, Walstein and other standard horses. Trotters and Pacers are now being exercised at the track daily. Remainder of horses will be on exhibition June 24th.

Catalogues giving full description and pedigrees may be now obtained of

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

je16 22 Montgomery Street.

SONOMA COUNTY

STOCK BREEDERS' Association.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

Record 2:16 1-4. Standard, No. 7868.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED May 5, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, p. 307, and Vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 1, 1888, at Santa Rosa.

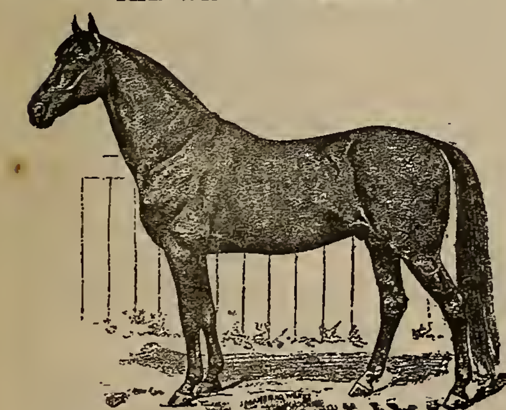
TERMS.

$150 for the season. Mares not proving with foal may be returned next season, free of charge, provided Anteeo remains the property of this Association.

Anteeo ranks as one of the greatest trotting stallions of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of a trotter as any horse living. He has earned a record of 2:16¼ during the year 1885, being the fastest time ever made by any horse bred on this Coast. For further particulars address,

fe4 **I. DE TURK, Santa Rosa, Cal.**

THE WILKES STALLION.



MAMBRINO WILKES,

(Half Brother to Harry Wilkes, 2:13 1-2.)

Sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, beaten a throatlatch in 2:26¼, and John O'Brien, a colt that lapped out the winner in 2:36 as a three-year-old.

Will remain in the future at Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

Description.

MAMBRINO WILKES is a black horse, 16 hands high, and considerably longer than his height; has immense muscular development and weighs 1,260 pounds. He has the utmost symmetry of proportion and elegance of finish. Several Eastern breeders have examined him of late and pronounced him the "finest individual" they had seen. His colts are large, stylish and handsome, and all show speed that have been worked for it.

Pedigree.

Sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam Ripton's dam by Hunt's Commodore, son of Mambrino by imp. Messenger; second dam by Potomac, son of imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imp Messenger.

George Wilkes sired 60 colts that have beaten 2:30. Of these 39 have average records of 2:23, 14 of 2:19 and 12 of 2:18.

Terms.

Mambrino Wilkes will receive a few approved mares at the farm for the season of 1888 at $75 the season. Mares from a distance will be received at the Dexter Stables, Oakland, and sent to the farm. Good pasture and plenty of water. Box stalls and all facilities for taking care of fine mares.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. WATERMAN, Walnut Creek,
Or at the DEXTER STABLES,
Twelfth and Harrison Sts., Oakland.

21fe

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24¼, and the dam of Favorita 2:25½).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2:46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 50 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.
First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.
Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.
Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.
Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.
(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)
This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26¼, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, be the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16½) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼;

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.
First dam by Sportsman 291.
Second dam by Lucks All 188.
Third dam by Cardinal 47.
Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868. recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 351, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, ggggg gr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address,

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DANVILLE.**

WILKES PASHA.

STANDARD, 2618.

Dark bay with white hind feet, 16½ hands high, bred by R. P. Pepper, of South Elk Horn Farm, Frankfort, Kentucky. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25¼, trial 2:17. He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20. First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, sire of Granville, 2:25; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24¾; Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30; second dam by Wilson's Snow Storm, sire of Jim Irving, 2:23; third dam by Paddie Burns, thoroughbred.

Onward's dam was Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Thorndale, 2:22¼,) by Mambrino Chief. Dolly was one of the greatest speed producing brood-mares in the records. George Wilkes stands at the head of the list of sires of fast trotters with 61 performers with records of 2:30 or better, and the combination of these two great producers will breed on with absolute certainty.

WILKES PASHA will make the season of 1888 at the stables of the undersigned, at the Trancas Bridge, two miles north of Napa, on the Soda Spring Road.

Terms for the season ending July 1, 1888, $35 in U. S. gold coin.

Alfalfa pasturage $4 per month; natural grass $2:50 per month.

Every attention and care will be given to mares, but no liabilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

mr31 **P. O. Address, CHAS. SCOTT, Napa City, Cal.**

Cleveland Bays

FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 64; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark lood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B S. B. Foaled 1885, Imported August, 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, Imported 1887

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 69, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KILLIP & CO., No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track, City.

The Pure-Bred Trotting Stallion

ILLUSTRIOUS,

Standard, No. 4178.

Description.

Dark bay with black points; bred by Gen. W. T. Withers; foaled May 31, 1885.

Pedigree.

By Happy Medium, sire of Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Norman Medium, 2:20, and 39 with records below 2:30, a greater number than stands to the credit of any living horse.

1st dam Abdalletta by Straders' Cassius M. Clay Jr., sire of Harry Clay, 2:23½; Durango, 2:23½; and sire of the dams of Minnehaha, Happy Thought, 2:22½; Mambrino Boy, 2:26½; J. B. Richardson, 2:26½; Lottie K., 2:26½; Bertha, 2:27½, and others.

2d dam Laura Crockett by Almont, sire of Westmont, 2:13¾; Puritan, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:20¼, and 31 with records below 2:30.

3d dam Sally Tee by Alexander's Abdallah.

4th dam Kate Crockett, the dam of Lulu, 2:14¾, by Imp. Hooton.

5th dam Mary Blaine by Texas.

6th dam Fanny Ellsler by Sir William.

7th dam by Whipster, son of Cook's Whip.

Individually ILLUSTRIOUS is a colt of extra fine finish, with legs and feet of the very best, and kind disposition. He is barely broken to harness, but shows good trotting action, and, barring accidents, he will certainly make his mark as a trotter. He is pronounced by his breeder to be the best bred son of Happy Medium living.

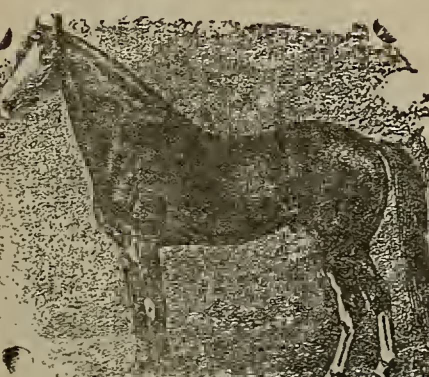
Terms.

He will be permitted to serve a few approved mares at $50 the season, privilege of returning if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Good pasturage at $3 per month.

18fe GEO. A. STONE, Williams, Cal.

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse from Jennie Farrow by imp Shamrock,

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms $100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address H. B. BAGWILL,

31de Care of THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

MENLO

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT THE FAIR Grounds, San Jose. Season commencing February 1st and ending June 24th.

MENLO is seven years old, a beautiful bay with black points, 15¾ hands high. He is a horse of beautiful symmetry and magnificent action.

Pedigree.

MENLO was got by Nutwood, first dam by imp. Hercules; second dam by Owen Dale, etc.

Imp. Hercules by Kingston, (son of Venison), dam daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton (son of Sultan).

Owen Dale by Williamson's Belmont, dam Maria Downing by American Eclipse (son of Duroc and Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); second dam Brownlock by Tiger; third dam by imp. Speculator; fourth dam by imp. Dare Devil, etc.

Nutwood by Alexander's Belmont. First dam Miss Russell by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd by Stockholder; fifth dam Miranda by Topgallant, etc.

Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief (son of Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino) by imp. Messenger; second dam by Brown's Bellfounder.

Brown's Bellfounder by imp. Bellfounder. First dam Lady Allport by Mambrino by Imp. Messenger; second dam by Tippoo Saib by imp Messenger; third dam by Imp. Messenger.

MENLO made his appearance in the Circuit in 1886, and won eight races out of nine starts, and easily won the third heat in his last race at San Jose, in 2:21¼.

TERMS: $75 the season, due at time of service. Mares not proving with foal may be returned the next season free of charge, provided I still own the horse.

Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire; pasturage $3 per month. Every care exercised, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

For further particulars apply to or address:

28jatd WM. DWYER, San Jose.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

IMP. MARINER,

[Called Oatcake in Australia.]

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 ENDING ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, AT PLEASANTON, ALAMEDA CO.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, he by Wild Dayrell, son of Ion and Ellen Middleton, by Bay Middleton, out of The Golden Horn, by Harkaway, dam Miss Emma by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddingtonia by Teddington, etc. [See English Stud Book, Vol. X, page 365.]

Description.

Mariner is a chestnut horse sixteen hands high, of a conformation combining both power and speed, and was a successful race-horse in Australia. He is bred from racing families in both branches of his genealogical tree, and traces through Wild Dayrell, Harkaway, Irish Birdcatcher, Bay Middleton, Teddington, Orlando, Eclipse, Matchem, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers and Honeywood's Arabian to the seventeenth dam, a Byerly Turk mare. He was bred in England, imported to Australia in utero, foaled in 1883 and imported to California in 1887. A horse of his breeding, size and quality can hardly fail to be a successful sire.

Terms $50 the Season, with Privilege of Return.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. All mares at owners risk For further particulars address

MATT STORN,

7ja Pleasanton, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

THREE CHEERS.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT SANTA ROSA, SONOMA County, Cal.

Pedigree.

Sired by imported Hurrah, first dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch; second dam Fashion by imported Trustee; third dam Bonnete o' Blue by Sir Charles; fourth dam Reality by Sir Archy; fifth dam by imported Medley; sixth dam by imported Centinel, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, page 432.)

Hurrah by Newminster (winner St. Leger 1851), dam Jovial by Bay Middleton (winner Derby 1836).

Newminster by Touchstone (winner St. Leger 1831), dam Beeswing (winner of 54 races out of 64 starts) by Dr. Syntax (winner Doncaster Cup 1837, 40, 41, 42, the only horse that ever accomplished that feat).

THREE CHEERS is bred in the speediest and stoutest lines. His dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland (the only horse that ever beat Asteroid a heat), Liverpool, Columbia and Bonnie Kate, the dam of Little Buttercup and the flying Bonnie Lizzie. His grandam, Fashion, was the greatest race mare of her era, defeating Boston in that historical match at 4-mile heats that is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of the turf. He is thoroughly sound in wind and limb, his family on both sides being noted for their exemption from curbs, spavins, roaring, or any other hereditary unsoundness. Horsemen, who can appreciate the highest type of the thoroughbred, are specially invited to inspect Three Cheers.

Terms.

FORTY dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire, and fed on hay and grain, either or both, at reasonable rates. None but competent grooms employed, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

N. B.—Mares sent from a distance in care of J. W. MORSHEAD, City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded without delay.

For further particulars address

18fe THOS. G. JONES, Santa Rosa, Cal.

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, $40.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, b c foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½

First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.

Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.

Third dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.

Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.

Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.

Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.

Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Hephestion.

Eighth dam Peggy, by imp. Bedford.

Ninth dam imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M Patchen and thoroughbred. Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for $25,000.

Young Santa Claus is a very handsome shade of bay, with black points, 16¼ hands in height, of good form, fine style and action.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture $4.00 per month. For further particulars address

KYRON O'GRADY,

31de San Mateo, Cal.

SOUTHER FARM, 1888.

One and a half miles north-east of San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.

The following stallions will make the season of 1888 at the above farm.

FIGARO, standard bred bay stallion, black points, little white on near hind heel; 16¼ hands, weight about 1250 lbs. By Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem (full sister to Voltaire, 2:20¾) by Tattler second dam Young Portia by Mambrino Chief.

FIGARO	Whipple's Hambletonian. Sire of 14 in 2:30 list.	Guy Miller 861	Hambletonian 10. Sharpless' Abdallah.
		Martha Washington	Burr's Washington. dam by Abdallah.
	Emblem	Tattler 300	Pilot Jr, 12. Telltale.
		Young Portia	Mambrino Chief 11 Portia.

With eight days' training Figaro trotted a third heat in a training race in 2:34. He afterwards trotted in 2:32. As he will be trotted this fall but twelve mares besides those of his owner will be received.

TERMS—$25 with privilege of return if mare does not prove with foal.

Season will positively close on June 1st, on which date the horse will go into the hands of a trainer.

JESTER D., 5696, chestnut stallion, little white in face, near hind heel and ankle white; weight about 1,200 pounds; by Almont, dam Hortense by Messenger Duroc: second dam Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus.

JESTER D. 5678.	Almont. Sire of 33 in 2:30 list	Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian 10. Katy Darling.
		dam by	Mambrino Chief 11. By Pilot Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.
	Hortense	Messenger Duroc. Sire of Elaine, 2:20, the dam of Norlaine 2:31¼ as a yearling.	
		Nellie McDonald, running bred, by Colossus son of imp. Sovereign.	

Jester D. has never been regularly trained but trotted a mile in 2:37 with very little preparation.

He has taken a number of premiums in the show ring in Missouri and Iowa, and is a fine specimen of the carriage and general purpose horse. He has several very promising colts in Missouri. Good accommodations for mares at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Terms.

$25 the Season with privilege of return if mare fails to prove with foal. Address. WM. O'NEIL, Agent.

18fe Box 149, San Leandro, Cal.

The Standard Stallion

WHIPPLETON.

Registered Wallace's Trotting Register, Vol. IV, No. 1883. Standard under Rules 4 and 6.

The most successful Stock Horse in California for the opportunities.

Sire of Lily Stanley, 2:20¼; Homestake (pacer), 2:16¼; Flora B., 2:33½; Rachel, 2:38; all from mares of unknown breeding. There are a number of others, both pacers and trotters, of his get that will make a low mark this season, barring accidents.

Description.

WHIPPLETON is a beautiful black, tan muzzle and flanks, and exceptionally strong made all over. He stands 17 hands high and weighs 1400 pounds. He is beyond doubt the most uniform breeder on the Coast for size, color, and finish. Most of his colts are 16 hands or over, and all bay, brown, or black in color; he never has sired a sorrel or white face colt; if he does I agree to refund service money. He has no equal as a carriage-horse producer. A number of his teams have been sold lately for large prices.

Pedigree.

WHIPPLETON, sired by Hambletonian Jr (sire of Hancock, 2:29) by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam Lady Livingston (dam of Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼; and Bloomfield Maid, trial 2:22) by General Taylor (sire of dam of Wells-Fargo, 2:18¾; Nerea, 2:23½; Bickford, 2:29½; Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼) son of the Morse Horse.

Whippleton will make the season of 1888 at Fashion Stables, Petaluma. Mares left at City Front Stables, J. W. Morsehead proprietor, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Terms $50 for the Season, with the usual return privileges. Good pasture $3.00 per month.

For extended pedigree and further information send for circular to

FRED W. LOEBER, Owner, St. Helena,

10mr Or H. FRELLESEN, Agent, Petaluma

The Almont Stallion

ALCONA,

Registered No. 730.

By the great Almont (sire of Westmont 2:13¾, Puritan 2:16, Fanny Witherspoon 2:16¼ and 31 others with records better than 2:30, and grandsire of Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾) by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14) he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Alcona, dam by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18¼) the founder of the Mambrino Chief family. Alcona is a bright chestnut, 16¾ hands high, and weighs 1,300 lbs. His colts possess speed, style, finish and beauty, and if they don't trot fast, they command the highest price for carriage and general purpose horses. The following is a list of Alcona's colts sold untrained:

Alcona Jr., two-year-old	$1,200	Clay Duke, two-year-old	$500
Splitrock, two-year-old	600	Alcona Chief, two-year-old	350
—— weanling, 10 months old	260	Alcona Clay, four-year-old	1,000
Jordan Beauty, four-year-old	1,000	—— filly, two-year-old	400
Oregon Boy, three-year-old	1,000	—— colt, two-year-old	500

A total of $6,810 for ten colts, an average of $681 per head. It always pays to raise the best.

I purchased Alcona after carefully observing his colts for the last year, and am fully satisfied that all expectations that his breeding warrants will be realized. There are but few of his colts that have been placed in training and they all show speed and gameness of a high order. Alcona Jr. has shown trials in 2:27 with very little work, and quarters in 35 seconds. Clay Duke, by Alcona, trotted a public trial at Sacramento last fall, driven by his owner, in 2:32½ and he has never had regular training. Flora Bell, by Alcona, with a few months' training last summer, trotted a mile in 2:33. These colts will all trot down in the twenties next fall, barring accidents.

Terms: $35 for the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned next season free. Pasture $4 00 per month. Mares left at City Front Stables, San Francisco, will be promptly shipped and cared for.

Alcona will make the season of 1888 at Napa, two days each week, balance of the time at Vineland Stables, one mile south of St. Helena. For extended pedigree and further information, send for circular.

10mr FRED. W. LOEBER, St. Helena.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

MT. VERNON,

Record 2:21.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1888 AT STOCKTON, TO CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Description.

Foaled in 1881, dark bay, black points, no white. His performances in 1887 ought to be too well known to receive an extended notice here. On August 18th, at San Jose, where he made his record of 2:21, he could have trotted in 2:18 or 2:19 had he been allowed to do so. He trotted the middle half in 1:07½, the three-fourths in 1:42½, and finished the mile in a jog in 2:21. At the Bay District Track, Golden Gate Fair, after being turned loose on the night before by unknown parties and running in the streets for six hours before he was returned to the track; the same afternoon he trotted and won one of the hardest-contested and fastest five-heat races of the season, Tempest beating him less than a neck the first heat in 2:21½, Luella winning the fourth from him by less than a length in 2:21½. Mt. Vernon winning the fifth heat and race in a jog. I exhibited two two-year-olds, two yearlings, one suckling at the State Fair, 1887, was awarded two first and three second premiums, one of the yearlings weighing 950 lbs. At sixteen months old six of his colts were shown at the Stockton Fair, getting four first and two second premiums.

Pedigree.

Sired by the Great Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Terms.

Sixty dollars for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, providing I still own the horse. Mares cared for in any manner owners may desire. Pasturage, $3 per month Every care exercised, but no liabilities for escapes or accidents. For further information apply or address

J. A. McCLOUD, Proprietor

11fe 145 Park St. Stockton, Cal

The Standard-Bred Stallion

BROWN JUG.

Description.

BROWN JUG is a rich brown horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds. In form, action, and disposition he is not excelled by any stallion now in public service. In his six-year-old form he was handled for a short time by John A. Goldsmith, and showed trials in 2:27.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Young Molly by Budd Doble. Second dam Molly Trussell by Gen. Taylor. Third dam the Livingston Mare by the Morse Horse.

The Nutwood Stallion

JOHN SEVENOAKS,

Description.

JOHN SEVENOAKS is a coal black horse, seven years old and stands 16.1 hands high. Of superb form, bone and substance, and fine action and style.

Pedigree.

Sired by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle (record 2:31¼ in fourth heat), by Robert's St. Clair; second dam by David Hill, son of Vermont Black Hawk; third dam a fine mare brought across the plains and believed to be thoroughbred.

Location.

These stallions will make the season of 1888, commencing March 1st and ending July 1st, at Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.

Terms

For either horse $50 the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free of charge, provided the horse stands in Gonzales or vicinity. Pasturage $2.50 per month. All care taken, but no responsibilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further information apply to

SARGENT BROS.,

Or MERRITT LOVE,

10mr Sargent's Station, Cal.

Pleasanton Stock Farm Co

DIRECTOR.

Will stand for a limited number of mares at Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal. Season commencing Feb. 15th, and closing July 1st, 1888.

DIRECTOR was sired by Dictator (full brother to Dexter) also sire of J. I. C., Phallas, and many other fast trotters. Dictator stands at the head of all stallions as getting extreme speed and great racing qualities in his colts, as the average record of J. I. C., Phallas and Director is 2:13¼, being nearly two seconds faster than the best three of any other stallion's get, which means beating them at least 80 feet in a mile, and as extreme speed combined with staying qualities are the only real valuable qualifications at this time in trotting horses, it will certainly be of advantage to the breeders of California to get some Director colts.

The dam of Director was Dolly, who produced, besides Director, Onward, record 2:25, can beat 2:20; and Thorndale, 2:22—so Director's relatives on both sides were great producers, and without doubt Director will be, and we invite breeders to come and see his colts trot, although his oldest colts are not yet three years old; we can show quarters in 35 seconds. Director's present record is 2:17, made in a race with a large field of horses, when he was obliged to trot on the extreme outside of the track, and we believe he can trot in 2:12 and expect to give him that record. In 1883 Director won over $18,000 in purses, more than any other trotting stallion ever won before or since, defeating not once, but every time they met Phallas, Maxy Cobb, Santa Claus, Black Cloud, Clemmie G., Wilson, Fanny Witherspoon, and all other fast ones. His record shows that he has started in 25 races; has won 18 of them, the total amount of his winnings in stakes and purses being $25,070, or a little over $1,000 for every time he started in a race.

His services this year will be $150 for the season, believing the development of his colts will be so satisfactory this season that breeders will gladly pay $300 next year.

We think the service fee for this stallion within the reach of all wanting to breed good stock, and much less than the fee for any stallion ever offered for public service, taking speed, endurance, breeding and racing qualities into consideration. We have abundance of feed, and there will be no charges for pasture unless mares remain more than a reasonable time—to insure them being in foal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge providing mares do not change ownership, and stallion is alive. In case the stallion should be sold the parties breeding can breed to some other good horse, or they will have their money refunded. All service fee due at time of service, and must be paid in cash or a good approved note given payable August 1, 1888.

ANDY McDOWELL, Agent.

11fe Pleasanton,

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From May 31, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	.... "	6:15 P M
10:30 A M	....Hay wards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	.... " " "	*3:45 P M
5:30 P M	.... " " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
4:30 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*8:45 A M
8:00 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El..... Paso and East	8:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	6 15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
3:30 P M	.....Ogden and East.....	12:45 P M
9:0. A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	....Sacramento, via Benicia.....	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5:45 P M
3:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	12:45 P M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.	7:45 A M
1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose.....	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	.... "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... "	8:45 A M
.....	..... "	†4:15 P M
8:00 P M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore.....	5:4 5 M
4:00 P M	..... " via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland.....	7:45 A M
8:00 A M	.....Santa Rosa	6:15 P M
4:00 P M	..... "	10:15 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—6:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 8:30 P. M., inclusive, also at 8:00—9:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—7:00—*12:00

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8.30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—8:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:53.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:21—5:51—10:20—*3:20

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00 9:58—10:58

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00.

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25—7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:10—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by LICK OBSERVATORY.

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CHILD'S CARBOLCRYSTAL SHEEP DIP.

"Patented in Europe and America."

SHEEP DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is absolutely non-poisonous.

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.

Price, $1.25 per gallon.

Special discounts and terms to agents and large consumers. For samples and other information apply to

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FOR SALE.

—:o:—

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Mnsidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodbnrn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Mnsidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Mnsidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble "(Son of Belmont and mara by Limber John, son of Koecinsko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Pocbe.

Theee are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information addrese

W. M. WILLIAMSON,
San Jose, Cal.
no27tf

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB STUD-BOOK.

Blauks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries to Part I of Volume 5 close March 31st, 1888.

Sec'y, American Kennel Club.

Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
6feb

'88 FAIRLAWN '88

—:o:—

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE NOW READY,

And will be mailed to all applicants who send Five Cents in Stamps to Prepay Postage.

THE FAIRLAWN CATALOGUE FOR 1888 contains descriptions and pedigrees of all the Stallions and Brood-mares in use at Fairlawn. THE 1888 CATALOGUE also contains descriptions and pedigrees, and prices of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY HEAD OF YOUNG TROTTERS,

Conciating of **Stallions and Fillies** from yearlings to five years old, **all of my own breeding** and nearly all **STANDARD BRED**, and duly registered.

A specialty is made at Fairlawn of raising

STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Those who wish to engage in breeding **High-bred Trotters**, or those already engaged who wish to add to their breeding stud, can be supplied **at Fairlawn** with first-class young Stallions and Fillies of the very best trotting families, uniting in their veins strains of blood that have produced Speed **with the Greatest Uniformity.**

Gentlemen who desire fine, highly bred, promising, and well-broken **Young Trotters for their own driving**, can be supplied at Fairlawn. Any young stallion sold for a roadster will be gelded, if the purchaser desires, at my own risk and expense.

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and **the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue.** Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same price as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

THE STALLIONS IN USE AT FAIRLAWN ARE

Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

WILL BE USED AS A PRIVATE STALLION.

Aberdeen (27),

Sire of 14 with records better than 2:30, among them Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Jim Jewell, 2:19¼; Modoc, 2:19½, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$100** the season, or **$150** to insure a mare in foal.

Al cto (2548).

By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Danntless and Peacomaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25¾, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Sentinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Barb Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the seaeon, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applicatione for use of Stallione will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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Prize winners at all the fairs in California and the entire list of sweepstakee premiume at State Fair Sacramento, 1886 and 1887.

Importatione made direct from England every year from the most noted Breeders, eelected from the best blood and most faehionable families of Dish-faced Berkshires, regardless of cost, and all recorded in Engliеh and American Berkshire records.

Young pigs from these importations, male and female, from entirely different families for eale at reasonable prices, and every pig guaranteed. Addreee, 4feb52

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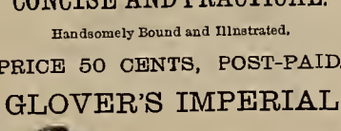
Or at 218 California Street, San Francisco.



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PRICE 50 CENTS, POST-PAID.

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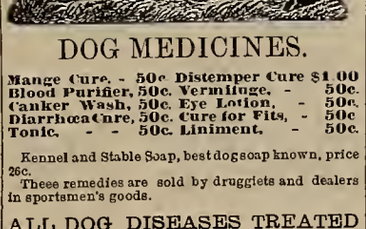

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Mange Cure, - 50c		**Distemper Cure**	**$1.00**
Blood Purifier, 50c.		**Vermifuge, -**	**50c.**
Canker Wash, 50c.		**Eye Lotion, -**	**50c.**
Diarrhœa Cure, 50c.		**Cure for Fits, -**	**50c**
Tonic, - - 50c.		**Liniment, -**	**50c.**

Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

Theee remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

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Outing

The Gentleman's Magazine of Sport, Travel and Physical Recreation.

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POND LILLY,

By Geo. M. Patchen, seven years old, weighs 950 pounds, perfectly sound. This mare is a natural trotter never driven on a sulky but once and with twelve days training made a record of 39¼ in Spring races, Los Angeles in '88. Since then with 30 days training trotted three heats in 35, 29½ 28, and can do it any time required by purchaser.

Pond Lilly can be bought cheap as owner can not attend to campaigning her. Apply

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NOTICE

To Trap Shooters.

Trap shooters can always find a large supply of fine pigeons at P. Murphy's stalls, Nos. 74 and 75 in the Centre Market corner of Sutter and Dupont Sts., San Francisco. Also at Mr. Dick Cunningham's, San Bruno. Country orders promptly attended to by Mr. Murphy. ap28tf

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect June 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and Menlo Park.....	2:20 P
7:15 A		6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	*10:02 A
4:30 P	.....Menlo Park	4:38 P
*5:10 P		5:42 P
6:30 P		8:40 P
‡11:45 P		7:50 P
8:30 A		9:02 A
10:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Principal Way Stations.....	4:38 P
4:30 P		8:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	4:36 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	6:40 P
*3:30 P	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	†8:35 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	6:40 P
*3:30 P		†8:35 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
8:30 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	†8:35 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, Sunday ..... Excursion Train.	†8:35 P
30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	8:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only Theatre train Saturdays only. Trains run on Standard Time furnished by Lick Observatory.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M Train.

Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours. Through rate $8.50.

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SPECIAL NOTICE—Round-trip tickets to the famous Lick Observatory (Mt. Hamilton) can be had at any of the Company's Ticket Offices in San Francisco Rate, $7.50.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING; { for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only { good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon Tkt
San Bruno....	$	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	.....
Millbrae.....	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	$1 00
Oak Grove.....	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo.....	75	1 10	Pajaro.....	3 00	5 00
Belmont.....	1 00	1 25	Watsonville ...	3 00	5 00
Redwood.....	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks.....	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta..	3 00	.....
Menlo Park...	1 25	1 60	Soquel.....	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz.....	3 00	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	3 00	5 00
Lawrence.....	1 50	2 25	Monterey	3 00	5 00
Santa Clara.....	1 75	.....			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

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THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Grove and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

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AT THE

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ARE UNSURPASSED,

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual bathe, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

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The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

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Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

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FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market street, Grand Hotel

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IT STILL LEADS.

AT PHIL DALY'S HANDICAP PIGEON SHOOT, at Long Branch, Feb. 14 and 15, 1888, The Parker won first and third prizes, taking $1,200 out of the $1,500 cash prizes, beating such shooters as C. W Budd, W. O Graham (England), Frank Kleintz, Fred Erb Jr., and many others. "Hurrah for the United States, because the first and third prizes were won over foreign makes by The Parker Gun."—N. Y. World.

AT SEATTLE, W. T., June 9, 10 and 11, 1887, the leading prizes and best average were won with a Parker.

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No. 10 Gauge 8 lbs. 12 to 11 lbs. WEIGHTS. No. 12 Gauge 7 lbs. 10 oz. to 8 lbs.

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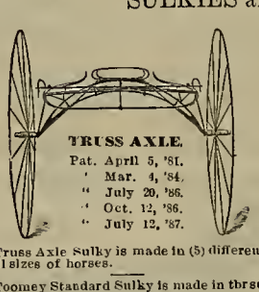

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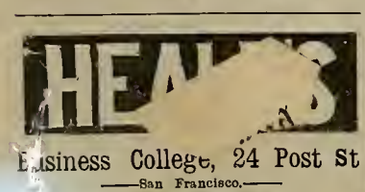

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XII. No 25.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Notes and Comments.

The result of the Suburban was a terrible disappointment to the local talent, although Elkwood was known to have shown a very fair form last season, it was not expected that he could carry off first honors in such first-class company. The Suburban has become such an anti-post betting race that the interest in it, all through the States is equal to that shown by the English in the Derby or St. Leger. by the French in the Grand Prize, or by the Australians in the Melbourne Cup. In fact, it is the leading event of the American turf. The local investments ran very high, but the odds offered by the bookmakers were so low that many commissions were sent to the East, where much more favorable terms could be obtained. Thus Elkwood, the winner, there went begging at 30 to 1 in the books, bringing 40 to 1 in the mutuel pools, while the local odds were generally 6 or at most, 10 to 1 against his chances A fact that added intense interest to the race was, that of the seventeen starters there were no less than five representatives of California, namely, Mr. Heggin's Firenzi, Amelia and Hidalgo; Matt Storn's Grover Cleveland, and Tribulet, belonging to the Maltese Villa Stable. These were all backed by eager speculators, while other good judges, ignoring all predilections in favor of the Californians, made heavy investments on Linden and Terra Cotta with outside shots at Emus and Dunboyne. As the time for the race approached, the pool-rooms were jammed with excited speculators, all canvassing the merits of the horses and the probable winner. The culminating point was reached when a graphic description of the race was given through the wires as it was being run. At the mention of the names of Tribulet, Firenzi and Terre Cotta, as they successively occupied a prominent position in the race, there were bursts of cheers from their delighted backers, but when the decision was given in Elkwood's favor, there was a mournful silence that showed that almost all the money laid here on the Suburban had gone into the capacious pockets of the bookmakers. With such a large field, the chances against the favorites were greatly enhanced, owing to the oval form of the track, and the frantic efforts of the jockies to get a favorable position on the home stretch. The performance of Terra Cotta was esteemed to be far superior to that of the winner, as after a long campaign in the Central States he was shipped in haste to New York, and then after being twice disappointed in getting through his horses, he ran Elkwood to a head in 2:07½, the fastest time in which the Suburban was ever run. It was a grand performance.

The Grand Prize of Paris is the most valuable sweepstake with added money that is known in the racing world. It amounted this year to about $34,000, of which $2,000 to the second horse and $1,000 to the third horse. This sum is made up by a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs each, for three-year-old colts and fillies, 600 francs forfeit and 500 only if declared Wednesday before the race, and 100 francs only if declared by May 1st. The distance is a mile and seven furlongs. The stakes closed with 343 subscribers, and to the sweepstakes are added the sum of $20,000 or 100,000 francs, in specie, given one-half by the municipality of Paris and the other half by the five great railroads that have their terminus in the French capital. There are always a number of entries made with English horses, and there would be more were not the race run on a Sunday, which, to British ideas, is a gross scandal. The race was won this year by the French horse Stuart, who was the favorite, with Crowherry second, the same position he occupied to Ayrshire in the Derby. Stuart is of good French breeding on the sire's side, being by Destrier, a son of the famous racer Flageolette, but on the dam's side is thoroughly English, she being Stockhausen, a daughter of Stockwell and Ernestine, going back in the next generation to The Baron, Pocahontas, Touchstone and Lady Geraldine. In his two-year-old form Stuart won and lost two races, but this year he has an unbroken record. At Paris, on May 3d, he took the Prix Triennial; on the 6th he won the Prix Daru; on the 13th he won the Grande Poule des Produits, and on the 27th the Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby), when, with the betting at 7 to 4 on, he beat Saint Gall, Gelaor and nine others, doing the mile and a half in 2:39. This result leaves the record of thirteen of the twenty-five renewals of the Grand Prize in favor of French-bred horses, ten by English horses and one each by Hungarian and American-bred horses, the latter being Mr. Keene's Foxhall in 1881.

The trial made by the American Jockey Club to carry on their meetings without the aid of the bookmakers has not come up to the sanguine expectations of the managements, while the large investors are outspoken in condemning both the mutuel and auction pools, as they claim with some show of truth that they cannot get on large sums without affecting the market adversely to their interests. Yet, despite the complaints of the associations, the receipts from the mutuel pools during the meeting of eleven days, amounted to no less than $66,359, with the number of tickets sold 264,273, of a gross value of $1,321,390, the average receipts per day on commissions being $6,033.59. On scanning these returns we find the largest number of tickets was sold on the ninth day, when the total was 37,498, and the smallest number was 13,303 on the first day, when the accommodations were totally inadequate to the demand. This income of $66,369 from one source seems to be a tidy sum to complain about, but the administration claim that the amount given away in purses and added money reached $65,750, the margin of profit thus being very small. But then the executive officers are apparently forgetful that there are many sources of income besides that derived from the sale of mutuels. The auction pools must have resulted in a net profit of at least $30,000, while the gate receipts must have realized some $25,000, although the attendance was smaller than usual, owing to counter attractions and the absence of the bookmakers. Added to this there is the restaurant and other privileges, amounting, perhaps, to $1,000 a day, thus yielding altogether about $130,000 for the meeting. Considering that all the members of the Jockey Club pay annual dues, and that there is a full meeting held under the same auspices, the association, if well managed, ought not to complain of a lack of funds or patronage.

So The Oaks, the famous residence on Epsom Downs, is for sale. This estate is of historical reminiscence to Americans as well as to the English. About a century and a half since, a dashing officer of the name of Burgoyne, a natural son of Lord Bingley, fell in love with a young and impetuous girl, Lady Charlotte Stanley, a daughter of the eleventh Earl of Derby, and as the young couple were well aware that the proud Stanley family would never agree to such a mesalliance, they eloped to Gretna Green and were married. The young officer bought a public house on Banstead Downs and after many improvements, The Oaks, as it was renamed, passed into the hands of the twelfth Earl of Derby, who established the two classic events, the Derby and The Oaks, while the young Captain became the General Burgoyne who capitulated with all his forces to General Gates after the battle of Saratoga in 1777. It has been the fate of The Oaks to fall into obscurity since the property was sold by the great-grandfather of the present Earl of Derby. The passage in Mr. Charles Greville's famous "Diary" describing the last celebration of Epsom Races witnessed by the fourteenth Earl of Derby from his grandfather's house, "The Oaks," is well known. Mr. Greville, who was a guest there in 1833, writes as follows: "Our party passed off very well—racing all the morning, an excellent dinner, and whist and blind hookey in the evening. It was curious to watch Lord Stanley. Who would have believed that in him they beheld the orator and statesman, second, if second at all, to Peel in the House of Commons, and on whom, perhaps, the destiny of the country depends? There he was as if he had no thought save for the turf, full of the odds, interested in the lottery, eager, noisy, good-humored, and at night devoted to play as if his fortune depended on it." It is perhaps, not to be regretted that The Oaks should again pass into other hands. Unless the two great races, which owe their origin to its former owner are soon buttressed with large endowments of added money, there will ere long be none to remember that such a place as The Oaks had ever existed.

The new track that is to be laid for the American Jockey Club will form a complete innovation in this country, and may possibly lead to the abandonment of the present circular tracks, if sufficient ground can be obtained in the vicinity of the large cities for laying out a course on a much more extensive scale than is now the case. One great advantage this new course will have over its rivals is that it occupies a commanding site in one of the most picturesque parts of Westchester county, that in many features strongly resembles Sussex in and about Goodwood, the classic hills of Richmond's Duke. There are in both instances beautiful lanes fragrant with wild flowers, long stretches of sward on which are browsing the famous Southdowns, fine trees in every direction, streams of water that glint in the sunlight, and excellent roads that lead to a plateau on which is laid out the track, and from which an extended view can be gained of the English Channel or of the Long Island Sound on this continent. The race course of the American Jockey Club, in one respect will bear a stronger resemblance to Sandown Park in England, as it will be enclosed and not open free to the general public as is the case with the most prominent race courses in Europe. The ground on Bradford Downs covers 300 acres. The main track will not be oval or circular but in the shape of a horse shoe, an innovation that will ensure much fairer starting and racing than is the case under the present rules. There will also be a straightaway two-year-old course of six furlongs, 100 feet broad, admitting of a large field to run abreast, and chutes will be laid out at the different starting points, so as to facilitate the free movements of a large number of horses. The stands will combine ample accommodation with a more florid style of architecture than is usually the case. There will be stabling for 500 horses with all modern improvements, and the electrical timing apparatus, as now in use in Australia, will also be introduced. In fact, the executive officers intend to carry out their plans on such a grand scale as to out-rival any track either in this country or in Europe.

From many reports issued from the grand stand it was claimed that Prince Royal won the Belmont from Sir Dixon, and that Terra Cotta finished first to Elkwood in the Suburban. These statements create at first a great deal of feeling among those who have to suffer absolute losses instead of pocketing imaginary gains, but the true turfman, in alluding to his bad luck in that respect, make use of a word with a very big D, but he speedily recovers his temper and is as open an adherent of the turf as ever. "Pendragon" in *The Referee* makes the following pertinent remarks on this same question: "The disposition on the part of owners and heavy bettors, of jockeys and trainers, to accept the judges' decision without a murmur, no matter what their own opinions may be, says a good deal for the peace and order loving sort of which habitual racing men are composed; and I wonder this peculiarity of theirs—it is a peculiarity, as anyone who knows anything about other sports, amateur or professional, high class or low, is bound to admit—has never been offered in contradiction of the many objectionable statements that are now and again made about racing folk by folk of another sort—folk who know nothing at all about them."

General Topice.

"Action," when applisd to horses, msans the mannsr in wbich tbe feet and limbs sre moved. "Gait" is sometimss nsed as u synonym tbongh not so definite. Gait applies to ths peculiar metbod of progression, trotting or pacing, and at timss compounded so as to give grsatsr scops, as open-gaited, sbort-gaited, etc. Gait may be termed an Americanism, and with few exceptions eppties to trotters and pacers. Action bas been in use for centnries to express pecnliarities of movement. Oftentimes qnelified with adjsctives, and so many of them that some knowle ge of equine phraseology is necessary to nnderstand the applicatiou. Straight, round, hold, slovenly, high, low, scrambliug, clean, prompt and severel otheis, esch having a pecnlier meaniug and fairly well understood by tbose wbo nse them. Speed depends upon action in a measure, though faults in that respect may be over-belanced by great excellsnce in otbers. A hereditary gift, too, it may be termed, and yet it does not always follow tbat tbe inheritance can bs depen le d upon. Education has a great deal to do witb action, particularly fest trotting action. Rece-borses sbow marked improvemsnt as their training progresses, und some which were slovenly in tbeir movements acqnire snap and vigor as tbe work progresses. Exercise developes the muscles, and as tbat force is iocreased greater power is displayed, and if "practice" of it does not bring perfection, is nearly sure to better the action. Tbere is e shade of unalogy between a locomotive and a race-borse. The bones of the horse and the positions they sre placed in may bs compared to tbe mechine as it leaves the shop; tbe muscles represent tbe eteam while the brain is a counterpert of the man who handlss the lever which regulates the snpply. This may appear ratber a far-fetobed comparison, thongh I think it will convey the idee. Tbe freme of the matured animal, tbat is the bones and their relative positions, cannot he chenged; the muscles, how ever, ere snsceptible of alterations to a degres whicb will astonish tbose who bave not had experience in that linc. The breathing apparatus, lnngs, bronchiel tubes and nasal air dncts are also snbject to improvemeut, end the most importent muscle of all, the heart, can he strengthened by judicious exercise.

Tberefore, ection whicb is dependent on the working of the muscles and luugs can bs partially controlled by man, and brain force can a-snredly be augmentsd by proper treatment. But to explain this pert fally would require many chepters in place of a few paregraphs. The consideretion of action proper in e brief way is somewbat of a puzzle, and tbe controlliug of it a problem difficult to solve. People talk glibly of "balancing a trotter," although the phrase is not in as common use as it wes a couple of years ago, and the professors of that art harangued learnedly whenever tbe topic is broacbed. As a rule tbsir teachiugs could bs termed, with far more propriety, unbalancing, as ninety and nine times in a hundred the proposition was an unequal distribution of weight on the feet and legs. The first metbod which was introduceo tbenge tbe action of trotters was the adoption of heavy shoes, then rolls of shot buckled aronnd the pesterns, loeded qnarter-boots, culminating in tos and side weigbts. In the old days of trotting (not so very old either, es twenty-five years will measnre the time), front shoes of twenty-four onnces each were not nnusnal, and I have heard of instances wben a shoe of three pounds wss applied to corrsct defects in the action. The first toe weights were ponderons affsirs, and not longer ago than twelve years, sixteen onnces of leed incesed in leather and with an iron spike to tbrnst between shoe and foot wes not nncommon. Soon after the introduction of toe weights ceme tbe term balancing, and from thet time it bas been a common pbrase in the vocabulary of trotting. The term may have been chosen from being the antitbetsis of a practice which was in vogne with "sbort-horse" men, viz.: "cross-shoeing;" a favorite dodge wss to shoe a horse with one heavy shoe and a light one, and leave the stable ungnarded. A confederate wonld suggest thet the horse he teken ont and given a triel run with tbe animal it was intended to match against it when the unsqnal weigbt wonld nullify its natnral powers. Thrown out of balence wonld be an apt expression, and the reverse epply wben the action was improvsd.

Thet heavy shoes, toe-weights, etc., had an effect to cbenge tbe gait, and tbat so as to increase the spsed at a trot, must he admitted, having bsen proved over end over again. Bnt as it was also evident that cerrying so mnch weight on the extremities was prejudicial to feet and legs, shoes and appendages were made lighter, nntil sixteen ounces in the shoe and half of thet in the weights are now abont the maximnm. Tbsre have hsen corresponding improvements in the fastening of weights, thongh tbe tendency is to do away with them and trnst to other methods to overcome faults of progression. Should it be held necessary to apply weight to the outside of ths foot, from two to four ounces are deemed snfficient in a large majority of cases. To learn what a potent fector in the educetion of fest trotters, these apparently absnrd adjnncts were supposed to be, it ie only necessary to refer to ths files of ths petent office. Several years ago, a gentleman informed me that he had the curiosity to make an examination, and forty-eight were secnred by letters patent, and with quite a nnmber to add which were not in tbe category. A few years ego turf papsrs bed numerons advertisements descriptive of the varions patterns, while now it is rare to find one, thongh dealers in horse-eqnipments keep them on hand. The trend snrely is to do eway witb them, and as trainers become students of action (as some of them occasionally are), there is a likeli. hood thet they will be entirely discarded. If not thrown absolutely awey, retsined more for experiment then with e design for continued nse. If thrown esids, wbat will replace tbem? is a question of some momsnt. Could this be answered, the reply indicating tbe course wbich wonld prove equally effective without tbs drawbacks accompanying tbe use of weigbts, it would be of grsat bsnsGt to those who are engsged in hreeding and rearing trottsrs. There is little donbt of progress being made in that direction, and thet tbere will be continued improvement in the fntnre as there bae been in the past. Not a year passes without something being learned, and one style leads to another. As the heavy shoes, ponderous toeweights, shotted rolls and leeded qnarter-boots of tbe pest have hsen replaced by lighter end more effective appliences, so in all probability the adjuncts of to-day will be found inferior to those which will follow.

Tbe locetion of the extra weight was held to be one of the main causes of the effectiveness of toe-weights. There bes been e great deel of wbet may be termed fanciful reesoning, and some were ready to claim that tbey conld prove tbat it was owing to this and thet force being applied in a certain manuer. After all that was said and written, the cendid lectnrer had to admit thst he was still in the dark, and that the snbject wes beyond his comprehsnsion. With greeter propriety it migbt be stated that practical knowledge was needed as well as candor, as some wonld-he-expounders had nothing but theory to support them, and theorizing was found seóly at fanlt when pnt to the crncial test of many trials. For instance, there may be two horses which, so far as we cen be told, have tbe seme fanlts. Weights prove remedial in one, of no eervice in tbe other. Then egain, when first used tbere is a decided chenge in tbe action, when sftsr using a few times there is a relapse into the old habits. An illustration of this is shown by tbe action of a horse which wears bandages for the first time. Although the bandages are only pnt on the fore legs, the hind will he lifted higher in unison with the fore; bnt after wearing awhile there is a retnrn to the former ection. Were the influence of toe-weigbts due to heing pleced on the anterior part of the foot, the same effect would follow a shoe the toe of wbich was made as much heavier than the beel as the extra load. But in tbat cese it wonld be altogether below the foot, whereas the toe-weight reaches from the bottom of the wall well np the front, and in some of the patterns extended nearly to the coronet. It is a fair inference tbet a different influence will result from tbat location than when the extra weight is added to the shoe, why the difference shonld exist is mainly conjecture. From a mechanical view point, the fnrtber tbe weight was removed from the exis the greeter should be the effect, and reesoning from that law, the heevy toe of the shoe sbould proved tbe most efficecions. As has been statsd before, however, reesoning from analogy will not do to depend upon when considering the effsct of weight on the action of the fast trotters, and nntil a more thorongh knowledge is obtained, it wilt he beyond one to spsak antboritatively.

Bnt there are other eppliances to change the action which are better nnderstood. The "rolling-motion shoe," for instance, which expleins itself. The foot leaves the gronnd the instant that the toe is so far back from tbe body heing carried forward end over it, that it has no resting place. Removing the point of contact so little even as half an inch accelerates the movement, and the rolling motion is qnickened. When the forefoot is extended to its furthest limit in front, the heel is the brst part to touch, and as the body is bronght forward, there is a change of position which can he readily nnderstood by taking a stick a little over three feet in length; place it plumb at first, and while the top is held advsnce the part which is to tonch the ground thirty inches. If the stick has a diameter of 6ve inches it will correspond to the foot of the horse, and it will he seen that when the rear portion is on the gronnd the front is at an elevation. As the hend which holds the top of the stick is moved forward, the end on the grnund changes its angle, and when the top is directly over it, it rests squarely on the grnund. The forwerd movement of the upper end brings the posterior part of ths foot of the stick np until the point is all that tonches. Then comes the air-flight. The beveling the toe of the shoe or setting the toe-calk helf or three-qnerters of an inch back permits the foot to roll over sooner, bringing it out of the way of the epproecbing hind foot, and thns qnickens the action. It is obvious that a horse with "dwelling" action will be benefited by this applience, and when the object is attained by heveling the toe, there is little injnry done. When the roll is secnred by nsing calkins, tbere ere drawbacks. While the dwelling habit may be partially overcome by this method, it snrely lessens the propnlsive force, although fast trotters depend on the hind-foot for the most vigorous impulse to hnrl the body through the air. Rece-horses are the reverse in this respect, and mnst secnre a "good hold" with the toe of the forefoot to utilize the full power of the muscles, therefore a rolling motion appendage to them wonld be anything bnt setisfactory.

That action can be changed, and that materielly, by the check-rein, "goes without saying" to those who are at all conversant with the trotting curriculum. And mnch as hes hsen ssid egainst the use of weigbt on the feet, it is within bounds to state that the abuse of the check has caused more direct injnry, and when it comes to an estimate of the suffering occsioned for every streined tendon and bruised tissne, there have been a thonsend acute peins resulting from the check-rein. Still were it done awey with we wonld lose a valnable anxillary. It gives control of horses that could not he handled without its aid, end as an adjnnct in governing action mnst not be tabooed. It is so important, however, tbat far more than a closing paragraph will be required for exemplification, and therefore postponement will be in order.

The Los Angeles Fair.

The sxecntive officers of the sixth Agricultural Asscoietion heve arranged a varied nud liberal spssd programme for the ninth annual fair tbat commences at Los Angsles on August 6 continuing nntil August 11th. Numsrous costly alterations and improvsments have hesn mads, and the claim is msde tbat tbe entire fair, incinding tbe Pavilion in the handsomest grounds in America will be second only in gener al interest to tbe exhibition at tbe State Fair. Following is the speed programme:

First day, Monday August 6th—Running—For two-year-olds, prse $300; $195 to first, $75 to second; $30 to third. Half mile dash.

Running—Free for all, weight for age, prse $450; $290 to first, $115 to second; $45 to third horse. Dssh of one mile.

Pacing—Free for all, prse $600; $300 to first, $150 to second; $90 to third; $60 to fourth horse. Mile heats, best three in five.

Trotting—2:45 class, prse $1,000; $500 to 6rst, $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fonrth horse. Mile heats, three in five.

Second day—Ladies' Eqnestrienship—Four elegant money, or other veluable prizes, for the most graceful and accomplished lady rider. Grace, skill and snperior horse-womanship to be the unite of merit, and not speed. (Premiums to he announced later.)

Trotting Stake—For three-year-olds, foals of 1885; closed December, 1887 with nine entries.

Trotting—2:23 class, prse $1,000; $500 to first, $250 to second; $150 to third, $100 to fourth horse. Mile heets, best three in five.

Third day—Rnnning—For three-yeer-olds, prse $400; $260 to first, $100 to second; $40 to third. Three-quarter mile desh.

Running—All ages, weight for age, prse $600; $390 to 6rst, $150 to second; $60 to third. One and a qnarter miles.

Trotting—Three-yser-old Stake, for foals of 1885; $50 entrance; $25 to accompany nomination, and $25 July 31st; $250 added. Mile heats, best three in five. Opened by consent. See conditions.

Trotting—Free to all, prse $1,200; $600 to first, $300 to second; $180 to tbird, $120 to fourth horse. Mile heets, three in five.

Fonrth day—Rnnning Stake—For two-year-old, closed Dec. 1st, 1886, with 21 entries. Desh of one mile.

Running—All ages, weight for age, purse $400; $260 to brst, $100 to second; $40 to third. Three-quarter mile heats.

Trotting Stake—For two-year-olds, foels of 1886; closed Dec. 1886, with 11 entries.

Trotting—2:30 class, purse $1,000; $500 to first, $250 to second; $150 to third and $100 to fonrth horse. Mile heats, best three in five.

Fifth day—Running—Southern Califoruia Derby Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies; closed December, 1886, with nine nominations. One and a half miles.

Rnnning—All ages, prse $400; of which $260 to first, $100 to second; $40 to tbird horse. Three-quarters of a mile.

District Trotting—Three minute class, L. J. Rose's stable herred, prse $300; $150 to first, $75 to second; $42 to third; $30 to fourth horse. Mile heats, three in 6ve.

Trotting—2:20 class, purse $1,000; $500 to first, $250 to second; $150 to tbird, $100 to fonrth horse. Mile heats, three in five.

Sixth day—Rnnning—Free for all, weight for age, prse $350: $195 to first, $90 to second; $35 to third horse. Half-mile heats.

Rnnning—Consolation, beaten horses, prse $250; $165 to 6rst, $60 to second; and $25 to third horse. One mile.

Trotting—Four-year-old Stake, for foals of 1885; same terms as No. 10. Mile heats, three in five. Open by consent. See conditions.

Trotting—2:25 class, prse $1,000; $500 to first, $250 to second; $150 to third, $100 to fonrth horse. Mile heets, three in five.

Extra—District Trotting—2:35 oless, prse $300; day of trotting to he named hereefter. Mile heats, three in five.

We call attenüon to the conditions of the three nnd four-year-old stekes, as also to the fact that tbe entries close on July 15th.

The San Jose Societiee.

The San Mateo and Santa Clera Agricnltural Society, No. 5, have finelly come to an agreement with the Sente Clara Valley Association on the following terms:

All the outstanding notes of Association No. 5, amountiug to $1,850, to he placed in the hands of W. D. Tisdale, President of the First National Bank, and to be paid off by the Sante Clara Valley Society ont of the money received from the Stete appropriatiou, $900 to be psid tbis year and $950 next year, providing tbe letter society bes exclnsive control of the Fairs.

Messrs. Bragg and Chase reported the following speed programme, which was adopted:

Monday, September 24th—First day—Trotting prse $200, for three-year-olds. Colts mnst be owned by the party making the entry prior to Jnne 1, 1888, to be eligible to this olass for Santa Clera connty, Palo Alto barred.

Second day—Trotting—prse $400; 2:35 class.

Trotting—Gerden City Colt Stekes, closed.

Trotting—Santa Clara Conuty Stakes, closed.

Third day—Rnnning—Steke for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $200 added, $50 to second, $25 to third; non-winners tbis year allowed five pounds. Three-quartera of a mile.

Rnnning—Frse purse $200, for all ages; $50 to second horse. One and one-eighth miles.

Trotting—Purse $800, 2:20 class.

Trotting—Prse $400, 3:00 class.

Fonrth day—Rnnning—Free purse $200, $50 to second horse. Mile and repeat.

Trotting—Purse $500, 2:27 class.

Trotting—Purse $600, 2:22 class.

Fifth day—Rnnning—For three year-olds, $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second, third to save entrance. One and a quarter miles.

Rnnning—For all ages, $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, $250 added; $100 to second, third to save entrance. One and a half miles.

Pacing—Purse $400, 2:23 class.

Trotting—Vendome Colt Steke, closed.

Sixth day—Running—For purse of $200, for three-yeer-olds; $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

Trotting—Purse $600, 2:25 class.

Trotting—Purse $1,000, free for all.

Racing Datss for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Eureka Jockey Club, Eu. July 4 to 7	Stockton Fair....... Sept. 18 to 22
Los Angeles Fair......Aug. 6 to 11	San José Fair ....Sept. 21 to 29
Ione Fair..............Aug. 7 to 10	Susanville Fair...... Sept. 24 to 29
Santa Rosa Fair......Aug. 13 to 18	Pacheco .... Sept. 24 to 29
Petaluma Fair........Aug. 20 to 25	San Luis Obispo ...Sept. 25 to 29
Eldorado Fair........Aug. 20 to 25	Salinas Fair............Oct. 1 to 6
Chico Fair............Aug. 21 to 25	Yreka Fair ....Oct. 3 to 6
Oakland Fair....Aug. 27 to Sept. 1	National Trotting Stallion Stake Oct 20th.
Marysville Fair..Aug. 27 to Sept. 1	
Sacramento State Fair Sept. 3 to 15	San Diego...........Oct. 23 to 27

NEVADA.

Reno State Fair......Sept. 17 to 22	Humboldt Fair.. ......Oct. 2 to 5
Carson City.........Sept. 24 to 29	

NORTHWESTERN.

Helena, Mont., Spring..July 4 to 7	Eugene City, Oregon...Sept. 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont ...July 18 to 22	Colfax, W. T....... .Sept. 10 to 15
Butte City, Mont......Aug. 6 to 11	Hillsboro, Oregon....Sept 11 to 14
Helena, Mont., Fair..Aug. 20 to 25	Salem, Or, State Fair..Sept. 17 to 22
Missoulla, Mont..Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	Walla Walla, W. T...... Oct. 1 to 6
Spokane, W. T......... Sept. 4 to 8	

EASTERN.

Kansas City, Mo.......June 12 to 21	Monmouth Park..July 4 to Aug. 20
Kansas City Fair ....Sept. 17 to 22	Chicago, Ill .... Sept 1 to 8
Sheepshead Bay .June 14 to July 4	Jerome Park ....Oct. 2 to 15
Chicago, Ill .. ..June 23 to July 14	Kansas City, Mo . Oct. 27 to Nov. 8

Ths Amsrican Nswmarkst.

The following graphic description of the new race-treck that is to be laid out in Westcheeter county, near New York, is taken from the New York *Spirit of the Times:*

A line of red flage fluttering gaily in the hreeze, stretching out as far ae the eye can reach, mark the course, which is in the form of a horseshoe. A herd of cattle are grazing lazily npon it, taking on beef, where this time twelve monthe race-horses will be getting it off. A large gang of workmen and carts are in the field beyond, and we know that the work of transformation is going right brevely on.

The property compriese 300 ecres, of which 102 acres belong to the old Bradford farm, and were purchased in November last, the balance was the Hatfield estate, recently purchased, which originally belonged to Mr. Coghill, the wool dealer. The property is bounded by Pelham Avenue on the north, on the east by the William's Bridge Road, on the west by the old Bear Swamp Road, and on the eouth by Tremont Avenue. It is a perfect downs—a veritable Epsom, a hroed plateau 200 feet ahove the level of the sea. The land has been used partly for the grezing of shorthorns and partly for hay, a sufficient proof of its fertility and the quality of its grasses, and our guide adds to this the information that Mr. Hatfield "cnt 240 tons of hay" from his portion of it "in one season." The growth of timber in the wooded portion to the west is characteristic of that portion of Westchester. The oaks are gigantic and some of them have stood for centuries.

The downs are a natural race course, level as a teble, except at the northerly end, where the horsce will turn into the homestretch, where there is e slight elevation, which will he leveled some ten feet for two hundred yards, still allowing enough elevetion to better enable the public to see the horses from the stand, from which it ie the most remote point. The course hegins far in the south in the Hatfield meadow close by Westchester Village, and ie a long, almost straight run north of over a half-mile. Then there is a gradual turn to the west of a quarter, and the horses swing into a stretch over a half-mile straightaway to the stand directly southwest—the entire conrse being a mile and a half in extent. The space between the finishing post and the starting post will also he open, hut only for exercising. Ths track will he a hundred feet in width, with additional spaces at the different starting points. There will also he a straightaway six furlongs T. Y. C. for short races.

The long home-stretch of over e half-mile ie a new and moet important feature. In our judgment it is the most important ever introdnced. Many a race is lost nowadays by horses getting "pocketed" in the turns, and upon straightening the home-stretch ie so short they never get a chance to make up their lost ground. Another thing, racing will he more true—the best horse will win. The fact ie, the longer the stretches the more hard racing there will be. Horses run faster aronnd coursee than on those where the stretches are long, simply because they do not hegin racing so soon. With onr short stretches it ie difficult for a long striding horse to have fair pley. The stablee will be erected where the forest now stande, on the Bear Swamp Road. There is a superb spring in this forest, and it ie to he utilized hy building a small reservoir, as a great deal of weter ie used, not only for the horses, hut for sprinkling, etc. The stables will all he together, not scattered, and will be bnilt upon a new and approved plan, and the drainage perfect.

The grand stend will be loceted on a natural elevation, rising over one hundred feet above the downs. It seems as if placed there for the purpose, heing located at the extreme southwest corner, where the horses finish, on the Hatfield property. As we ecaled the hill and looked about we could not help remarking upon the commanding view obteined. So deceptive ie it to the eye that the downs helow seem to stretch away for miles a vast expanse of verdant swerd, until it fadee into the holder scenery of the woods to the northeast, and the men at work seem like specks on the horizon to the north. To our right the huge glase casements of the Catholic Protectory blaze in the morning sunlight, Westchester Village, with its old-fashioned gabled houses and dormer windows of the reign of the Georges neetle snugly in the valley to the east, and St. Peter's, which hoasts the possession of a communion service the gift of Queen Anne, raises her glittering spire where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

And further still through the "oak openings" to the left, the waters of the Long Island Sound were laughing in the sunlight. To the west, in the rear of the sight of the grand stand, the Palisades of the Hudson look down in all their cloud-capped majesty, while the land recedes gently to the Bear Swamp Road, which is to he the terminus of ths railway soon to be huilt.

As to the facilities for reaching the new course they will be first-class. A new railway will he built, as stated above, which will land passengers at the gates, where abundant siding will be laid for specials. At present the course can be reached hy the Harlem River branch of the New York and New Haven Railroad, which runs near the grounds, while still another railway will he huilt to the North within the next two years. To those who desire, the track will possess great advantages. It is scarcely any further from New York than is Jerome Park, and can be reached by Central Park to Harlem and Mott Haven, along the Southern Boulevard; or from Central Park to Jerome Avenue, thence the straight road through to Tremont to Westchester. The work is progressing rapidly. Of course, the laying out of the track will be the first thing done after leveling, considerable timber will have to he cut, and then ths stand and stables will follow. It is hoped to have all completed before winter sets in. Mr. John Morris will, we suppose, be the President, hut Mr. Leonard Jerome will probably superintend all the details, with the same success he has achieved at Jerome Park and Sheepshead Bay.

Winnings at St. Louis.

Subjoined are the winnings of the various stables at the recent meeting of the St. Louis Jockey club. The largest stake was the Futurity, won hy Crawford and Roche's colt, Liberty. First money was $8,400; second, which went to Milton Young, $3,026; and third, to the Melhourne Stables, $1.984.

There was a total of $70,400 distributed at the meeting, of which J. B. Haggin secured $5,865, chiefly hy the aid of Falcon in the St. Louis Derhy. There were several entries from the Santa Anita Ranch, hut Mr. Baldwin's name does not figure among the winners.

Chicago Stables	$15,680	W. T. Wedener	450
Crawford & Roche	10,2.0	J. B. Doris	450
Melbourne Stablee	8,234	Hyde Park Stables	450
J. B. Haggin	5,865	Hawkeye Stables	450
J. W. Gueet	3,670	L. A. Yore	250
Ed Corrigan	3,500	M. Welsh	200
Milton Young	3,328	E. P. Porter	200
Dan Honig	2,850	P. Corrigan	200
Eugene Leigh	2,250	Williams & Francis	150
Chas. Anderson & Co	1,460	C. C. Maffit	150
D. Gibeon	1,450	Wm. Mnlkey	100
D. Waldo	1,400	D. S. Price	100
W. B. Jennings	1,320	Wm Brady	100
Tom Kiely	1,150	McClelland & Lyne	100
J. D. Patton	950	Wm. McGuigan Jr.	100
Wheeler & Faires	800	C. L. Haas	100
Ed Storme	750	H. A. Nickell	100
T. H. Stevens	725	W. J. Scalee	100
Isaac C. Murphy	700	N. J. Douglae	50
O. F. Wiseman	600	J. D. Stamm	50
J. N. Carliele	550	George Withers	60
H. T. Bachelor	500	R. J. Lucae	50
Gray & Co	450		

The American Trotting Association.

The following persons and horses are suspended for non-payment of entrance, viz:

By order of the Lonisville Driving Park Association, Louisville, Ky.

F. T. Fox, Danville, Ky., and the ch g Frank.
Hy. N. Thomas, Paris, Ky., and the h c Envoy.

By order of the Pueblo State Fair Association, Pueblo, Colorado.

H. O. Riley, Kearney, Neb., and the h g C. P. C.
H. O Riley, Kearney, Neb., and the h m Lonetta.

The following persons and horses are reinstated, the claims having been provided for, viz:

J. F. Denny, Wichita, Ks, and the h h Egmont Chief, suspended by order of the member at Council Grove, Kansas.

(Note.) J. F. Denny and the h h Egmont Chief, remain suspended hy order of the member at Topeka, Ks.

Charles E. Abbott, Denver, Col, suspended by order of the member at Dallas, Texas.

C. H. Gallup, Kansas City, Mo., and the h m Review, suspended hy order of the members at Toledo, O., and at Detroit, Mich.

James Hebro, Dayton, O., and the br h Joe Davis, suspended hy order of the member at Kansas City, Mo.

B. C. Holly, Vallejo, Cal., and the ch h Wells Fargo, suspended by order of the member at Denver, Col.

R. Bean, Emporia, Ks., and the ch g Rowdy Boy, and the gr g Captain, suspended by order of the member at Kansas City, Mo.

DETROIT, June 1st, 1888. J. H. STEINER, Secretary.

The following persons and horses are suspended for non-payment of entrence, viz:—

By order of the Bartholomew County Trotting Association of Columbus, Indiana.

Wm. Nichols, Lexington, Ky., and the ch g Frank
Jacob Davis, Columbus, Ind., and the ch m Claytonia.
G. G. Robens, Grand Rapids, Mich., and the h g Georgetown, pacer.
J. Longshore, Belton, Mo, and gr g Patsey Clinker, pacer
A. W. Ensley, Columbus, Ind., and gr h Van Ensley, pacer.
Jos. Rea, Sr., Columbus, Ind., and br g Little Rea, pacer.
Wm. Clendennin, Reed Station, Ind., and ch m Bullet Hawk, runner.
John Allen, Millville, Ind., and s g Tom Wise, runner.
E. V. Ramsey, New Orleans, La., and ch g Athlone, runner.
E. V. Ramsey, New Orleans, and h h Weeks, runner.
E. V. Ramsey, New Orleans, and b h Bob Forsythe, runner.
J. W Richcreek, Warsaw, Ind., and gr g Linguist, runner.
Jeff Myers, Wapakoneta, O., and h m Mollie P., runner.

By order of the Dodge City Driving Park and Feir Association, Dodge City, Kansas.

R. Masterson, Clay Centre, Ks., and s m Lady Wonder.

By order of the Quincy Driving Park Association, Quincy, Mich.

Frank Rathburn, Battle Creek, Mich., and blk g Frank Wilkes.
L. Stratton, Battle Creek, Mich., and gr m Bedford Maid.

By order of the North Vernon Trotting Association, North Vernon, Indiana.

G. G. Robens, Grand Rapids, Mich., and h g Georgetown, pacer.
Frank Sultzbach, Springfield, O., and gr g Gray John, pacer.
Jas. L. Bradley, Indianapolis, Ind, and h g Ervin.
R. L. Wilson, Rushville, Ind., and b m Belle Hamilton.

The folllowing persons and horses suspended for non-payment of entrance have heen reinstated, provisions have heen made for the claims, viz:

Wm. P. Schank, Maple Rapids, Mich., and ch m Lucy M. suspended hy order of the member at Flint, Michigan.

E. Cook, Columbus, O., and br m Maud C., suspended hy order of the member at Fostoria, Ohio

H. Salisbury, Oakland, Cal., and ch m Maid of Oaks, suspended hy order of the member at Los Angeles, California.

James McCrea, Frankford, O., and h g Jimmie Paterson, (pacer), suspended hy order of the member at Toledo, Ohio

Dick Barnes, Salt Lake City, U, T., and b g Harry Velox, suspended by order of the member at Denver, Colorado.

Thomas Rockford, and h m Emma Temple, suspended hy order of the member at Fresno, California.

J. W. Mercer. Harvard, Nebraska, and h h General Lee, J. W. Mercer, Harvard, Nebraska, and h m Polly M. suspended hy order of the member at Fairmount, Nebraska.

L. Sturdevant, Warren O., and — m Kitty S., suspended hy order of the member at Edinboro, Pa.

F. A. Head, Clay Centre, Kansas, and ch h Agate (pacer), suspended hy order of the member at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

(Note.) F. A. Head still remains suspended with the blk h Walter Smoker.

DETROIT, June 9th. J. H. STEINER, Secretary.

On Tuesday, May 8th, Molsey, record 2:21¾, trial 2:18¼, dropped at Mr. Bonner's farm a hay filly hy Nutbourne. This mare is twenty-five years old, and this is her first foal. She was bred steadily for six years before she proved fertile. She carried her foal twelve months and two days.

The once famous race mare Girofle produced twin foals this season in a manner which was somewhat remarkable, and which interests veterinarians not a little. She went three days over her time, and then foaled a perfectly developed dead foal. Following this came a fœtus which, upon examination, proved to he a curious case of arrested development at the end of five months, the head, ears, etc., heing discernible, but the body had shrunk into nothing. The theory is that the foal became incysted, and ceased to develop at the end of five months.

Namss Claimsd.

By E. S. Paddock, Forestville, Sonoma County.

VICTORIA, for chestnut mare, star in forehead, white off hind ankle, foaled at Palo Alto April 21st, 1881, hy Wildidle, dam Cuba by imported Australian.

ADELAIDE, for hay filly, star in forehead, foaled at Santa Anita, March 13th, 1887, by Grindstead, dam Victoria by Wildidle.

Foals of 1888.

TROTTER.

Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

May 28th, hay colt by Clay, dam Edith Carr by Clark Chief.

Rancho El Molino, Forestville, Sonoma Co. Property of E. S. Paddock.

THOROUGHBRED.

May 17th, Miss Melbourne, bay filly, white stripe in face and white off hind ankle half way to hock, hy Gano, dam Victoria by Wildidle—Victoria, has been hred to Three Cheers.

Property of the Cook Stock Farm, Danville.

TROTTERS.

February 12th, black colt hy Cloves, first dam Fay, black saddle mare said to be hy Denmark.

March 23d, bay filly hy Steinway, record 2:25½; first dam Princess, trial 2:22¾, hy Administrator, record 2:29; second dam Priceless, dam of Ernest Mattravers, record 2:24½ hy Volunteer; third dam Silvertail, dam of Driver, record 2:19½ by American Star.

March 23d, hay filly by Juno, a son of Electioneer; first dam Acme hy Satellite.

March 27th, bay colt hy Steinway, three-year-old record 2:25½; first dam Katie G., the dam of H. R. Covey and Charles Derhy by Electioneer.

April 4th, bay filly by Antevolo, 2:19½; first dam Stineola by Steinway, record 2:25½; second dam Phacola by Silverthreads, a son of The Moor; third dam Minnehaha, dam of four in 2:30 list hy Bald Chief.

April 20th, bay colt by Steinway, 2:25½, dam Ramona hy Anteeo, record 2:16½.

May 5th, hay filly by Clovis, first dam Carrie Stoner (two-year-old trial 2:42), hy Steinway, record 2:25¼; second dam Carrie Clay (dam of Stewart, 2:23) by Coaster, 2:26¼.

May 6th, hay colt by Clovis, first dam Leah by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21; second dam Maud, dam of King Jim (pacing, record 2:20¼) by Alexander Abdallah.

May 23d, black colt by Clovis, dam Old Dove. Breeding unknown.

At the Cook Stock Farm. Property of Mr. R. H. Lloyd, of San Francisco.

Feb. 20th, bleck filly by Steinway, 2:25½. Pedigree of dam unknown.

At the Cook Stock Farm. Property of Mr. G. A. Wiley, Danville.

Bay filly by Steinway, dam said to be hy Elmo.

Ths Waldo Park Meeting.

The Kansas City Club began its spring meeting on June 12th under favorable circumstances. The chief event of the day was The Derby, a mile and a half for three-year-olds, for which Macbeth and Wheeler T., both in the famous Chicago stable, ran first and second. Following is a recapitulation:

First race, purse $300, six furlongs.—Egmont first; Barrister second; Tom Berlin third. Time, 1:15¼.

Second race, purse $350, one mile.—Bonnie King won; Berlin second; John Daley third. Time 1:45.

Third race, five furlongs.—Middlemarsh won; Thankful second; Healey John third. Time, 1:07¼.

Fourth race, The Derhy.—Macbeth II. won; Wheeler T, second; Alexandria third. Time, 2:48¾.

Fifth race, seven furlongs.—Persimmons won; Little Minch second; Hamlet third. Time, 1:28¼.

On the 13th the first race was three-fourths of a mile.—For maidens, Report won; Lizzie B. second; Bonfire third. Time, 1:17½.

The second race, one mile.—Sour Mash won; Fosterel second; Lela May third. Time 1:43¼.

The third race, five-eighths of a mile.—The Lioness won; Laura Stone second. Time, 1:04.

Fourth race, three-quarter mile heats.—The first heat was won by Only Dare; Cashier second; Freeman third. Time, 1:17. The second heat Unite won; Kemphillard second; Berlin third. Time, 1:16¾. The third heat Unite won; Only Dare second. Time, 1:22¾.

The fifth race, three-quarters of a mile.—Irma A. won; Full-sail second; Diana third. Time, 1:16¾.

On the 14th, the weather was hot, the attendance light and the track dusty.

First race, seven furlongs—Barrister won; Grisette second; Carey third. Time, 1:28½.

Second race, six furlongs.—Sadie Mack won; Mabel second; Silent King third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, six furlongs.—Jennie McFarland won, Lucy Johnston second; Moonlight third. Time, 1:16¼.

Fourth race, seven furlongs.—Bankrupt won; Lewie Clark second; Persimmons third. Time, 1:28¾.

Fifth race, one mile.—Balance won; Bonnie King second; Rambler third. Time, 1:43.

Sixth race, five furlongs.—Bookmaker won; Once Again second; Fan King third. Time, 1:03.

The main event of the 15th was the winning of the Kansas City Oaks by Baldwin's filly Los Angeles, a mile and a quarter in 2:09¼. Following is a recapitulation:

First race, five-eighths of a mile (selling)—Thos. J. Rusk won, Cassandra second, Alpina third. Time, 1:04¾.

Second race, seven-eighths of a mile heats. First heat—Cashier won, Unite second, Kemp Dillard third. Time, 1:29.

Second heat—Kemp Dillard won, Unite second, Cashier third. Time, 1:29¾.

Third heat—Kemp Dillard won, Cashier second. Time, 1:33.

Third race, one and a quarter miles—Kansas City Oaks, Los Angeles (Baldwin) won, Huntress second, Tenpenny third. Time, 2:09½.

Fourth race, one and a sixth miles (selling)—Tudor won, Fosteral second, Hornpipe third. Time, 1:47¾.

Fifth race, one and a quarter miles (hurdle handicap)—Winslow won, Tom Berlin second, Wareign third. No time. Thrift finished first in the hurdle race, but was disqualified for being 2½ pounds short of weight.

It is not very flattering to the Kansas City people that although the Club had carried out their plan with judgment and liberality, the executive officers had to curtail the meeting owing to the lack of public patronage.

Coney Island Racing.

On the night previous to the 16th there was a heavy thunder storm that did considerable damage in and around Coney Island made the track heavy at Sheepsheed Bay, and caused mnch scratching.

Most of the California horses were scratched at Sheepshead Bay on account of the mnd. Jennings' King Idle, in the fourth, and Ben Ali, in the seventh, were the only ones that started, and neither got a place. Volante and four others were scratched in the opening event at six furlongs, for which Pontiac, Magnetizer, Bradford and Britannic were the only sterters. In the race Bredford led at such a sharp pace that at the head of the stretch he had only Pontiac to heat. The latter in the stretch closed np fast, and heeding Bradford 100 yards from the wire, heat him home by a length in 1:17¼. Megnetizer was heeten twenty lengths and Britannic was last, bleeding at the nostrils.

Only four contested the second race. Sam Wood was the favorite. Holliday in the race made all the running to the stretch, where Sam Wood and Anrania closed up, and the Dwyers' filly got the hest of a rattling finish hy a length, Sam Wood half a length from Holiday.

With all the others scratched from the third race but The Bard, that great horse had a walk-over for the stakes, showing to great edvantage in the last part of his run, which Grayward made at a racing pace.

As there were fifteen that remained in for the fourth race, it was made a split, the first of which was won by Raceland, a great favorite over the field, and King Crab captured the other moiety. Following is a recapitulation.

First race, three-fourths of a mile, Pontiac won, Bradford second, Magnetizer third Time, 1:17¼.

Second race, three-fourtha of a mile, Aurania won, Sam Wood second, Holiday third. Time, 1:19.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, The Bard walked over.

Fourth race, one mile, Raceland won, Locust second, Bertha B colt third. Time, 1:44¾.

Fifth race, one mile and a quarter, Ordway won, Lelogos second, Dry Monopole third. No time.

Sixth race, one mile, King Crab won, Charley Deux second, Salvini third. Time, 1:43¾.

Seventh race, one mile on the turf, Inspector B. won, Choctaw aecond, Lancaster third. Time, 1:43¾.

On the 19th with charming weather and an excellent card, there was at least an attendance of 10,000 at Sheepshead Bay. They witnessed a fine day's sport, with a pretty equal division of the spoils, the favorites winning three out of seven races. Terra Cotta's easy win for the Bay Ridge Handicap, one mile and a half, showed how extremely unlucky the horse was in not catching the eye of the judges at the finish of the Suburhan. In that race after heing interfered with more than once, and losing at least, two lengths near the finish he atill reached the goal first, as many people believed, but the judges ruled differently. On this occasion with the same weight—122 pounds—he won in such a decisive style at a quarter of a mile further as to ehow that, harring, perhaps, The Bard, he is the best all-round horse in the country.

It wes expected that Elkwood, the horse who won the Suburhan, would start in the race as well as Hidalgo, Banburg and others, but they were scratched, leaving Haggin's Firenzi (117), Dunhoyne (115), Eurus (118) and Rupert (108), as the opponents of Terra Cotta.

In the beginning of the auctions, Terra Cotta, as soon as it was known McLaughlin was to ride, was the favorite against the field. In the mutuels it was the same, but in the booke the closing odds were 10 to 7 on Terra Cotta, 3 to 1 against Firenzi, 6 to 1 Rupert, 15 to 1 Eurna, and 20 to 1 Dunhoyne. The Dwyers and other heavy hettere plunged on Terra Cotta heavily.

The horse when hrought out, looked well, showing no signs of the hard race for the Suburhan. The race that followed was interesting. As expected, Rupert took the lead and made an effort to set a pace, in which he socceeded so poorly that he was 54 seoonds going the firet half and 1:46½ the mile. Eurns had heen running second from the etart, the others trailing. Bnt completing the mile the pace increased as the others closed np on Rupert, Eurne taking the lead. Rounding for home Terra Cotta and Firenzi hoth cut loose, but Firenzi qnickly gave np, and Terra Cotta on the outside, reached Enrus. In the stretch Terra Cotta alwaya held Eurus safe, and running a finely close race with him on sufferance, drew ont in the laat twenty yards, and won in a big gallop by a length in 2:37. Six lengths behind Eurus were Dunhoyne and Firenzi, with Rupert laat. Terra Cotta ran the last mile in 1:42¾, the last half in 50 aeconda, and could have rnn the distance cloae to record time had it been necessary. He certainly made a ehow of the othera, aa he would in the Suburhen had he heen as well ridden as he wae on this occasion.

The Tidal Stakee, one mile, for three-year-olds, worth ahont $7,000 to the winner, was a most exciting race. Of the nine startere, the filly Gorgo attracted great attention. Matt Allen turned out the black daughter of the great Isonomy in fine shape, and with Hamilton in the handsome green and yellow sleevea and cap of Senator Hearst, the pair were the cynosure of all the "talent" ae they took a breather.

It was a fast lot against Gorgo, however, and that she ran so prominently is a matter for congratnlation. The race will do her good, and the next time she rune it will he well to hear Gorgo in mind.

Of the nine startera for the Tidal Stakes, Prince Royal wes a great favorite at 7 to 5, with 6 to 1 each against the Dwyers' Bella B. and Tea Tray, 7 to 1 each ageinat Defaulter and Guardeman (the latter a Palo Alto hred colt), 12 to 1 each against Gorgo and Defense and 20 to 1 against Now or Never and Bendigo.

The race that followed wae a very fast one at the weighte. Bendigo led out of the chute, but Defense at once took to the track and opened up a gap of two lengths on the backstretch. Going to the lower turn Defenae led, with Bella B. and Gorgo next, Prince Royal fourth, the othere heaten. Defense led into the stretch, and Bella B. and Prince Royal closed all the way np. They could not catch Defense in time, though they hoth wonld probably have beaten him in another hundred yarda. Defense won hy half a length from Bella B. who heat Prince Royal as far. Gorgo was a good fourth, and, as this race was run in 1:42¾ it was a good one.

The other races were not of great interest and are therefore condensed in the following recapitulation:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Reporter won, Bruseel second, Gypey Queen third. Time, 1:02¾.

Second race, three-fourthe of a mile—Bradford won, Inspector B. eecond, Volunteer third. Time, 1:14¾.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile—Eolian won, King Crab second, Coldstream third. Time 1:14¾.

Fourth rece, one mile—Defense won, Bella B. second, Prince Royal third. Time, 1:42.

Fifth race, mile and a half—Terra Cotta won, Eurus eecond, Dunhoyne third. Time, 2:37.

Sixth race, mile and a furlong—Joe Cotton won, Richmond second, Valiant third. Time 1:57.

Seventh race, five and a half furlongs—American won, Baronet second, Sweet Avon third. Time, 1:11.

On June 20th California was represented in hut one of the stake races at Coney Island, the Volunteer handicap for three-year-olds at a mile and an eighth, Haggin running his colt Gray Dawn end Porter Ashe's colors being cerried by Snowdrop. Neither were ever prominent, and they finished the last two in a field of eleven. The rece was a complete npset of light-weights, Bendigo, against whom 100 to 1 straight end 40 to 1 for place was laid, meking a runaway race, never heing epproached neerer then two lengtha at any time of the run. Morrissey's colt, Locust, made a splendid run at the end, and finished a strong second.

Thet much-vaunted Celifornia horse Grover Cleveland showed for the first time, since he has heen East, that he had speed, in the handicap at a mile, in which he ran a strong and good second to Repine, the pair beating all the cracks in a field of eleven. Matt Storm and D. J. McCarthy of San Francisco, were thousands richer than when they went to the track, as they hacked the despised one heavily for the place at 4 and 5 to 1.

Haggin's horse Ben Ali also showed up better than he hee before this season in the race at a mile and three-sixteentha, finishing third to Bessie June and Lelogos, after a hard chase. He is still a rogue, however, and it was all Garrison could do to lift him into third plece, for he ran very unkindly.

Recapitulation.—First race, seven-eighthe of a mile, Amalgam won, Tattler second, Long Knight third. Time, 1:27¾.

Second race (Zephyr stekee), three-quarters mile, Holiday won, Buddhist second, Bill Baines third. Time, 1:15.

Third race (Volunteer stakes), one and an eighth miles, Bendigo won, Locust second, Tristan third. Time, 1:55½.

Fourth race, one mile, Rapine won, Grover Cleveland second, Felie Doc third. Time, 1:42½.

Fifth race, one and three-sixteenths miles, Beseie June won, Lelogos second, Ben Ali third. Time, 2:02¼.

Sixth race, one mile and half a furlong on the turf, Pontieo won, Exile second, Lancaster third. Time, 1:51¼.

On the 21st the race for the Coney Island Cup was a good one to look at, thanks to Hayward's skill and confidence in the inability of The Bard to run away from Elkwood and Hidalgo. The result was that in only the last half-mile ia the race The Bard ran a trifle hehind the other two, hut etill close enough to give the apppearance that they were on equal terms, with Hidalgo next the rails, Elkwood in the middle and The Bard outside. In the last quarter he came away so easily that the race, coupled with alow time, for it was run in three and three-fourths seconds slower time than The Bard's last yeer, really lost merit and detracted much from the supposed greetness of Elkwood.

The other stake feetnre wae the Equality Stakee, which Lama-ney captnred after a good rece with Climax. They also won it last year with Brown Duke. Other recee were won by Glenhall, Miss Cody, Keloolah and Brait, who made a good day for the Lorillard stable, while it was an eapecially good day for its first jockey, Fitzpatrick, who, in winning the race on the grass with Brait, had three winning mounts. Following is a summery of the races:

Seven-eighths of a mile—Glenhall won, Bradford second, Flageolette third. Time, 1:28¼.

Three-quarters of a mile—Miss Cody won, Ripton second, Consolidatioa third. Time, 1:t7.

One and three-quarter miles—The Bard won, Hidalgo second, Elkwood third, Time, 3:06, 3:40.

One-eighth mile—Kaloolah won, Royal Arch second, Belvidere third. Time, 1:57.

One and three-sixteenth miles—Climax won, Tribonlet second, Ordway third. Time, 2:03.

One mile—Brait won, Proepect aecond, Cambyss third. Time, 1:45.

How the Suburban was Won.

The racing was all that could he wished for. Frank Clark had a snperh track, the weighing out was prompt, the display of startore equally so, end as Starter Caldwell was in great form, the delays were reduced to a minimnm, and seven racee were rnn off in four houre. A great racing feat.

The etory of the race will he found below ea described in the *N. Y. World*. Like many other big handicaps it was not won hy the hest horse, for, although Elkwood ia a good horse, there were several in the race that can heat him if the issue is made a match or the nnmber of starters redneced so that all can have eqnel chances. Had Terra Cotta heen ridden by a skillful jockey—like McLaughlin or others his equal—the Chicego Stable wouid have captured the money. Take all into coneideration Terra Cotta ran a great race. Last Saturday he won the Granite Mountain Handicap at St. Louis, carrying 121 ponnda, a mile and a qnarter, in 2:11¾, over a heavy track; he makes the journey to New York, arriving Tuesday, and was only heaten at 122 pounds hy the shortest of heade in 2:07½. Of tho other horses Linden was a great disappointment, but he conld never get through, and was beaten almost without a fair trial. The handicep wae a good one, and reflects credit on Secretary Lawrence, hoth as handicapper and for framing the conditiona of the race, which allowed so many heavy weights to start.

An interesting feature of the race is the fact that both Elkwood and Eurus, the winner last year, are hy Eolus, a aon of Leamington, and the famous race mare Fanny Washington, who is owned by Col. R. J. Hancock of the Ellerslie etud in Virginia. Eolus is alao the sire of Eole and Eolian. Ae to Fanny Washington her name will bring many pleasant memoriee to race-goers of the old school, for ahe was identified with so many horees raised within the bordere of the "Mother of States." As a three-year-old Elkwood first ran the property of Charley Medinger, of Baltimore, who sold him to Mr. Gratz just hefore the Saratoga racea in 1886.

There was some delay at tho post, hnt at last the horsee were dispatched, with Royal Arch and Tribonlet slightly to the fore, while Terra Cotta and Hidalgo were covering the rear. Aa they ran past tho members' stand and paddock the dust obscured the leaders, but as they showed round the turn Royal Arch was eeen to be leading two lengthe, with Joe Cotton, Triboulet and Eurue on even terme. At the turn for the backstretch Eurus ran out and chased Royal Arch all the way down the backstretch, they running two lengths apart with Firenzi leading, the remainder four lengths away lapped by Fenelon, Joe Cotton and Triboulet, with Terra Cotta still in the rear. Ae they made the big turn by the old Dwyer stables the field hegan to overhaul the runaway Royel Arch and Eurua, so that when they reached the wooda Royal Arch and Eurus were lapped with Firenzi, Joe Cotton and Triboulet close up.

The next furlong ehowed even greater changes, and as they made the in-turn it wae a close thing, for Firenzi, Elkwood, Royal Arch, Terra Cotta, Earua, Hidalgo, Tribonlet and Joe Cotton were all running on nearly even terms, with Elkwood on the inside, Terra Cotta on the outeide and Firenzi about in the middle. Once well in the straight the race became a drive and the crowd wes soon frantic with excitement, men and women alike shouting until the sound hecame one gigantic volume of sound. In the meantime Firenzi hed secured almost a cleer lead, and at the lower end of the stand gave her backers hopes of winning, hut the pace told, aided somewhat hy Garrison's injudicious nse of the whip, and she gradnally gave way, to he paesed in turn hy Elkwood and Terra Cotta. The last named was in distress and rnnning very crooked—swerving in and out like a rudderless ship, with little or no help from Kiley. Finelly, in the laet fifty yarde, Terra Cotte got fairly straight, and with a magnificent effort made a dash for the prize. It was a frection of e second too late, for Martin on Elkwood had never ceased riding, and his reward wea the winning of the race hy the shortest of heads from Terra Cotta, who was a good neck in front of Firenzi, with Eurns fourth, Tribonlet fifth, Hidelgo sixth and the othere pulling np, with Joe Cotton and Aurelian last.

The horses were scarcely past the post when the crowd hroke over the fences and the track hecame a denee mase of humanity. But the applauee was so scant that it hecame a conspicuous fact thet Elkwood'e succees did not please the crowd, there being even lese than when Eurus won last year, while the ecenes that followed Tronhadour'a success in 1886, when the crowd would have carried Fitzpatrick to the paddock if they could have caught him, was hut a memory. The time (2:07½) was quickly displayed and elicited some little applanse. It is the fastest Suburban ever run, Gen. Monroe winning in 1884 in 2:11¾, Pontiac in 1885 in 2:09½, Tronhadour in 1886 in 2:12¼, and Eurue last year in 2:12. The fractional time was rnn aa follows: First quarter, 25¼s.; half, 51a; three-qnartere in 1:16 and the mile in 1:41½, which makes the several quartera as follows: First, 25¼s.; second, 25¾s.; third, 25s.; fourth, 25½s., and fifth 26s. The time also shows Elkwood to he a very reliable runner, from a time standpoint, when in condition, he winning the Twin City Handicap with 117 lh., last September, in 2:08, while he wes heaten in the match with Banburg, at a mile and a quarter, in 2:07½. The velue of the race to the winner waa $6,947.50. In the pools: Haggin's trio brought $330; Linden $150; Terra Cotte $85; Jack Cotton $50, and the field $80.

Another race that also created great enthnsiesm wes The Tidal Stakee for three-yeer-olde, which was won with eese hy that grand colt the Emperor of Norfolk with the crushing weight of 125 pounds. He was conceding ten pounda to Cruiser, the second horse, and fifteen pounds to King Crab in the third position. The fleg was dropped to a good stert with Cruiser in the lead, who speedily gave wey to Megnetizer, followed by King Crab and Emperor of Norfolk—the latter under the higgest kind of a pull. Megnetizer came elmost to a standstill opposite the etand. In the meentime Emperor of Norfolk had ranged up with the leaders, and as Murphy eased np his pull the Emperor took the lead, winning by a length from Cruiser, who was a neck in front of King Crab, with Locust fourth, Now or Never fifth and Magnetizer last. Betting: 5 to 3 on Emperor of Norfolk, 3 to 1 egainst Croiser, 8 to 1 each Now or Never, 12 and 15 to 1 King Crab and Magnetizer. Value of the stake to winner $3,700.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Dr. Bowhill, 1336 Market St., San Francisco.

California State Veterinary Medical Association.

The eecond regular meeting of the California State Veterinary Medical Association was held in the editorial rooms of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, 313 Bush Street, San Francisco, on the 13th day of Jnne, 1888. Dr. Thomas Bowhill, President, occupied the cheir. The minutee of the previous meeting having heen read and approved, the following gentlemen made application for memberehip: Dr. Morrison, of Loe Angelee; Dr. Whittleeey, of Loe Angeles; Dr. Kench, of Modesto.

The Executive Committe on Consultetion agreed that the aforesaid gentiemen were thoroughly qnalified veterinery surgeons, consequently they were admitted as membere of the association. Dr. Morrieon propoaed and Dr. Spencer seconded the following gentlemen: Messrs. S. Cook, San Francisco; J. W. Ree, San Joae; J. Boyd, Sen Jose; Joe. C. Simpaon, San Francisco, ae honorary membere of the asaociation. The amendment having heen brought forward, the president declared the motion carried.

Dr. Morrison propoeed and Dr. Cerpenter seconded that all qnalified veterinary surgeone who forwarded their initiation fee of $5, and conld not attend the meeting, and preeent their credentiale to the Executive Committee for their consideration, he accepted ae members of this association. No amendment being brought forward the motion was declared carried.

Dr. Morrison proposed that the form of certificates to he issned to members of this association he discnseed. Dr. Whittlesey proposed that the issning of certificatee he deferred nntil thie association was incorporated. Dr. Bowhill then read the Constitution, By-Lawe and Code of Ethics for the henefit of the new members.

Dr. Maclay proposed and Dr. Carpenter secouded that each article in the Conetitution, By-Lawe and Code of Ethice he laid npon the tahle for reconsideration, also that each article be discussed separately. No amendment heing offered the motion was declared carried.

Dr. Bowhill read each article for discnsaion and several amendmenta were advanced when a lively diecuseion cnened, after which many of the articles in the Conetitution and By-Laws were changed. The president then read the code of ethics which was adopted ae read.

Dr. Maclay then proposed the form of certificate to he issued to each member of this association, which he read hefore the meeting, and which was accepted aa read.

Dr. Whittlesey, seconded hy Dr. Kench, proposed that measuree he taken to have the association incorporated and chartered, and to have certificates printed, to he issued at the next regular meeting; also to have the Coustitution and By-Lawe printed in phamplet form for distrihution among the members. An amendment being hrought forward, the motion was declared and carried.

Dr. Maclay proposed, seconded hy Dr. Morrison, that a seal he procnred for the nse of this association, and that the secretary procure the seal and impresaion.

Dr. Morrieon proposed the seal hear the impress, Cal. State Veterinary Medical Association. After a lively discnseion, no amendment being brought forward, it wae carried.

Dr. Whittlesey propoeed, seconded hy Dr. Nief, that the treasurer he allowed the power to purchase all the necessary stationary required for the nse of his office.

No amendment having heing hrought forward, the President declared it carried.

Messrs. Parent of Fresno, and Griffith of Santa Cruz, presented themselves for admission by examination. The following is the report of the examining board: As a result of said examination, said Board recommends the admission of Mr. Parent of Fresno, and rejects Mr. Griffith of Santa Cruz.

Dr. Morison proposed and Dr. Neil seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered the proprietor and editors of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN for their kindness in allowing us the use of their rooms, which brought the meeting to a close.

H. E. CARPENTER, Sec.

Appended will be found such portions of the Constitution and Code of Ethics of the Veterinary Association as are necessary to explain its aims and to make known the high principles which will guide its members.

The objects of the society are:

To promote veterinary science, to propogate a fraternal feeling among its members, and protect the rights and privileges of practitioners, particularly those of California, to elevate the standard of the profession generally by scientific intercourse.

The officers of the society shall be a President, vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and a Board of Examiners, all of whom shall be elected by ballot, the term of office to be one year. The Board of Examiners to consist of three members. In the event of the absence of one or all members of said board, the president shall have the right to appoint temporary examiners.

It shall be the duty of the board of examiners to examine all unqualified candidates on the following subjects: Anatomy, materia medica, physiology, pathology, principles and practice of equine, veterinary, medical and surgery, principals and practica of bovine, veterinary, medical and surgary, the time to be occupied in said examination to be as follows:

Oral examination theoratically thirty minutes.
Written examination theoretically sixty minutes.
Oral examination practically thirty minutes.
Written examination practically sixty minutes.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to examine applications of those who may apply for membership, provided they present satisfactory testimonials that they are regular graduates from recognized colleges, and if such credentials are satisfactory they shall then report to the president of the society.

The graduated practicioners having practised for five or more years in the State, and desiring to become members of the society shall present themselves before said Board and submit to such examination as the said Board shall require, and if the examination be satisfactory the candidate shall then be admitted as a member of the society, and entitled to all its privilages.

CODE OF ETHICS.

SEC. I.—No member shall assume a title to which he has not a past claim.

SEC. II.—When a member is called to treat a case having been treated by a fellow graduate of veterinary medicine and surgery, or member of this society, he shall as soon as possible put himself in communication with attanding practitioners, and shall not further visit unless he is willing to relinquish the case, but shall treat when called to any urgent case on behalf of the attending practitionare until such time as he can be seen or heard from.

SEC. III.—In case of consultation, the consulting veterinarian shall so far as he conscientiously can sustain the surgeon in charge of the case, and in no way either by word or action promote his own interests at the expense of his brother practitioner.

SEC. IV.—While it is essential for the veterinarian consulted to ascertain the true nature of the case, he should carefully withhold all discussion of the subject till his brother practitioner and himself meet in private for deliberation.

SEC. V.—When a conclusion is arrived at, it shall be the duty of the intending veterinarian to state the results to his client in the presence of the consulting veterinarian, and no opinion shall be deliverad which is not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

SEC. VI.—When divarsity of opinion exists, it may be proper to refer the case to several veterinarians in good standing, or a court madical, but in most cases mutual concessions should render this unnecassary.

SEC. VII.—It shall be deamed a breach of the Code for a consulting veterinarian to re-visit a patient without special invitation or agraement.

SEC. VIII.—Any member who shall advertise or otherwise offer to the public any medicines, the composition of which he refuses to disclose, or if he proposes to cure disease by any such secret medium, he shall be danounced as an unworthy member of this society, and be expelled therefrom.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Names Claimed.

By Mr. A. P. Mordaunt, San Francisco.

MISTERTON, for white and fawn greyhound dog, by Sir William II—Lizzie, whelped February 6th 1888.

LADY MORDAUNT, for blue and white greyhound bitch, latter sister to preceding.

Visit.

Mr. H. T. Payne's English setter Princess Cland, by Bargunthal's Raka—Iowa Queen to J. J. Mallus' Grouse II by Dan—Sybil, at Los Angelas, April 24th, 1888.

Whelps.

Mr. John D. Neild's water spaniel Nellie, whelped June 13' 1888, eleven to Mr. W. S. Kittle's Irish water spaniel Brian Boru.

P. C. F. T. C. Derby, Additional Entries.

The following entries to the Derby of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club were received by Secretary Sheldon after the publication of the partial list in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of May 5th:

LUCKY B., white and liver pointer dog, whelpad January 7, 1887, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen. Breader and owner, J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville.

TOLENAS, lemon and white pointar dog, whelped September 20, 1887, by Lammie B.—Blossom. Breedar, G. W. Bassford. Owners, Wyman & Haile, Suisun.

LUCIFER, black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped February, 1888, by Loadstone—Janet. Braader, California Kennels. Owner, Thos. Bannet, Oakland.

A Good Suggestion by the A. K. C.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—At a meeting of the Stud Book Committee of the American Kennel Club held June 2, 1888, it was resolved to invite all specialty clubs to form committees to inspect all pedigrees of their respective breeds which are sent in for registration.

Invitations to appoint such committees have been sent to Collie, Beagle, Mastiff, St. Bernard, Spanial and Fox Terrier Clubs.

It was also resolved that upon application accompanied by a fee of three dollars, that prefixes and affixes to names claimed in registrations by any dog owners or to be used by a kennel, will be granted and registerad by the American Kennel Club, and protectad by it.

Applications may be sent to the Secretary of the American Kennel Club, who will publish such claims in the sportsmen's press in order that objections, if any, may be lodged with the said Secretary.

If no legitimate objection is made within two weeks of said announcement, the application will be granted and announced in the press and registered in the Stud Book.

HERM. F. SCHELLHASS,
Secretary Stud Book Committee.

Office, A. K. C., June 6, 1888.

The dog trainer who recently established himself near Los Angeles is not Mr. Buckle who has been assisting Captain McMurdo at the Charlottesville Kennel in Virginia, but states that at one time he was associated with Captain McMurdo. No better recommendation is needed than the Captain's endorsement, and if the Los Angeles man has even half the skill of his mentor, the next Pacific Coast field trial will be a lively competition.

Sarcoptic Mange in the Dog.

BY DR. A. E. BUZARD, M. R. C. V. S. L.

The term mange is often erroneously used in skin diseases by parties who pretend to be skilled in canine medicine. It is very necessary that this disease should be properly diagnosed from other skin affections, as the treatment differs considerably. In almost all cases of skin diseases in the dog it is, through ignorance, called mange. Manga is a disease of the skin due to the presence of a small Acarus (*Sarcoptes canis*), and is analogous to itch in the human family, the itch-mite in man is called *Acarus Scabiei*. The animal penetrates the cuticle, and forms a burrow in which it lays its eggs. These eggs are successively deposited behind the parent Acarus at the rate of from one to two per day. The point at which it entars the skin may be distinguished by small red points like flea bites.

This disease in the early stages is characterized by intense itching. The irritation caused by the acarus gives rise to the formation of a vesicle or pustule, situated at the entrance of the burrow; this vesicle soon breaks from the animal's violent scatching, and the fluid which escapes dries up and forms thick, dark crusts. These crusts may contain eggs or young animals but never the parent, which always keeps at the distant end of the burrow. The acarus never changes its position unless removed by scratching, and in this way it is sometimes transferrad from one part of the body to the other, or from dog to dog. The young acari, however, leave the parent conclusions (this is generally supposed to take place at night), so they may easily attack a dog that comes in contact with the affected animal. The violent scratching caused by the irritation creates extreme soreness, and often pustular eruptions are scattered over the body, the hair becomes matted together, and the poor brute is the object of pity and disgust. This is particularly the case when the disease is of long standing.

TREATMENT.

The treatment of mange is entirely local, and depends on the application of substances to the skin which are calculated to destroy the acarus. It is a matter of no great difficulty, if properly adopted.

Experiments have proved that the acari will live in water for a week or ten days, and from two to four days in vinegar; but petrolenm, sulphur and iodide of potassium kill them almost instantaneously. These, then, must necessarily be the remedies to apply.

The best mode of dealing with a case of mange is as follows: The animal should be soaked in a warm bath for an hour, during that time he should be well scoured with soap and brush; when thoroughly dry rub in plenty of the following ointment:

MIX. { Sublimated sulphur, 1 ounce. / Carbonate of Potassa, ½ ounce. / Benzoated lard, 6 ounces.

OR { Sublimated sulphur, ½ ounce. / Ammoniated mercury, ½ ounce. / Sulphata of mercury with sulphur, 1 ounce.

Mix well and add:—

THOROUGHLY MIX. { Oliva oil, 2 ounces. / Fresh lard, 4 ounces. / Creasote, 25 drops.

OR { Sublimated sulphur, 4 ounces. / Whale oil, 4 ounces. / Oil of tar, ½ ounce. / Marcurial ointment, ½ ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

This process should be repeated every day for three days. If my directions are fully carried out, and a sufficient quantity of any of the above ointments thoroughly applied, I can almost guarantee a cure in three days. The most usual cause of failure in the treatment of mange is the mistaken practice of applying the sulphur ointment in small quantities from time to time, instead of securing two or three thorough inunctions. It must always be remembered that it is positively necessary that all the bedding should be destroyed and the house thoroughly cleansed with boiling water, to which add a little ammonia or carbolic acid at least once a day. Shavings or saw-dust is the best bedding, never use carpets, etc.

It often happens that a certain percentage of cases will retain an eczematous or pustular eruption, attended with considerable itching after the mange is ended. So we must not be too hasty in concluding that because the itching still exists, the acarus is alive in the cuticle.

In these cases, if the sulphur ointment has been sufficiently and properly used, it should be discontinued, as the too free use of sulphur on the skin is liable to produce an eczematous eruption, and instead of it the following ointment may be employed:

MIX. { Camphor, 1 ounce.

THOROUGHLY { Alcohol sufficient to dissolve the camphor. / Carbonate of zinc, 1 ounce. / Lard, 6 ounces.

The following is also a very excellent formula for sarcoptic mange:

MIX { Hebra's ointment. / Sublimated sulphur, 3 ounces. / Oil of fagum or oil of juniper, 3 fluid ounces / Green soap } each ½ pound. / Lard } each ½ pound. / Chalk, 2 ounces.

I will further consider the skin diseases of dogs in some future article.

No. 11 Seventh Street, San Francisco.

Pacific Kennel Club.

The Executive Committee of the club met at the office of President Wilson on Tuesday afternoon last. It was decided to hold no more regular monthly meetings of the club until September 5th. A gold medal was ordered to be presented to Mr. J. Martin Barney, owner of the pointer Tom Pinch, the best dog shown at the last show. The medal will be a very rich and tasteful jewel. A communication from Mr. Elliot Smith, delegate of the P. K. C. to the American Kennel Club was read, in which Mr. Smith asked for instructions how to vote upon a proposed resolution empowering dog show committees to advance prize dogs when winners of superior places are disqualified. After considerable discussion by Messrs. Schriber, Adams, Wilson and Watson, Mr. Smith was instructed to use his own discretion in the premises. Secretary Watson reported that the guarantee fund would probably be returned to the donators within thirty days, and also that the dogs shown at the last show would be registered in Part I. of Vol. V., A. K. C. S. B. Mr. Watson spoke rather complainingly of the failure of the Secretary of the American Kennel Club to forward full reports of business pending before that body, and otherwise failing to keep up the close sympathy which should exist between the central organization and the auxiliary club.

Greyhound fanciers will note with interest the breeding of the puppies for which Mr. Mordaunt claims names this week. No better blood is procurable, and certainly no handsomer young hounds. They will, barring bad luck, score a high mark.

Mr. Geo. T. Allender informs us that with his improved facilities he is able to take three more young setters or pointers to train, an opportunity which should be taken advantage of by local owners of good dogs, many of which are growing into rank, headstrong brutes of little practical worth.

The pointers recently brought from Scotland by Mr. Wm. Schriber have got on their "land legs" again, and can be judged more easily than when they arrived. The dog Nestor is a very handsome specimen, quick, lively, and of high courage. The bitch Sall, despite the cares of maternity, is very trim and pretty.

In making our notes about the St. Bernards shown at the P. K. C. show, by inadvertence Mr. A. W. Manning's Judge was spoken of as small. We should have said that he was unusually heavy, considering his age, nine and one-half months, weighing 116 pounds. Judge was shown in the Aged Class, and the note about him was made without reference to his being so young.

Readers will find profit in preserving the article by Dr. Buzard which appears in another column. The treatment indicated is most excellent and cannot fail of success. Assured of the Doctor's pardon, we venture to urge the preliminary care of mangy dogs. Before making applications we have found it well to scrub the animal very thoroughly with strong soap and warm water, sometimes even using dilute ammonia. A strong brush and thorough rubbing removes scurf, scales and all else that could hinder the action of the applications. Manga has never seemed to us the scourge it is generally said to be, because a little thoroughness will certainly eradicate it.

The resolution of the American Kennel Club printed elsewhere is a good one and we hope will meet the general cooperation to which its wisdom entitles it. No man can be so expert in all breads or have such special data at hand as to make him infallible in editing dog pedigrees. The specialist clubs should and doubtless will gladly revise and correct pedigrees falling within their special lines of study, and thereby enhance the usefulness of the A. K. C. Stud Book, a publication which should be in the library of every sportsman and fancier. The last issue, Part I. of Vol. V. is a most useful book, and may be had on application to Mr. A. D Lewis, Editor, A. K. C. S. B., 44 and 46 Broadway, New York.

ROD.

The recently mooted query about the pulling power of a fish in the water has this additional answer in an English *Exchange*: "A correspondent asks you if a salmon can bring the same weight to bear in the water that he can upon land. He seems to forget that a salmon is only a very little heavier than water. That is, if a freshly-killed salmon is returned to the water at once he will sink; if allowed to remain on the bank till he stiffens, and the air gets into his tissues and stomach, he will float in the water. This stands good for a 10-lb. or a 40-lb. fish. His actual weight in the water is little or nothing. His propelling power lies altogether in his tail, like the screw of a steamer. His fins do little more than enable him to keep his balance. They have a little, but not much, propelling power. Say a man can swim about two miles an hour. I have seen a 12st man in the water with a cord round his neck—a salmon hook and line attached to cord. He was easier held than a 2-lb. trout—he could do nothing. This shows that mere weight has little to do with the power of a salmon, or anything else, in the water. It is the propelling power acting on that weight that has to be considered. A 20-lb. fish with a broad tail would be a more powerful fish than a 40-lb. fish with a narrower tail. As a general rule, there is a very vague idea of the power of rods and lines. I will undertake to say that there is not at this moment in Farlow's shop a salmon rod that will lift 2 lbs.; that is, put a 2-lb. weight on the ground, tie a foot of string to that weight, and lift the weight clean off the ground."

J. O. Denny, managing editor, proof reader and galley boy of the Oakland *Morning Times*, returned on Tuesday night from Boulder Creek Gorge, where he had been fishing during the day, Ernest Mason returned with him.

When they they alighted from the train, a gunny sack of fish danglad at Mason's legs, and Denny with ozone was inside a hack that had been telegraphed to at the arrival of the pair.

TRAP.

The Lincoln Gun Club.

The June meeting on Sunday last at Alameda Point, was especially interesting because of the many good scores made, and in spite of a degree of irregularity in the working of the traps. The score of Mr. C. H. Cate in the first class is an extraordinary one at blue rock targets.

At 15 single blue rock targets, 18 yards rise.

FIRST CLASS.

C. Cate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	14
Parks	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11
Wenzel	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	11
Bruns	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Potter	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Ford	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	10
Shaff	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
Schendel	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Millish	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	13
Campbell	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
Elder	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	6
Scovern	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	10
Fanning	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	10
Dunshee	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Venker	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10

SECOND CLASS—SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

Cate, F.	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	11
Holmes	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Karney	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	10
Cohen	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	w				
Quinton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
Horber	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Brown	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
Jones	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Bovee	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	w				

At 10 single blue rocks, $1 entrance; sweepstake won by Potter.

Potter	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	7
Fanning	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Shaef	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Dunshee	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	w		
Brown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Mellish	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	w		
Campbell	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Venker	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Cate	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	6
Cate, F.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	8
Ashcroft	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Scovern	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Parks	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Horber	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Bruns	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
Ford	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Holmes	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	5
Karney	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	6

Oakland Gun Club.

The third meeting of the club held at Adams' Point on Saturday afternoon last was small, and the shooting was done under very trying conditions of wind and dust, which made it hard to "get on" to the Blue Rock targets used. Major Kellogg again established himself as the premier at blue rocks, breaking 19 out of 20 in the main match, and winning two matches at doubles, in all scoring 44 out of 50.

At 20 single Blue Rock targets, 18 yards rise. For club trophies.

Tubbs	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	11
Jackson	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	8
F. Noyes	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Kellogg	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
B. Noyes	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8
Ecker	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	14
Parcell	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

At 5 pairs Blue Rocks, 15 yards rise. $1 entrance. Sweepstake. Won by Major Kellogg.

Tubbs	10	01	11	00	00	3	Kellogg	11	11	01	10	11	8
Jackson	00	01	11	11	11	7	Logan	01	11	11	00	10	6
F. Noyes	01	00	11	00	11	5	Ecker	10	01	10	01	10	5

At 5 pairs Blue Rocks, similar conditions. Won by Major Kellogg.

Tubbs	01	10	10	10	11	5	Kellogg	11	11	11	11	11	10	
Jackson	10	11	10	10	01	6	Logan	00	01	00	00	01	2	
F. Noyes	00	01	10	10	01	4	Ecker	00	10	10	00	10	3	

At 10 single Blue Rocks, 18 yards rise. $1 entrance. Kellogg handicapped to 20 yards. Won by Lake.

Tubbs	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	7
Jackson	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	7
F. Noyes	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	7
Kellogg	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
Logan	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
Ecker	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	7
Lake	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8

Comments on Carver-Kennecutt Pigeon Match

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In reading a description of Dr. Carver's match with Mr. Dick H. Kennecutt of Denver, Col., we are told that the latter gentleman would undoubtedly have won had he not been handicapped by his gun, an L. C. Smith hammerless, which when loaded with Schultze powder, flew partly open after the first discharge, leaving the cap on the second barrel above the reach of the plunger.

Some time ago when experimenting with a gun of that make, also loaded with Schultze powder, I noticed, as I thought at the time, that the lever was partly forced back, and although the gun did not actually open, yet had I used a greater charge of that powder it is quite probable it would. The gun I refer to is a 12 gauge and was loaded with 3¼ drms. Schultze, four wads and 1⅛ ozs. of shot. Not an unusual load at all, in fact, just about what would be used in pigeon shooting. I find upon reference to my English shooting papers no mention is ever made of English guns flying open when using that powder, and from what I have used of it in my Purker & Scott guns, I am inclined to attribute this opening at the breech to defective locking power instead of blameing the powder which is certainly very strong, but not dangerously so. I distinctly remember that when first "Mac Duff" commenced shooting a Smith gun he experienced the same difficulty, in fact, comment to that effect was made through the *Field*, and he, Mac Duff, explained that his gun had been returned to the factory and cured of its defect in that direction. I can also call to mind another gun of same make that behaved similarly at Cincinnatti, Ohio, so I conclude that there it is not uncommon for the L. C. Smith to open, or partly open in the manner described by "Paxton" in *Field* of April 21st.

Some time ago through your columns you published an article showing that a Parker gun had withstood a charge of 16 drms of powder and a very heavy load of shot, while experiments were being made by Mr. Campbell in order to test the strength of locking device of that gun. As no mention was made of the gun lock opening, though subjected to this enormous strain, I take it for granted it remained firmly closed throughout the ordeal. And that although the charge was increased until the barrel actually burst, yet the locking parts were pronounced just as tight as ever.

In view of the danger that might arise from shooting a partly open gun, it might be well to warn those using the L. C. Smith gun, that though the printed circulars affirm that it has the strongest fastening known, yet many other makes of guns not so lauded by their makers, are being shot all over the land year in and year out and no complaint of this character are entered against them, therefore it would appear to any unprejudiced person, that this ready-to-fly-open but alleged strongest fastening gun, is susceptible of marked improvement in its locking device as well as in other parts, for it is clearly evident after reading Paxton's report of the Carver—Kennecutt pigeon match, that Kennecutt would have beaten the Doctor had he been using as good and reliable a gun. GAUCHO.

WALLA WALLA, April 14, 1888.

Martinez vs. Antioch.

On Sunday last the Martinez Gun Club visited Antioch and shot a match at Macomber metallic targets with the local club. The Antioch Gun Club is a new organization, but its membership is made up in great part of thoroughly expert field shots, and it is therefore not surprising that it won against a still more recently formed club. The Macomber target is not easy to score on, and the shooting done by the clubs can only be properly estimated by those who have used Macombers. The visiting club was generously treated by the dwellers in Antioch and a return match is talked of.

At 12 Macomber targets, 18 yards rise.

ANTIOCH CLUB.

P. McCue	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0—5
F. Taylor	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—4
N. A. Tyler	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1—9
H. Stovesand	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
N. A. Tyler, Jr.	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1—7
J. Taylor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
F. Dean	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1				—6
Wm. Remfree, Jr.	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0				—3
M. Homburg	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0			—5
F. Miley	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1			—6
J. Carey	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			—3
W. Carey	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1			—4
Wm. Remfree	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			—6
Total												61

MARTINEZ CLUB.

J. J. Jones	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—5
E. Summerfield	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—7
Gus Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Frank Freira	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
F. A. Hodapp	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—8
Geo. Gill	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Geo. McMahon	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
C. Hewitt	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—4
E. Ebsen	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
Total												51

"Chattanooga."

[For the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, by "Andy."]

That was not his true name, but one given him by the boys in the office (Uncle Sam's letter carriers), for he had been "present and assisted" at the famous battle of that name, and, like the veteran of our school-books, who "Shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won," he never wearied in talking of that subject, and, I have no doubt, accepted the name with a very pardonable pride, as you or I would doubtless have done. I met Chattanooga in a horse-car one day, and our conversation turning to the subject of hunting and fishing, I casually mentioned that my annual two weeks' vacation and camping trip occurred in September. "Curious coincidence," said he, "so does mine." "Where do you go," I asked. "Oh, up country, about two hundred miles; but there isn't much game there, except jack-rabbits." "Now look here," said I, "suppose you go with me next September. I go to a splendid place, but it takes all of one day to get there; over a terrible dusty road." "Agreed," he replied, and so pleased was my friend with the description of our camp, that during the intervening two months I received occasional notes from him that "he was all ready," that "he had got his fishing-tackle all in order," that "he had bought a new 'Parker,'" and that "he had got three hundred shells loaded."

At last the patiently-waited for Friday morning came, and we met at the Townsend-Street Station of the S. P. Railroad fully half an hour ahead of time, for to be too late for that particular morning train would be a calamity not to be thought of. As the intervening time passed, I watched anxiously, hoping to see the tall form of Tom T.'s head and shoulders above the rest on the platform, but I was doomed to disappointment, as business had prevented his going with us. It is a dark, cloudy morning, one of the kind only too common here during the summer months; and as our train pulls slowly away from the station, tooting lustily at the many street crossings, there is little to enjoy in the prospect of the numerous soap factories, hog and cow ranches, and Chinese shanties, that help to fill up San Francisco's dirty back yard. As we go on, however, the fog melts away, and as we reach "Millbrae" we are fairly out into the sunshine, and here I am reminded of many pleasant excursions and camping trips starting from this station. At the little hotel over yonder, now almost overgrown with vines and weeds, three of us once spent a week very pleasantly making daily raids out into the surrounding country in a two-horse carriage after quail, and evenings, on our return, royally entertained by our host, who "knew how to keep a hotel." One of those companions is still with us, but the other, poor fellow, does any gleam of recollection ever penetrate his clouded brain of those merry days? One incident of that trip brings a little bit of a shudder at the remembrance. One night one of my friends was taken violently ill, and begged piteously for a glass of cold water, one of the scarcest things about the place, if I remember aright, and I, clad only in a "night-shirt and a smile," descended the creaking stairs with a water-pitcher in search of it. Everybody sound asleep. Out in the yard plenty of hydrants, but not a drop of water. In the rear of the hotel a windmill, with a big tank, dry as a contribution box. I raise the cover of the well-curb, and far, far below there is a glimmer of water. Determined not to be foiled I make my way down through the trap door, and descend a slimy, ricketty ladder that seems to be a thousand feet long, but at last I "got there," fill my pitcher, safely reach "terra firma" again, and the deep draughts and expressions of satisfaction from my friend amply repay me for the trouble and danger.

Now Redwood City is reached, and we are over the first stage of our journey. I have written a week ago to Sime Knight, of the Redwood City and Pescadero Stage Co., to engage two outside seats on his conveyance for this morning, and as Sime has not failed us on similar requests for the past nine years, of course he has attended to it now. As we step down upon the platform and look about, we find the stage awaiting us all right, "but where is Sime?" we enquire of the young man, who seems to be in charge. "Oh, Sime is gone, poor fellow." "What! not dead, I hope!" "Why, haven't you heard of it? He just naturally wasted away, and we followed him to the grave-yard three weeks ago." While we stand regretting the untimely taking off of our friend, a heavy hand, like the "Hand of Providence," is laid upon my shoulder, and for an instant I think my summons has come too. "Hello, old pard, where do you want to go to," and turning around quickly, I am confronted by the supposed monopolizer of seven feet of Redwood City cemetery. "Well, well, what a confounded set of liars you country people are, to be sure," and for a brief moment I wish I was big enough to thrash the jolly giant who has so completely sold us. "Climb right up, gentlemen, and occupy your "preserved seats." "All aboard now," and we ride away through the clean little town to the post-office, stop at the butchers to get a big chunk of salt pork and some lamb chops, and at the bakers for a good supply of fresh bread. "Now then, boys, all set," and away we go at a smart trot over the well-watered road toward the westerly Coast Range. A short distance out a pleasant-faced lady with her children comes to her door and waves us a handkerchief salute. That is Sime's wife. A little further on another comes out of a pretty cottage and hands up a basket of nice peaches for us. "You seem to be pretty well acquainted with that lady, Sime?" "Well, I had ought to be; she is my sister." On we go, past the handsome residence and grounds of the past "champion goose-hunter" and present Fish Commissioner, Chas. Josselyn, Esq. Now we draw up for a few moments at Newman's cosy little place, where the panting horses take deep draughts from the cool road-side spring, well knowing the heavy drag that is before them. Mrs. Newman brings us some fine Bartlett pears, and is much amused when Chattanooga asks her if she will kindly have some "dog" for him to take to the city on his return trip.

Now we take to the winding mountain road (no longer watered), the dust rising in clouds under the horses feet and settling down over us, until we are all of one color, and can hardly breathe for the quantities of it that fill mouth and nostrils, but which also fills each wrinkle furrowed by the unsparing hand of Time. After about an hour of this most tedious climbing, during which we get occasional glimpses through the dusty trees of Redwood City far below us, and of San Francisco, too, or where it ought to be, under its curtain of fog, we pass over the summit and are upon the down grade. Everybody wakes up. Sime puts the string to the horses, and we go tearing along down at a lively pace, spinning around short bends in the road at a rate that would be alarming if we did not know that Sime has driven the stage over this route for twenty-three years, and has not yet had an accident. At one place he tells a story of an old lady passenger, who inquired, "Mr. Knight, if this stage should run over that bank, what would become of us?" "Madam," he seriously replied, "that would depend altogether upon what your past life has been." At another point he shows us where one of San Francisco's former school principals (who shall be nameless), a distinguished elocutionist and exponent of "muscular Christianity," got down from the stage and took a shot with his rifle at a stuffed fox-skin, set up beside the road by some rascally Chinamen, to the great delight of a bevy of school-teachers travelling in his company.

Plunging along down the hard, cool mountain road, overshadowed by tall redwood trees, and such a contrast to the road up the other side of the mountain, we came at length into "La Honda" (the deep place or deep canyon), where we stop for a few moments to change horses and then away again, crossing and recrossing the sparkling waters of "Corte Maders Creek," we now emerge into an open and more level country, with grain fields and harvesting machines at work, and a few miles further on we come up to a stout farm wagon with two black, shining mules attached to it, the driver, a tall, good-natured, sandy-bearded specimen of humanity evidently awaiting us. This is our old friend John R., upon whose farm we hope to camp for the next two weeks, and after hearty handshakes and introductions, we transfer our camp-chest and numerous traps to the wagon, and taking leave of our "late lamented" friend Sime, we climb up beside John, who touches up the mules, and we are off for the ranch. "Well, John, how are all the folks? How are the old father and mother?" "All well and hearty, Andy." "How are the quail this season?" "Lots of 'em, more than I ever saw before." We do not go far on our road before we have good reason to believe him. Quail in the willows that fringe the road, making themselves heard, if not seen, in their hurried rushes to get to the opposite side of the trees from us. Big flocks of them running across the little cart-road in front of us, and scampering down into the ravines, the father of the family bringing up the rear, and not disappearing till the last of his pretty brood is safely hidden out of sight, while from the hills around us comes the tantalizing invitation, "come right up, come right up," showing that the game little fellows are there too, in full force. We do not stop to disturb them, as it is getting late in the afternoon, and we must get into camp. Half an hours hill-climbing, then down into a valley, across a cool, sparkling creek (our creek), an abrupt turn down into the woods and we are at our destination. What a clean, sweet-smelling place, and our first impulse is to jump down and take a good roll on the forest carpet like as unto horses when relieved from the harness. But we shall only soil the ground with our dusty clothes, and besides there is a lot of work to be done.

John and my warrior friend immediately go to work getting up the tent, while I get a good fire going, and wash and peel some big white potatoes. But I must call your attention to our cooking conveniences. Our range is composed of two rows of large stones cemented together, and about fourteen inches apart. Across these stones is laid a frame-work of iron bars of inch and a quarter by quarter inch iron set on edge, and capable of supporting six kettles or frying pans. The front portion of this gridiron is filled in much closer than the rest by the means of small iron rods, and is very convenient for broiling quail or fish. By means of a forked stick this iron frame can be lifted off from the stones and laid aside, and a big log or two substituted, which make a comfortable evening camp-fire. A little way above on the over-hanging bank close to the creek, which here makes a sharp bend, almost encircling our camp-fire, and overshadowed by beautiful bay trees, is our table, large enough to accommodate half a dozen persons, and covered by a roof of shakes or split shingles, a piece of John's handiwork made as a pleasant surprise for us many years ago. A large chest of drawers holds our crockery and coffee-pots, frying-pans and kettles hang from convenient nails. These camping utensils, besides numerous other conveniences not enumerated, the accumulations of nine seasons of camping on this same spot, and nothing seems to have been injured or disturbed from one September to another, though I know that John keeps a watchful eye upon the creek during the heavy winter rains that nothing shall be washed away. Such useless articles as money or jewelry may be safely left lying on any convenient stump during our stay here with no fear of their being disturbed.

The creek forme quite a deep pool close to our camp, ehaded hy overhanging vines, and "maiden-hair," "golden-hecked" and "five-finger" ferns which cover the hanke in rank profnsion, and in thie pool trout can he found, if anywhere, on the streem. Towering high ahove ne a little fnrther back are a numher of gigentic redwoode, giving ahundent ehade from the mid-day heat, with open, eunny spacee between them, in one of which Chattanooga and John are husily engaged putting up onr 8x12 tent, with jokee and langhter that indicete that they are hecoming acqneinted. "Hello, Andy, are those potatoee moet done?" "Yee, nearly; and the tea-kettle boiling and table eet for enpper." "Good hoy, jnet come up and eee how yon like the looke of the tent and I'll cook the lamh chope." Only too glad to get rid of cooking, which ie my greatest hugbear on a cemping trip, I go np with John to where our little tent with ite two cots with fresh straw mattreeses end pilee of hlanketa looke inviting enough to tempt ne to "turn in" at once. "I gueee your friend has hed lots of practice in putting up tente," eays John. "Yes, and in cooking, too, I think, from the way he volunteered to teke cherge of the lemh chope." "Come on, hoye, dinner!" ehonts our veteran, and we go down and enjoy the meal ae only hungry men can enjoy a well cooked dinner in the woode. But we cannot eit too long, for there ie yet work to be done, end now another pleaeant eurprise preeente itself, for "Chattanooga" seeme almost jealously anxious that the dishes, pote and pene ehall be very carefully washed and put away, and takes full charge of that department himself, so I go ont and get in an ahundant enpply of firewood, including some rousing hig logs, end in a few minutes we have a camp-fire that it is a pleesure to look at. My friends get out their pipee.

Jamee, William and Enos, John's hrothere, having finished their day's work, came into camp to pay ne a visit. Theee hig athletic hoys are sons of an old gentleman and lady, still living, who came many years ago from their native Pennsylvania, to this State to "epy out the land," and finding thes hills the moet promising of anything they had seen, they settled here and raised this etalwart crop of sons, beeides eeveral danghters, who have married and left the home nest. Sitting here hy the blazing logs, the conversation ie very naturally led up to etories of the wer, and here my friend comee out hrilliantly, the etory that emueed ne most, being the darkey's deecription of the aonnd made hy a ehell in its fight. At Morrie Island a colored regiment euffered moet severely from the Confederate artillery, which eecmed to hunt out that particular regiment for its mark. An old darkey telling of the bombardment, said it wee all the time, "Nigger regiment, Nigger regiment, Nigger regiment, I've got you, I've got you, I've got you, Wheng!" then we raked np acconnte of the many pranks and practical jokes played around this camp. How John once rigged a trap-bridge aoross a deep pool for George's eepecial benefit, through which his brother William plunged the very next afternoon, wetting and nearly epoiling hie Sunday enit. How James put a live owl into our tent eerly one Snnday morning hefore we were awake. How another member of the perty, with immense lahor, halanced an immenee boulder up on the hilleide opposite ne, to he let looee hy a tripping wire, and which came thnndering and crashing down into the creek heside us, one evening right in the midst of a most blood-curdling ghoet etory arranged eepecially for the occeeion. How William rigged a five gallon can of water np in the tree overhead, which half drowned a poor unfortunate dog that happened to run egeinet the tripping wire. All theee and many other etoriee are raked np, till at last a gentle snore from James, reminde us to eee what time it is, and, finding that it is very late the boys bid ne good-night. After making sure that the fire is perfectly safe, and taking a good long dranght from the cool creek, we light the lantern and go np to the tent. "Well Andy, this ie a Paradise, and no mistake, the air here ie worth four hits a monthfnl." "Ie it? Well jnet yon hurry np and get that confounded coal oil lantern out as quick as poseible, or it won't he quite eo valuable." We are qnickly hetween the sheete, and soon the big hrown owl hegine his mnsic, for music it ie indeed to me, as I never hear it except when upon one of these excursions.

To be continued.

Dove shooting ahont Antioch and Marsh Creek is reported good, three gune hagging 156 on Tneeday leet. In Ygnacio Valley the birds are also fairly plentiful.

A match at pigeons was ehot in Antioch on Snnday last hy J. Taylor and Wm. Cerey, 12 birds, Hnrlingham, and wae won by Carey who scored 9 against 7 accounted for hy Taylor.

A recently projected echeme for a seriee of interclub trap matchee is aroneing interest. It is proposed to select teams of fonr or five men each from the varions local gnn clubs and have them shoot at artificial targete for a handeome piece of plate, to hecome the property of the team which wine it three timee. The Lincoln Gun Clnh has generously offered the nee of its pleasant grounds at Alameda Point, and the matches can he shot on Saturday afternoone. Teams of five very expert handlers of the scatter gun can he selected from the Lincoln, Blue Rock, Oakland Gun, Alameda County and California clubs, to say nothing of teams that might he formed in Vacaville, Suisun, San Jose, Stockton and Sacramento. None of the objectione to ehooting at pigeons can be urged againet the nee of cley targets, and the matchee would soon take rank ae evente of great intereet. We ehould he pleaeed to hear from the secretariee of the various clube about the matter.

There eeems no reason to donht that the preeent dove law is ineffective in preeerving the hirde. Throughont the central and northern portion of the State, dovea are jnet now neeting and ehould not he killed. The supervisors of San Joaqnin and Marin counties have made the opening for doves much later than that presented hy the general law, and other conntiee should imitato the action. Speaking of the cruelty of killing neating hirde a Contra Coeta Exchange eays:

The eame experience has been met with in Contra Coeta, and if the Board of Superviaors wonld fix the eeason a month or six weeks later, much hetter ehooting would be enjoyed by sportemen and at the same time the hirds would he protected dnring the hreeding seaeon. It is a fact that dovee do no damege to anyone engaged in raieing fruit or cereals, as they feed principally npon a small hlack eeed found in the hay or grain fields. Another adventage would be that the orops would all he taken in and farmers would not he annoyed hy hunters running through their grain, or having their fields endangered from fire while the hay is cocked np in their fields. Many farmere will not allow shooting on their premiees for thie reason, who later on wonld find no objection, and if the Supervisors would regnlate this needed revision of the game law it would accommodate both sportsmen and farmer, to eay nothing of protecting the doves.

THE RIFLE

Shooting Game With the Rifle.

With my varied experience with the rifle, I now come to ehooting game with the rifle and the weapone moet suitable for eporting work. Anyone intending to attack really dengeroue game, such ae elephant, rhinoceros, or Indien buffalo had hetter conenlt Sandereon's moet interesting hook on the wild beaste of India. Snffice it to say, that really hig geme shonld alwaye he met with heavy metal, and ae the distances at which theee enimele are ehot seldom exceed thirty yards, emooth-bores are generelly used for them. For eoft-ekinned animale, euch as lion, tiger, panther, or bear, eportemen who have been eucceesful tell ne that a .5 or .45 Expreee rifle will do well enongh. My experience goes no farther than etalking red-deer in Scotland or reindeer in Norway. For many yeere I need nothing for these leee then .46 and .45, but for the last seven yeare I have nsed a .408 rifle cerrying 90 grs. of powder and a 360 gr. hollow-fronted bullet. The trajectory of this rifle ie qnite flat enongh at 100 yerde, the highest point heing lese than two inches ahove the eye-line, and at 200 yards it is flatter than the .46, hecause both taking the eame weight of bullet, the bullet from the emaller bore does not lose speed eo qnickly as that from the larger. It is, too, far more accurate. The bullet ie the same ehape and proportion externally ae a match bullet, and is as accurate up to all sporting rangee. Only a very first-rate .45 Expreee will put all its ahots into a circle 4 in. in diameter at 100 yarde, while a firet-claes .4 will pnt them all into 2 in. These .4 rifles also appeer to give as crushing a hlow to an animal as the .45 bore. Certainly they are qnite sufficient for deer. I heve no informetion as to their effect on the tiger or other dangeroue game, hut pereonally shonld not be afraid to use them. Of course, a shot well placed will kill from a feehle rifle, hnt in hunting dangeroue game one has to think more of the effect of shots not well placed. An animal hit through the stomach or howels will go for miles even when the wound is given by one of the moet powerinl weapone, and wonld do as much miechief, if not more, than if he had never heen struck.

A etag with hie heart smashed and cut to rags hy an Expreee bullet seldom goee less than thirty yarde, and often covers fifty yards hefore he falls. So I should think a charging tiger struck through the heart at close qnarters would in the two or three seconde of time remaining to him of life he fit to eo some very unpleesant husiness. The reeeon for this I helieve to he that power of motion doee not cease till the hrain hae loet its snpply of blood, and that the blood which has left the heart before the animal is struck continues its conrse through the hrain. When thet ceasee, life and power are gone.

As nearly all the countries in Enrope are now taking to a hore hetween ·3 and ·32 for their military arm, I may be asked why I do not recommend thie bore for deer-etelking, and it may be said, if it is enfficiently powerful to stop a cavalry charge, why will it not do for eporting pnrpo es? The two requirements are not quite on all foure. Tho sporting rifle is reqnired to give a very heavy, paralysing ehock to an animal at cloee qnarters, es such a ehock will prevent ite getting into covert and being lost. Greet penetration is not required, so a hollow-fronted hullet can he nsed. On the other hand a military rifle ehould have very great penetrstion aven at the loes of eome part of its shock. The ·303 new military rifle hae qnite ae mnch effect on a horse as the ·4 bore, both using solid hullets, and both have a greater effect then the present service rifle; hut if a hollow front wae put into the ·303 bullet, it would break np too readily on impact, and the copper covering would fly off in all directions and epoil the meat. Even with the solid hullet the copper flies off on striking hone, and mekee an ugly wound. The object in sport is to kill, and that quickly; the object in war is to wound and demoralize, not to kill. Hence for war I should choose the ·303, but for the deer tribe the ·4. When we come to small game in this country—rahhits and rooke—nothing, in my opinion can heat the ·22; hnt, taking the short pistol cartridge with only three grains of powder, it is qnite powerful enough, will shoot into a shilling at thirty yards, and fairly well at seventy-five, and is not so dangerous as the larger boree. I have a very good one which I honght of Mr. Righy, who gets them from Meesre. Ballard, the makers, in America. Strange to eay, no riflemaker in this country hae, so far as I know, taken to making them. Now, as to whether a douhle or single rifle ie hest for game ehooting. For all dangerone game I should undonhtedly eay a double, for the second barrel would be a great defence. For deer-stalking I much prefer a single. In the firet place, it is not only very difficult to get a pair of harrele to shoot accurately to the eame sights, and very costly, hnt it is even more difficnlt to keep them together. A hlow of the muzzle against a stone will often make one barrel shoot eome inches higher than the other at 100 yarde, and in stalking meny an unintentional hlow is given unknown to the owner. A miss of a good beest, or even more than one, ie the consequnence, and the reason never snepected till the rifle is taken ont for a few practice shots at a terget. Now thie does not happen with the single rifle. The herrel is stouter and more resietful to a hlow. My eporting single 4 cal. rifle weighe 9 lhs.—that ie, the same weight ee a douhle rifle—and I like it, it is eteadier to shoot with, an important matter when one hae to take a shot after a sharp hnrst, and, although it hears the marks of at leaet one heavy hlow, it is none the worse for it. I always go np to a steg with the heed of a spare cartridge hetween the fingers of my left hand. This doee not interfere with the holding of the rifle, and has often enahled me to get two stage at one etalk.

Now ae to sights. I think they can hardly be too fine. My foreeight haa a wide flat bed, above which it only rises .047 of an inch. It is only .04 wide, and it is not undercut into the shape of a head, ae that renders it liable to injnry. The wide hed, too, ie agreat protection to it. The notch in the backsight ie a V only just hig enongh to teke in the foresight. The firet rifles I owned had much coarser sights, and I found that when ehooting at an animal which I expected every moment to make tracks, it was impoeeible to take only the nenal hit of the foreeight, and I mieeed high in consequence. I cnt down the foreeight till I only had to be carefnl not to eee any of its bed, and my shooting wae mnch improved. I also fonnd that the large head nenally put on rifles took up so mnch space on the hody of a heast at anything like a long shot, that it was very difficult to eay what part of it one was aiming at. I have the top of my foreeight cnt flat, not to a point. The hack sight should have no platinum line in it. It ie not necesesry, and in some lights ie confneing. The hacksight ehonld aleo he nndercut, eo ae to lean towards the eye, not away from it. The snn will never throw a glare back from it if this is done. The Americane have been taking to Lyman's sights lately. These are really aperture and head sights. They are, no doubt, very good for still shots, hnt for all-round work I don't think anything ie better then the open sights, es deecribed above. They are simple, etronger, and more suitable for a running shot than the aperturee. The muzzle of a eporting rifle ehonld never he rounded more than just to take the sharp edges off. If it ie rounded the eun will shine on it like a spark in every direction when the eun is in front, and be seen in an instant by deer. If squere, it will only give a reflection in one direction, and mey escape observation. The bore ehould be slightly counter-sunk to protect it from injury. It ie not easy to get these apparently little mattere attended to hy gunmakers, and yet they are not so little ee et first sight they may appeer to be. One etag gained by attention to them well repay any trouble spent upon him.

Teleecope sights in the field I consider ont of the qnestion. They tend to induce men to risk long shots, and eo wound and leave a poor heast to die in agony. Moreover, I deprecate the desire to kill—kill—kill. No man is a true sportsman who cannot go on to the hille and hold his hand if he doee not get up to the right etag sufficiently near to make a certainty, or nearly eo, of a clean shot. The eporting distance for deer in a forest I consider to be from eighty to 150 yards. I don't like to he nearer than eighty because deer are likely to pick one np; I don't like to he further than 150, hecause, taking all the difficulties of shooting under fatigue, excitement, end awkwardnees of position, it is far enough to make a clean shot. I once killed a good stag on steep ground at nearly 400 yarde, hut it was a last chance—getting late in the evening, and a stag that I should never heve seen again. I got him through the heert; a lncky shot, no doubt. If I found myself in the eeme position now I should go home, and not rnn the risk of giving deadly torture. What wonld he the fun of etalking if by nsing teleecope sights one conld kill everything within 500 yerds? All the excitement of a clcee stalk would he lost. Of course, a lauge finder wonld be a neceeeery part of the eqnipment; a mitraillense, perhaps, herdly out of place. If a man is a good game shot with the scatter gun, and has mede himself a good target shot with the rifle, he will find himself at once good in the hille after deer. If he is not a scatter gun shot he will heve much to learn. An animal moving is not in the same place when the hullet arrivee at him as he was when the trigger wae pnlled, and this has to be allowed for. I find the best plan is to pnt the rifle on to him to get hie pace, and to move it in front, and pull es the rifle is swinging. Of course the amount in front depends entirely on the pace the beast is going, and the distance he ie from the firer. For a etag galloping I ehould say ehout his length at 100 yards would he the right allowance. Nothing hut practice will give the proper distance Very much may be learned by shooting with a pea rifle at rahhits and hares running. I don't think much ahont the sights for running shots, hut prefer using the rifle as I do a scatter gun, that is, I shoot with the head up over the harrel and do not pnt my eye down to the sights at all. To get the habitude of this, potatoes thrown up at ten or a dozen yarde give very good practice; in fact, Dr. Carver's trick shooting. It makes one handy in throwing the rifle at once up to the right place. Of course, it can only he done with a .22 rifle, as heavy hullets are not safe when sown about a populous country. The best practice of all is shooting haree on a moor, as for this the deer rifle can he used. In target shooting one can take one's time; hnt not so in deer stalking; that is, if deer are in the leset bit enspicious. The great art of stalking is to get within reach of deer without their having any notion that danger ie near. Then one can take one's time and the shot onght to he a certainty. This, however, does not elwaye happen, and then woe to the man who is slow and nndecided. There mey he more than one beast in front of him. He hee to decide on the instent which is the stag he wents, and thongh this may have heen fully impressed upon hie mind when he last saw the heerd through hie telescope at a mile or more awey, things look different when close to. Some inqnisitive hind may he giving unmistakeable eigns of nneasiness, and then no time must be lost. A stemp of the foot and a short hark will upset everything. At the last moment everything ehould he done deliberately and qnietly, and yet not too slowly. Moving objects are seen far quicker then those at rest. So, having once got the eyes above or to one side (the latter in preference) of the lest intervening stone or hillock, should deer be apparently looking straight into one's eyee, don't draw back, that will he fatal. If they really eee one they will ehow it hy their manner, and in this case boldly get into position and get the shot off as quietly ae possible. If they don't eee anything we may draw quietly high enongh to get the rifle into position. How well I remember my first stalk in Geirloch, Inverneeshire. I was with George Rose, and a better stalker never went on the hills. We fonnd a good eight point stag in good ground. George Roes had given me a good idea of how he meant to get up, hnt, of conrse, I wes soon lost; when at last he whiepered to me, "He ie just over there," pointing to a little hummock ahout two feet over our heade and about ninety yarde off. "Crewl quietly up. He is lying down, looking straight toward ne, but he hes seen nothing. Whatever you do, don't drew back when you eee him. Now I've done my dnty, the rest remains with you." So I crawled eteadily on, and whet a sight it wee! A grand steg lying down broadside to me, apparently looking straight at me. I took aim carefully, and then thought I muet have a real good look at thie, my first stag, before I pull; and I raised my eyee a little and looked for half a minute, ae I saw the steg wae not disturhed, then along my sight and squeezed the trigger. The stag jumped up, galloped thirty yards and fell etone dead, shot through the heart. I had no steg fever at this, my first shot. It came on rather hadly for my next three, hut I meetered it, and did my dnty fairly well. After that it disappeared, never, I em heppy to say, to return. I hegan with a stelking etory, mey I he pardoned for ending with one? I shell be well repaid for my tronhle if I can induce one Englishman to become a rifleman. Believe me, the nse of the rifle is a sport in itself. More than that, and far more, the rifle of the preeent day is the long how of the middle agee. If the yonth of England *could* nse the rifle, the strength and power of the United Kingdom wonld he invincible.—H. St. John Halford in *Land and Water*.

The amonnt of "flip" given to the barrel at the instent offering in rifle shooting depends upon eeveral things:

1. On the maes of the harrel not being in the eame axial line es the mase of the etock, action and fittings.
2. On the weight of the hutt and fittings.
3. On the charge of powder and ite qnality, whether elow or qnick hurning.
4. On the weight of the ehot.
5. On the etate of the herrel itself, as to whether the eteel of which it is made is in a etate of rest from not having been straightened after its last forging and boring, or whether it is in a state of teneion from setting np, and the direction which thie teneion is pulling.
6 (and laetly. On the etate of the bore.

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Breeder and Sportsman.
313 Bush Street, San Francisco.

All letters and communications relating in any manner to either the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed as above.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, *or beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. **Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.**

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Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 23, 1888.

STALLIONS—THOROUGHBRED.

Joe Hooker, H. B. Bagwill, Sacramento.
Mariner (imp.), Matt Storn, Pleasanton.
Three Cheers, Thos. G. Jones, Santa Rosa.

STALLIONS—TROTTERS.

Alcona, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 2111 Adeline St., Oakland
Brown Jug, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Charles Derby, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Cresco, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Don Marvin, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Director, Andy McDowell, Pleasanton.
Falls, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Figaro, Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro
Harold Cossack, N. N. Craig, 2508 H. St., Sacramento.
Illustrious, Geo. A. Stone, Williams.
Jester D., Wm. O'Neil, San Leandro.
John Sevenoaks, Sargent Bros., Sargent's Station.
Manbrino Wilkes, Charles Waterman, Walnut Creek.
Menlo, Wm. Dwyer, San Jose.
Mt. Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Sidney, G. Valensin, Pleasanton.
Steinway, Cook Stock Farm, Danville.
Valensin, G. Valensin, Pleasanton
Whippleton, Fred W. Loeber, St. Helena.
Woodnut, B. C. Holly, Vallejo.
Young Santa Claus, Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo.

"Ringers."

There is little danger of imposition from ringers on the Pacific Coast. Anyway at the main meetings. The horses which are owned in the State are too well-known to permit a successful raid, it is too long a trip for Eastern pirates to take the risk. Still the advice given by the A. T. A. is applicable, and Mr. Steiner's letter gives a business method of counteracting their schemes.

Distance is not our only safeguard. A horse which would have a fair show to win in any of the classes at promiuent fairs, could make more money by staying at home.

To HERDERS.

In order to prevent unknown horses (supposed to be "Ringer's") competing on the grounds of members, the following instructions are issued, viz:

Rules 23 and 24 provides that every owner, driver and horse must be fully identified when required by the judges of the race, the member or any officer of the association.

This identification should be as complete as that required by a banker of an unknown person presenting a check for payment. If the identification is not satisfactory the horse can only start under protest, and the owner, if present, otherwise the driver must file his sworn answer to protest with the member before the horse is permitted to start; the winning, if any, must be sent to this office to be placed in the Trust Fund pending identification.

The horse must be identified within twenty-one days or he is barred from winning.

J. H. STEINER, Secretary, Am. Tr. Assn.

DETROIT MICH., June 16th, 1888.

Golden Gate Fair.

We are pleasad to learn that we were correct in the statement made last week that favorable terms could be made with Mr. Hinchman to hold the fair of the Golden Gate Association on the Oakland Trotting Park. That statement was made without other authority than our knowledge of Mr. Hinchman, but from the estimate founded on fourteen years intimate acquaintance with him, felt that it was long odds that he would sustain us in our position. Since the article was published, we have met Mr. Hinchman and he informed us that he had made a proposition to Mr. Crittenden which is certainly as liberal as could be asked. The offer which is to the point, $4,000 in cash and all the gate receipts. With the $2,000 donated by the State there would be a sum to commence with which would warrant getting up a fair in every respect worthy of the district. Properly managed, this sum will insure an exhibition which will be a credit to those who direct its affairs, and a source of pleasure and instruction to the people.

Oakland is certainly one of the best locations for an agricultural fair there is in California, or, for that matter, in the whole country. The Oakland Trotting Park has advantages over any other point in the vicinity of the city. Stock can be shipped and re-shipped within a few yards of the entrance to the grounds, and the facilities for transporting freight and passengers are ample. Thirty-five minutes from San Francisco, with ferry and railroad accommodations for thousands without severe crowding on boat or train, and as many trains as the business will demand. Rapid and comfortable transit, with cheap fare, gives Oakland Trotting Park an equal chance with places on the San Francisco side of the bay, while for the aggregation of live stock to compete for premiums, there can be no comparison. But after the experiment of last season, there is little necessity for arguing this phase of the question. The issue is upon Mr. Hinchman's offer. It was taken for granted that, having control of both tracks, he would dictate terms, and though assured that he did not intend to take an undue advantage of his position, a few men who were not on friendly terms with him reiterated the accusations, misleading people who were not cognizant of the true state of affairs. His proposal is the best refutation of the charge. With such an advantage as the proprietorship of the San Francisco and Oakland tracks gave him, it is not surprising that people came to the conclusion that he would be "hard on the bit." There are few men who could resist the temptation, if placed in the same circumstances, to draw the cinch strap to something of a tension, although that might have proved impolitic after this season. As it stands, the offer must be considered a very fair one.

There was another proposition made by Mr. Hinchman, which he withdrew before it was presented to the Golden Gate directors. This was to give the pools in lieu of $4,000. This might have returned a greater sum, it might have fallen a good way below. That had not the distinctivness of a fixed sum, and it might be a question which could not be answered until the close of the fair. When not contracted for a certain amount, pool-percentages are subject to wonderful mutations. Races which promise to be strikingly speculative, may turn out the reverse. One of the horses engaged may show such a decided superiority over all the others that there is no betting to speak of, and selling on the second does not mend the matter a great deal. When the Association has a percentage on the pools sold, there is always a chance to claim that the races are managed in that interest. It is claimed that pools are allowed to stand which should be declared off, and other things are condoned which would meet with merited punishment were it not for the interests pending.

But at the present there is no necessity for considering side issues. The question for the Directors of the Golden Gate Fair to consider is the acceptance of Mr. Hinchman's offer. It strikes us that if accepted and the fair managed properly, that $6,000 to start upon will warrant giving premiums which will attract the best of all the classes. The trouble heretofore has been mainly from not commencing in time. The programme and place of deciding it should be known now, in fact, stakes should have been opened long ago, and the purses promulgated so that every one will be aware of what they are so as to be in readiness to make entries on the first of August.

One great argument in moving the fair from Oakland was the general apathy of the residents. A strong and well-directed effort on the part of those who are the most interested would overcome this obstacle. If anything like the enterprise of Sacramento people were shown, it would only be a few years when the Golden Gate would rank with the State Exposition.

We hope to announce in the next issue that a start has been made in the right direction, and with that accomplished, feel the greatest confidence in hereafter chronicling "a grand success."

Death of Green Mountain Maid.

When a mare lives and produces to an age of twenty-six years it can be taken as an evidence of vitality, which is another mark in her favor. That Green Mountain Maid can be awarded the first place among trotting brood-mares on many counts cannot be questioned, and taken all through the aggregate of points is something wonderful. The greatest number in the "list" of any one mare in the first generation, a son which takes the lead of all stallions in propogating a high rate of speed, and a daughter which has shown by such long odds the best yearling, that comparison is out of the question. "Aurelius," in a communication which appeared simultaneously in three turf papers, gives the preference to Clara, but singularly enough, overlooks some of the main proofs in favor of the Maid. He only instances three of her nine grandsons and daughters which have trotted in 2:20 or better, and ignores the third and fourth generation entirely, although these are united in Norlaine.

Writers are prone to think that in order to enhance the merits of horses they extol, that it is necessary to disparage others, or at least play the part of a one-sided advocate, and hide all the favorable testimony which bears against their case. There is no necessity for that kind of pettifogging, and sooner or later it is understood. There are several mares which are worthy of the highest rank, and to authoritatively award the first place on a review of all the conditions is impossible. That Green Mountain Maid is entitled to one of these places none will deny; that she is deserving of more than this is so well established that it is unnecessary to argue the point; that she should be placed absolutely in the lead is the opinion of a great many. We are well enough suited when ranged alongside of Clara, Miss Russell, and others which are justly entitled to high rank, and our readers can select for themselves. The following is copied from the *N. Y. Sportsman*:

Green Mountain Maid died at Stony Ford on June 6, at 9 P. M. She was due to foal on May 27, and was watched steadily since that time. On the afternoon of June 5, she showed strong indications of foaling, and Mr. Wright, as well as one of the stablemen, sat up with her so as to make sure she would have every attention. Up to that time she had been well and had taken her feed regularly. At a quarter after twelve she laid down naturally, as if she was going to foal, but did not have any labor pains. She remained perfectly still until 6 A. M., when she was raised with a sling. It was then found that her hind parts were paralyzed. She was let down again gently, and remained motionless until she died. Mr. Backman buried the famous mare on the hill overlooking the entire farm, and will erect a monument to her memory. Her grave was strewn with bright straw and flowers, and the grooms placed her in the same position she took when she laid down in her stall for the last time.

Green Mountain Maid was a dark brown mare, 15 hands high, and was foaled in 1862. She was bred by S. Conklin, Middletown, N. Y., and was got by Harry Clay out of the chestnut mare Shanghai Mary, who showed a mile in 2:28. Her breeding, however, was unknown. Green Mountain Maid passed into the hands of Elijah Dusenberry when a two-year-old, and while owned by him, became famous as a lot trotter. Mr. Backman writes of her as follows in his catalogue for 1885:

The people would assemble in large numbers, station themselves in different parts of the paddock, and with the aid of a dog would set the filly going. She was never known to break from a trot, unless to kick at the dog barking at her heels or she stepped in a hole. When she did break it was only a bound or two. Quick as a flash she would recover and swing around the lot with faultless light-harness action. The fall she was three years old she passed into the hands of D. B. Irwin, of Middletown, who owned the first half-mile track in that part of Orange County. His stables bordered the track, around which the Maid, hooked double, was driven a few times. Just as she had completed a circuit a dog rushed from the stable and gave chase. She was startled, and in kicking at him, as she had often kicked at the dog in the Dusenberry lot, she got her leg over the pole. After some trouble she was unhitched, deeply agitated, and Mr. Irwin never put harness on her again. She had inherited the blood-like form and the ambitious temperament of her dam, and Mr. Irwin bred her to Middletown in the hope that the cares of maternity would make her, after her unfortunate and nerve-racking experience, more subject to control. In the spring of 1866 I purchased her in foal for $450, and brought her to Stony Ford. While here she has always exhibited the same tendency to trot that she did at the weekly matinee. I have frequently noticed her in the field trotting faster than her companions could run. She also has given evidence of the great nerve force, the marked vitality which characterized her youth in the hands of Messrs. Dusenberry and Irwin.

The following is a list of Green Mountain Maid's foal:

1867, b f Storm, 2:26¾, by Middleton.
1868, b c Electioneer, by Hambletonian.
1869, blk c Prospero (gelded), 2:20 by Messenger Duroc.
1870, blk f Dame Trot, 2:22, by Messenger Duroc.
1871, ch c Paul (gelded), by Messenger Duroc.
1872, ch f Miranda, 2:31, by Messenger Duroc.
1873, blk c (killed) by Messenger Duroc.
1874, br f Elaine, 2:20 by Messenger Duroc.
1876, ch c Mansfield, 2:26, by Messenger Duroc.
1877, br f Elise, by Messenger Duroc.
1878, b f Elite, by Messenger Duroc.
1880, b c Antonio, 2:28¾, by Messenger Duroc.
1881, blk f (dead), by Messenger Duroc.
1883, b f Elieta, by Messenger Duroc.
1885, blk f Elina, by Messenger Duroc.
1887, b c Lancelot, by Messenger Duroc.

Storm made her record when she was seventeen years old, and is now being used as a broodmare. Electioneer's success at Palo Alto during the past twelve years is unprecedented. During that time he sired twenty-eight 2:30 performers, nine of which have records of 2:20 or better. His get have also reduced the one, two, three and four-year-old records of the world. Prospero made a three-year-old record of 2:33¼ and afterwards reduced it to 2:20. He died in 1880. Dame

Trot, like all of Green Mountain Maid's colts, came to her speed young, She won a three-year-old stake, getting a record of 2:40, and reduced this mark the following year to 2:37½. She retired from the turf with a mark of 2:22, and is now a broodmare at the Ideal Farm, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pearl was never trained. Miranda made her record in a broodmare race at Island Park. She was a fast colt trotter, and won all of her stake engagements.

Elaine was sold to Gov. Stanford in 1876 when he purchased Electioneer. This filly reduced the three-year-old record to 2:28, and the following year eclipsed all four-year-old performances by placing 2:24¼ opposite her name. She was then taken to California, but was not started again until 1880, when she won two races and reduced her record to 2:20. Elaine is now one of the most famous broodmares at Palo Alto, being the dam of the lamented yearling record breaker, Norlaine, 2:31½.

Mansfield and Antonio were the last of Green Mountain Maid's foals that have appeared in public. Mansfield won a three-year-old stake at Prospect Park in 1879, and trotted a quarter the same day in 36½s. Last season he was given a record of 2:26. Antonio won three races in his three-year-old form, getting a mark of 2:43¾. This was reduced in 1886 to 2:28¾. Both of these horses are now in the stud at Stony Ford. Mr. Backman also owns the fillies Elsie foaled in 1877, Elista foaled in 1883, and Eline foaled in 1885. The last named promises to be as fast if not faster than any of Green Mountain Maid's foals. Last season the famous matron foaled the bay colt Lancelot, who will, if he proves true to his rich blood lines and faultless conformation, be the greatest of her descendents.

Emperor of Norfolk.

The eastern papers are united in rendering a high degree of praise to the Emperor of Norfolk. The N. Y. *Spirit of the Times* presents a very good picture of him, and the only thing in the article which needs correction is the name of his dam. It is Marion not Marian, though people are misled by so many Americans of the masculine gender being named after General Frances Marion of revolutionary fame. Marion was named after one daughter, and the name has been in the family, on our mother's side, "before the Stuarts." The Emperor has shown so brightly as to draw more than the usual attention, and as was to be expected a revival of all the tales which were told when Charmer was the Empress of the Turf. There was fully as much nonsensical talk and writing then as there now is about some of the trotting lines, and without claiming a pedigree extending to the time of the "royal mares," it is safe to assert that from Betsey Malone down they were racing-bred.

We have a copy of a letter filed away somewhere which settles the question of the breeding of Potomac. The original was from a noted Virginia breeder, we copied it, and made it public a good many years ago, but have not spare time at present to look it up. At all events it will do to call Betsey Malone racing-bred, and we are rather inclined to be pleased over the selection of that phrase in order to do away with a good deal of absurdity in relation to thoroughbred. It has the benefit of definite expression, and more than that when several generations can support their title by actual racing exploits, though the genealogy ends in a few crosses, it is immensly superior to twenty generations with only remote stars to shed lustre on the blood which may be altogether too blue. *The Horseman* winds up a paragraph as follows: "Yet Emperor of Norfolk is beyond question seven pounds the best three-year-old of the year, and all his family have been famous. The cold cross is too remote to effect him." Now, so far back as the fourth dam, Betsey Malone, is found a mare which ran twenty-three races from heats of two miles to heats of four miles against the best horses of her day, and the only one she lost she fell down. Her daughter, Charmer, won far more races than any other of Glencoe's get, winning sixteen races at three miles, most of them heats, and never lost at that distance. A sister of Charmer, Jenny Lind, was so good a mare as to beat the great Doubloon. Captain Minor had a good deal to do with the disparagement of Charmer. He owned a half interest in her when a two-year-old, then called Trahhatoni, and underrating her at that age, sold his share for a trifle, and in order to lessen the stigma claimed that she was disposed of on account of her breeding.

As Captain Minor—"A Young Turfman"—was one of the most brilliant and powerful writers on turf matters of that or any other day, the charge was given greater force than it would have had under any other circumstances. The daughter of Charmer, Maggie Mitchell, was injured in training and never saw a race. Marion showed a great flight of speed, but the first strong gallop given her in California she broke the wing of her coffin bone, and when put in training with the intention of running her in a three mile race, she injured the same foot so badly that she could hardly be got to the stable. She beat a daughter of Mamona at Chicago when a two-year-old in a match, and ran second in a stake with nine starters, when the filly which won it got at least thirty yards the best of the start. That Malcolm has a good deal to do with the excellence of the Marion family is a conclusion that cannot be upset. The sister to Marion, Roxaline, which we sold when a weanling, is the dam of Princess and Braitland so far as we are acquainted they are by far the best of the get of their sire.

Although it may have been given heretofore, it will not be amiss to record what led to the peculiar nomenclature of this family. We were at Mr. Winters' Putah Creek Farm when Marion's first son was a weanling. Mr. Woods, manager for Mr. Winters, called our attention to him, with the remark that he was the best colt in the world, with the further remark that they were going to call him Simpson. This, we replied, was a practice which we had written frequently against, and after a good deal of argument, Mr. Winters said: "Well, you name him." At that time the Duke of Magenta was showing brilliantly, and telling Mr. Winters that there was a good deal of similarity in the blood lines, he should be named Duke of Norfolk. Then came the Duchess, Prince, King, Queen and Emperor of Norfolk, then the job became troublesome, and Fred Collier took it in hand, dubbing the foal of 1886 Czar of Norfolk. Five foals since, and Mr. Winters writes that we shall resume the work. This we will endeavor to do. "As sure as eggs is eggs," there is a "bold Turpin" to be christened, and, it may be, two of them.

One sure, one that may "knock the Emperor out," to use slang that is seldom seen in the Breeder and Sportsman. He is just the right shade of color, was foaled when the moon was just right, and when the signs were all O. K. By the way, we go more on the color and shape than the moon and signs, though Albert swears that he knew all along what a stunner the Emperor was to be, though he looked scared when pressed for a reason. Some sort of voodooism may be; Albert was right, however.

The Blue Ribbon Meeting.

Red, white and blue should be the colors to float over the grounds of the Detroit Club. The national colors are none too expressive to characterize the energy and vim which have been shown by the people of that handsome town. There are lots of races which will warrant encircling the necks of the winners with even so many ribbons, and no one will question the right of the president to be decorated with an insignia, the meed of pluck and valor. It was a great conception to "get up" a trotting meeting on the scale that was measured by, and the boldness was rewarded by a list of entries the like of which had never been seen before. "Very well," the croakers said, after the list was published, "Wait until the next payment has to be made, and you will see where it will end." The second payment came on the first of June, and the secretary has sent us the original list of entries with a black line drawn through those which had failed to stay in. According to the sad-visaged, querulous prophets of evil, the black marks should have obliterated about all the white on the page; mark the result? Bear in mind, too, that the purses are $2,000 each, so that 2½ per cent. instalment is $50. In 3:00 class, twelve entries, two out; in 2:22 class, twelve entries, all in; 2:25 pacing, ten entries, one out; 2:35 nine entries, all in; 2:18, five entries, all in; free-for-all pacers, eight entries, one out; 2:27, eleven entries, all in; free-for-all trotting, four entries, none out; 2:30 pacing, thirteen entries, two out; 2:40, nineteen entries, one out; 2:24, eleven entries, all in; 2:20, twelve entries, two out; 2:30, thirteen entries, one out; 2:18 pacing, thirteen entries, all in. In the whole grand list of entries only ten out. Comment is superfluous, figures telling the story so that it cannot be misunderstood.

Los Angeles Fair.

The first of the advertised fairs is that which will open at Los Angeles on August 6th, and the entries to which will close on the 15th of July. As the advertised programme gives all the necessary information in regard to purses and conditions, and which are again repeated in another part of the paper, it would be a waste of space to give them in this connection That it is a liberal bill must be admitted, and that the classification is judicious is also apparent without a great deal of study. But there are matters in connection with this fair which should be taken with consideration, and which, if properly weighed, should induce our up-country owners and trainers to lend their assistance. The greatest drawback to turf and track sports in California is the lack of a series of meeting extending from spring to late in the fall, and that mainly comes from the antipathy to making engagements either early in the season, or where the location is thought to be too far away. Notwithstanding the limited population, were owners and trainers to enter with zeal into making engagements and preparing for them at the opening of the season, it will be only a short time until there was an uninterrupted chain of meetings from the opening to the close of the season. Had the Capital Turf Club received the support it should have been granted, a big spring meeting in Sacramento would result, and that in a few years. Also in Los Angeles; but throwing aside for the present the question of spring racing and trotting, there is certainly nothing in the way of taking part in the coming fair at Los Angeles. Now that horses can reach there in twenty-four hours from San Francisco, and at reduced rates, neither the time in transit or the expense is a serious obstacle. Then the railroad brings it within the limits to reach Santa Rosa in time, and from there there is a regular succession, enabling the horses to put in active work every week until October comes.

Los Angeles was a grand place to visit thirteen years ago, the only year we could spend the time to make the journey. Now it must be magnificently attractive. From what we learn there is no end to the enterprise, and amid the rush and turmoil of active life the races form a pleasing interlude. With plenty of horses there is an absolute assurance of a large attendance, and to those who are speculatively inclined every opportunity to "back their fancies." Morelize as we may there is no question that betting is an attractive adjunct to sport of any kind, and even those who never risk a cent on a contest are more interested when they see others taking a part in tempting Dame Fortune. Grand people in Los Angeles. Those we met at the time mentioned, and those whose acquaintance has been made since, were all cut the right way of the cloth, and very many of them of material that is hard to equal in any country. With all these and more too, the Los Angeles Fair should receive the support of "horsemen."

The Right Address.

If our correspondents fully realized the trouble which results from directing their communications to individuals connected with the B[illegible] S[illegible]man they would be apt to change their tactics. Letters which demand immediate attention may be delayed, and still worse be entirely neglected.

Whatever pertains to the paper should be addressed to it. This will insure immediate attention. Communications relating to business or editorial departments, should be specifically addressed and we will be greatly obliged if our correspondents will bear it in mind.

Trotting at Melbourne.

It is a pity that trotting races have been brought into disrepute at Melbourne through the machinations of a set of unscrupulous scoundrels. We trust the inquiry that was to have been made in the matter by the Victorian Club, as mentioned in the following letter to *The Sportsman*, will result in the conviction and punishment of the offenders, the more so as Melbourne was becoming a market for our good trotting stock:

We have recently had a revelation or two in connection with the arts of trotting and handicapping, and some of these same revelations have been of such a startling nature that the Victorian Trotting Club was asked yesterday, on protest, to investigate one of the sensations of the sport yclept trot. Evidence was tendered on both sides; but as the stewards have adjourned the meeting for a week, it would be hardly fair to comment on it here. But the inconsistency of the mare's performances demands a line or two. At Hurlingham on Friday, Lady, ridden to saddle, was beaten by Lord Raglan, who was, I believe, purchased from between the shafts of a milk cart for something like eleven pounds. On Saturday (the following day) Lady came out and trotted her three miles in 8 min. 47 sec., leading from start to finish, and ultimately winning, pulling up by two or three hundred yards. This performance, to say the least, savored of inconsistency. But what struck onlookers as being still more extraordinary was the splendid style in which the mare trotted. Three miles in 8 min. 47 sec. is not easily beaten; and judging from the case with which Lady won, 'tis possible that, if pushed, she could have materially lessened that record, in which case Leithamstead at his best could not have beaten her off the mark. Yet she was handicapped at 10 seconds; whereas, if Leithamsteed had been engaged in the race, he would have been at least 60 seconds behind her, which means that Leithamstead, fit and well, would have finished about five hundred yards behind Lady. Surely there's something wrong in connection with this handicapping. Lady was ridden by her owner, who is anything but a light weight. 13 st. 8 lb., if I am correctly informed, was the precise amount the mare carried—just 2 st. 8 lb. overweight! Yet she led from start to finish, and won by about a furlong, which might have been two if necessary.

As a result of what I may mildly term extremely suspicious trotting at Hurlingham Park on Friday, the proprietor of that course determined to have no more trots on his track, and excised an event of this discription already advertised from his programme. I have no doubt he had good reasons for doing this, but at the same time I certainly fail to quite see why, because A and B are suspected of pulling their trotting horses, C, D, E, F and Co. are to be blamed and trotting as a sport condemned in a wholesale fashion. For my own part, being a firm believer in "The Trot" as calculated to improve our breed of roadsters, I would like to see more, not fewer, trots in Victoria. We have a splendid track at Elsternwick, and there's no reason why each programme of the Victorian Trotting Club shouldn't include at least two trots. The club was formed to foster trotting, and to do that effectually it must put its foot down firmly in all cases where the slightest scintilla of suspicion is apparent. The more flagrant and complicated the fraud, the greater the reason for the clubs to exert themselves, and prevent future swindles. Trotting as a sport mustn't be relegated to a back seat simply because one or two trotters have run a bye or two, or because their owners have otherwise hoodwinked the handicapper.

The Killip Combination Sale.

Next Wednesday at the Bay District track, will be held the greatest combination sale ever arranged on this coast. It comprises that celebrated horse Conde, with fine [illegible]ters, broodmares and other stock. Catalogues are to b[illegible]ed at Killip & Co.'s. Buyers will please note the dat[illegible]

Racing Gossip.

On Saturday June 23d, the Washington Park Club commences its summer meeting, the main attraction being the American Derby. The recent dispatches from Chicago state that the track, stabling and other appointments of the course never looked better than they do now, nor were they ever in better order. The American Derby now has twenty-eight probable starters, and Secretary Brewster calculates that seventeen will face the starter, and that the race will be worth over $17,000.

As last year, E. J. Baldwin's colors will probably be carried by the favorite. The success of Emperor of Norfolk in the East have caused him to be regarded as the best three-year-old in the country, and, barring accidents, he will start a strong favorite. So far, however, the race has not been won by a favorite, and this may not prove exceptional in this respect. That the Emperor of Norfolk will be here to start, if fit and well, may be relied upon, for his owner would rather win the American Derby than any other race in the country. There are those who incline to the belief that Gallitet will prove the Emperor's peer. It is said that he has greatly improved since he ran at Louisville, and has an excellent chance unless the Emperor proves a phenomenon. It is whispered that Hankins and Campbell are specially preparing their fine colt Billy Pinkerton for the race, and expect to win with him. There are few better trainers or shrewder turfmen than Johnny Campbell, and if he sends Pinkerton to the post the colt will bear close watching. J. B. Haggin will probably be represented by Falcon or Fitz James, neither of which looks dangerous at present, and he is not likely to make another such scratch as he did last year with C. H. Todd, which carried his colors, although owned by D. J. McCarty of white-hat fame.

Los Angeles is another almost certain starter from the Baldwin stables, and in view of the penalty which the winner will incur, and the valuable engagements of the Emperor at the later meeting, it would not be surprising if the owner should elect to win with the filly, providing she can beat all except her stable companion. Her victory on Friday at Kansas City when with 118 pounds up she ran one and a quarter miles in 2:09½, defeating the Chicago stable's Huntress, shows her to be in good condition, and gives strength to the prediction that Baldwin's colors will be first and second in the Derby.

There are twenty-eight eligible entries and probable starters, but most of them are of a poor class, inferior to several selling starters now at the track, and will not be important figures in the race if they start, still there will be a large field, and as the uncertainties of the turf are greater elements of interest than any other feature, the backers of the favorites will fear a surprise, while those who support the fielders will hope for it. Should the track be heavy the Emperor may not be able to foreclose his mortgage on the stake.

"It's no use startin' agin' him unless we carry him in the mud," said Albert Soaper, Haggin's trainer, and other trainers express similar opinions, but keep right on getting their horses ready for the race. Second money will be $1,000, and third $500. These alone will take a large field to the post.

The Chicago stable, Hankins & Campbell, have purchased Terra Cotta for $17,500. Terra Cotta is a chestnut colt, four years old, by Harry O'Fallon, dam Lizzie B. He did not show up well in his two-year-old form, but was a clinker at three. Last year he won the St. Louis Derby and Charles Green stakes, and this spring won the Elmendorf handicap at Louisville. He was owned by J. W. Guest, and two weeks before the Kentucky handicap was run Hankins offered $16,000 for the colt. This offer was refused, and the Chicago man purchased Egmont and beat Terra Cotta with him in the Kentucky handicap. Egmont, however, had the best of the weights by long odds, and, all things being equal, is not considered a match for Terra Cotta. The latter has won everything he started for in St. Louis, and is considered without a peer in the west. The Chicago stables are now so strong that very few of the others can compete with them. The proprietors have paid out nearly $40,000 in a few weeks for horses, and their desire seems to be to get the best. Wheeler T. is another late purchase, and he has almost won his purchase-money in St. Louis. In Little Minch, Huntress, Egmont, Terra Cotta and Wheeler T. the Chicago stables have a formidable array.

When Mr. Harper's Lavina Belle won a finely contested race recently at Latonia, that benevolent-looking old gentleman moved down toward the gate to greet her as she came back, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. She was selling away down in the pools, and before the race Mr. Harper said that he could not understand why she was selling so low, as she was fast and a full sister to Freeland. Mr. Harper never lost sight of the mare's feet from the time she started until she came under the wire. When her number went up on the winner's board he smiled. Every day Mr. Harper sat in the grand stand in a direct line with the wire, and could tell who finished first. He wears a hair watch-guard that was made from the mane of that noble racer, Ten Broeck, over whose remains he has placed a fine marble monument. Mr. Harper has seven flyers at Latonia, and all are good ones. He has altogether sixty horses on his fine breeding farm, among them being Longfellow, who is now twenty-one years of age, yet is full of life. Mr. Harper is proud of his horses and thinks he has two record-breakers on hand.

Horse Breeding in Italy.

One of the most useful of the leaflets which are being circulated by the Agricultural Department is that on horse-breeding in Italy. From this it appears that a new code of laws regulating horse-breeding was passed last June by the Legislature, by which it is provided that from June 1, 1888, and during the period of eight years from this date, not less than 800 stallions shall be purchased for the Government stallion centers, for which a sum of £19,000 is allotted. After January 1, 1889, private individuals will not be allowed to keep stallions for service unless they have been duly approved by the Minister of Agriculture, an action calculated to prevent the use of unsound and unsuitable sires. The fee charged varies in amount from 10s., the most usual charge, to £1. In the list for the ensuing year there are six stallions, for which the fee is £1 13s. 4d. (forty lire), English thoroughbreds. Of the 362 stallions for service this year, only two, the trotter Amber, son of Clear Grit and bred at Brantford, Ontario, and a thoroughbred, Andred, by Blair Athol, bred in England, are put at comparatively high rates, namely, £6 and £4 respectively. It is seen upon examining this list of stallions whose pedigrees and country of birth are given, that 116 of those were bred in England, and 130 were bred from English horses either in France, Russia, America or Italy. In the last five years 237 stallions have been purchased by the Italian Government at a cost of £44,200, or an average of about £186 per head. The total number of mares covered in 1887 was 13,006.

A Visit to Petaluma Park.

The race track at the Agricultural Park is in the very pink of condition, and is pronounced by unprejudiced horsemen to be the best in the State. Several of the most noted professional drivers and trainers from other parts of the coast are here with their stables, and they all speak well of the climate, track and accommodations generally. A. N. Burrell, the Superintendent, is a man of large experience in this line, and is, therefore, emphatically the right man in the right place.

On Wednesday afternoon a writer for the Petaluma *Argus* went over to the track to see the flyers and gather some information concerning the number and character of the horses now in training, that are expected to take part in the contests at the local fairs and throughout the "circuit of the State." He states: Our first visit was to the stable of Mr. Hickok, perhaps on account of his national reputation as a trainer and driver, and the further fact that several horses in his string are favorites of ours. As Mr. Hickock was absent we failed to get a full account of the breeding and previous performances of the eight horses in his charge. Arab was looking well, somewhat heavier and more solid than last year. His horses were all in good condition, but as Arab was the only one we were personally acquainted with, we passed on to those belonging to Wilfred Page, but attending the same school. Mortimer, four-year-old son of Electioneer, dam Marti by Whipple's Hambletonian, has improved greatly in appearance since last year. He did not quite come up to the expectation of his friends in 1887, but now he is a strapping big, sound fellow, with a level head, and is certainly one of the coming trotters.

Eclectic is a high-formed two-year-old stallion. We never saw him move, but as he is a son of Electioneer and Manette, by Nutwood, there is no doubt about his usefulness in the future, either on the track or as a stock horse. The most "striking" one in this school is the yearling chestnut colt Peabody, son of Dawn and Emma. We have forgotten the pedigree of Emma, though we know her very well as a road mare some years ago when she was owned and driven by G. N. Savage, who at that time was an auctioneer in this city, and she was very fast and a "stayer," Peabody was brought out and speeded for our benefit. He is a natural born trotter, and his movement is perfection.

A. N. Burrell, the efficient superintendent of the grounds, has under his tuition, a fine lot of trotters, all of them youngsters except the stallion Hernanni, and an old thoroughbred, Atchinson, used to run alongside of his colts. We have always had great faith in Hernanni, notwithstanding he has had a leg that prevented anything like proper training for several years. He is royally bred—being by Electioneer, a son of Rysdyky's Hambletonian, and his dam Gypsey, by Abdallah, and he a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. This horse is in fine form and he moved in a manner to convince us that he would be down in the "twenties" before the year is out—barring accidents. All the horses in charge of Mr. Burrell belong to J. H. White of Lakeville. Next in importance to Hernanni—in appearance and blood—is a brown colt, three years old, by Director, dam by Gen. Benton, 15½ hands high, and perfectly formed. He is threatened with great speed. Alice D., a three-year-old chestnut filly, by Hernanni, dam by White's McClellan, moved down the stretch like an old campaigner, and if she don't make a trotter fast enough for the best company, we are much mistaken. Nancy, by Billy Lyle, is a big, strong two-year-old, nearly 16 hands high. Sybel is the only daughter of Hernanni that is a pacer, and she is a good sized, speedy mare. There are six other colts by Hernanni in this string that are high formed and very promising.

R. W. Burrell is also driving some handsome young horses, and among them is a big two-year-old, fully 16 hands high, by Hernanni, dam by McClellan Jr., raised by Al. Wilson of Stony Point, that is already a trotter. He also has a two-year-old by Hernanni, dam by Joe Dake, that will be heard from in the future. John L. is only a yearling, but we would pick him out for a trotter twice that age.

Stephen Crandall, who is a pioneer in this profession, has his hands full of trotters. He was exercising his patience on Roscoe, a big Whippleton belonging to Dr. Proctor. This horse was first a pacer, then a trotter and pacer mixed, but now he is a clean trottter with lots of speed. Annotte, the property of M. O'Riley, East Petaluma, is the only daughter of Anteeo on the track. She is now four years old and has a beautiful square gait that will make her dangerous in any company some of these days.

Her dam was Emma Taylor by Alexander, granddam by General Taylor, gives her an aristocratic pedigree. Alto is a full brother, one year younger, speedy and blood-like in appearance. Oaknut by Dawn, dam by Volunteer, owned by Wm. R. Overhalser, looked and acted like a race-horse. He is about as level-headed and as handy with his feet as any three-year-old on the ground. The largest three-year-old on the track belongs to Wm. Bibler and is called Great Eastern—a good name as he is nearly seventeen hands high and large in proportion. He is by Gray McClellan, dam by Dana, and Steve will make a trotter out of him if the owner has plenty of patience. He also has a fine stepper called Teddy McGuire, owned by Veale & Roach, by Jackson Temple, that has a handy way of getting over the ground. Mr. Pacheco's Anti-Fat by Anteeo, dam thoroughbred, looks very much like a trotter. Last but not least, is Lizzie by Fred, dam by Mambrino, that will some day make glad the heart of Mons. Perry.

James Cochran has a number of good ones in his hands, and among them are James O'Neil's b g Frank by Whippleton, dam by Young Eclipse; Con by Connemara, the pride of D. Healey; Joe, a son of Sidney, belonging to a San Francisco party; Alex by Alexander, dam thoroughbred owned by Mr. Hefron, very speedy; Daisy, g f, owned by Mr. Stewart, and a two-year-old trotter belonging to S. K. Daugherty.

John W. Gagen, late of San Rafael, was working on A. W. Foster's b s Raphael by Falles, dam Stockton Maid, a fine looking horse, though we never saw him speed; also the ch g Chief, same owner, by Warwick, dam thoroughbred.

Peter Brandow was away and his men were not communicative, though we learned that he had six trotters and one pacer—all able to eat oats and wear shoes. The pacer is a good one, and the only one of his string that we have seen at work.

Daniel H. Misner was also absent. He has six horses in training, and among them is Mattie P. by Jackson Temple, dam by Tom Hyer, able to drop into the "charmed circle" whenever the time comes. Mr. Pearce has sold this mare to Mr. Brown of San Antonio, and we understand that the latter gentleman will complete her education. She will be as good as the best from present appearances.

Sid Sperry, who has always endeavored to elevate the profession and keep it honorable, has ten horses in his stable. We did not see him, but learned from an attendant that his horses were all in fine condition and that Boss would give an exhibition of his speed in the free for all on the Fourth of July.

Walter Frost was in charge of some young horses belonging to J. R. Rose of Lakeville, and two of them by McClellan Jr., that we saw moving, are liable to trot below 2:30 before long.

John P. Rodehaver was exercising Alcona Jr., son of Alcona and Madonna, she by Cassius M. Clay Jr. Alcona Jr., is 16½ hands high, bright blood bay, bred like a prince, and there is no reason why he should not trot very fast. There are several other horses on the track that we did not have time to hunt up.

WHIP AND REIN.

On the new Napa track there is a large force of men and twenty-six horses engaged under the management of Mr. Riggs, and the number will be still increased this week. A well has been dug to the depth of twenty feet and a liberal supply of water found. It will be bored much deeper. In digging, after passing through a few feet of rich soil, a bed of gravel was encountered, several feet in thickness. In this gravel, at a depth of about eighteen feet, several pieces of charred redwood were found.

There are a number of trotters in training at the Salinas track. Among them there is a fine stable in charge of James Devsin, including M. J. Smeltrer's Billy Baxter, four years old; J. D. Carr's Manzanita, six years old; H. P. Brown's Daisy R, two years old; Wm. Vanderhurst's Robert Lee, two years old; Chas. S, a four-year-old stallion from San Francisco; Hill's Lady Index, two years old; Herbert's Laura H; McCartney's Flora G; also Billy Emmerson, Cleopatra and Cockrill's running mare Daisy D.

The *Adin Argus* notes that quite a number of horses are being trained on the Sussnville track, and others are to be sent in soon from Lakeview, Cedarville and other places. Mr. J. D. Byers has several head of fine stock which he will put on exhibition at the fair in September, and judging by the enthusiasm generally manifested, the fair will be a success.

Wells Fargo appears to be trotting into form again, as he was sent a trial recently at the Bay District track, and showed well in a couple of heats in 2:27 and 2:25. It is to be hoped that this ill-fated horse will be more fortunate this season around the circuit.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. C. W. Abey, formerly superintendent at Santa Anita has been placed in full charge of Mr. Frederick Gebhardt's ranch in Lake County. Mr. Abey is now on a visit to his home in Jackson, Miss., but will return to Chicago about July 15th, and will then bring Eole, Eolist and Saint Savior, together with some mares to their new home in California.

Mr. Vyner was recently asked to place a price upon Mintirg, and replied that he was not for sale, but that if he changed his mind the lowest price would be £20,000. The highest price ever paid for a horse in England was £14,000 for Doncaster.

The famous trotting stallion Pancoast, for which John H. Schultz paid $28,000, was struck by lightning and burned about the head and over the breast. The horse, it is hoped, was not fatally injured.

We are sorry to hear that Jay-Eye-See is once again on the retired list. Mr. Jerome I. Case was in Chicago a few days since, and speaking of his horses he said: "Ed Bither had the string in training at Freeport, but the great trotter Jay-Eye-See was not there. I know," he said, "that the public takes great interest in the little black fellow, and I am sorry to have to say he does not suit us. Ed took him to Freeport and began working him, but has had to send him home. He will be turned out for awhile, and then we will try again and see if we can't get him in shape to show the public what he can do."

Liberty's victory in the St. Louis Futurity is a great feather in the cap of the young sire Leonatus, recently purchased very cheap by Clay & Woodford, of the Runnymede Stud. The race had twelve starters, representing a number of States, the Melbourne Stable sending to the post no fewer than three. The winner is out of Effie C. (dam of Amelia P.), by imported Buckden, she out of Grace Darling, (dam of O'Fallon,) by Hiawatha, and in his first three races ran third each time, but won the Real Estate Brokers' Stakes at St. Louis on May 31.

Charles Goodstein's horse made the trip from Grass Valley to Marysville and return, seventy-five miles in eleven hours and thirty-seven minutes. The wager was that he would make the trip in twelve hours, the horse to be driven to a 125 pound cart.

Another of the uncertain kind of mares is Connemara, whose victory at Jerome Park recently, when she was scarcely thought of, caused the New York *Herald* to refer to her in the following terms: "There may be a few fillies in the country that have cost their admirers as much as Connemara, but it is not probable. Connemara has simply steeped in the dregs of financial ruin hundreds of men whose judgment regarding a thoroughbred has been considered excellent, and she is only 4 years old this season."

A Very Creditable Performance.

On the fourth day of the spring meeting at Sacramento, a very creditable performance was made by Creole, blk stallion, three years old, by Prompter, dam by Buccaneer. It was a pacing race—Creole against four aged horses—and all determined to beat the colt. The colt unluckily drew the outside; the scoring was severe, seven false attempts being made, but the black colt took the first heat, Castello the second, Racquet the third and fourth. The fifth heat was taken by Creole in 2:31½. Racquet and Dandy were declared distanced for running in. Castello would have shared the same fate had the judges in the stand known that the distance flag was 130 yards back of the wire, as was the fact, which I learned by measurement after the race was finished. In the sixth heat Creole made a break as the bell tapped and fell behind, broke again just back of the one-fourth post, and up the back stretch was a distance and a half in the rear. The stable boys who had pools on Creole at $1.50 to $25 felt blue, but at the one-half mile post Creole had got settled and paced the turn one fourth in 39 seconds, coming home in 37 seconds, driving Castello off his feet, winning the heat and race in fine style, making the last quarter in a sixth heat faster than any one-fourth he had paced. Very good for a three-year-old in June, and a game one at that, though he has not a drop of Hamiltonian blood, and no thoroughbred nearer than his great-granddam.

G. W. Hancock.

Sacramento, Cal., June 17, 1888.

Skill and Judgment in Breeding Horses.

When a good judge of horses makes a trip through almost any section of the country, and looks at the horses on the farms of that section, he can see that comparatively few farmers have studied the subject of rearing horses sufficiently to enable them to understand what course they should take in breeding them to insure the best results. A man makes up his mind whether he will breed heavy or light horses, and having decided as to that, the expense is, in many cases, the main consideration. He does not appear to understand that the services of a superior horse are worth more than those of one that has neither good breeding nor individual merit to recommend him. The difference in the fees charged may be only a few dollars, and yet he considers he is practicing economy by saving that small sum. His selection is made without regard to whether the horse is suited to the mares, and because defective where they are also deficient, the choice may be the worse that could be made. The owner does not realize this, however, and perhaps is much surprised when the colts do not prove to be equal to what he expected. If he had informed himself by reading, or had consulted some skillful breeder of horses, he would have known that such breeding would result unsatisfactorily.

Another, perhaps, makes convenience the main consideration and chooses the horse that is so located that he can be patronized with the least loss of time. In this way he believes he has effected some saving, while the fact may be that it would have been far more profitable for him had he gone ten times as far. The time and expense required to grow the colt to a salable age is the same, or nearly so, whether it makes a horse worth $80, or one that will bring double that, and the difference in the selling price pays handsomely for extra time and trouble, should these be required at the outset.

Too many breed in a hap-hazard way, with no clearly defined purpose in view, as is shown by the vast number of very inferior horses put on the market each year and sold at prices that must leave little or no profit for the breeder. More skill and good judgment are required probably in breeding the lighter class of horses than in raising colts of the draft breeds, for in the case of heavy work-horses weight and soundness are the most important considerations, while in the case of driving horses the value is largely dependent on form, style and speed. While the value of a draft-horse is increased by good, prompt action and a well-shaped body, still without these he will find a buyer, if he has weight and is sound, more readily than the driving horse that is deficient in the qualities named. The increasing use for heavy horses in large cities has made a demand for them that has prompted many farmers to turn their attention to breeding them instead of the lighter class of horses. Skillful breeders claim that they can make more money in raising the latter, but concede that the heavier breeds are more profitable for the man who lacks either the taste or the judgment to raise something better than the inferior stock found on so many farms, especially through the west. There is room for a vast improvement in this direction, with the result of adding materially to the income of the farmer—a point that he has ample reason to consider in these days of low prices for so many of the products of the farm.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Moorish Horsemanship.

Now and then a stranger, the owner of a good horse and a man having confidence of his horsemanship, declines to join the bands of riders. He prefers showing off on his own account. "Who is he? Where did he come from" and similar inquiries are heard as he rides down the line of spectators on a preparatory walk. He seems pleased rather that the reverse to hear these remarks, especially so when some rather uncomplimentary surmises are ventured upon about himself or steed. Presently down comes this unknown knight in all his glory! Upright he stands upon his stirrups—high above his horse's neck—with gun to shoulder. Now he points to the right, now to the left, now to the front, and then suddenly twisting round he lets fly his gun as if at some pursuing enemy. There is a murmur of applause as he leisurely walks his horse back, and each time as he returns he earns by some new feat the approving shouts of the delighted crowd. In his last round his steed is galloping faster than ever, but the rider seems tired and careless. However, like a thought—like a flash of lightning—he is suddenly standing on his feet in his saddle with gun to shoulder. As the weapon blazes away he seems to split in two, and, with a thud, he is once more astride of his steed, which this time is not checked, but gallops off with him, back, probably, to Fez or Morocco, where the sultan has an army of such horsemen.—*St. James' Gazette.*

Great Combination SALE

—OF—

Track and Road Horses.

TROTTING COLTS & FILLIES

Stallions and Brood Mares,

—AT 11 A. M. ON—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888,

—AT—

Bay District Track,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FAMOUS TROTTING GELDING

CONDE, Record 2:20,

WILL BE SOLD,

As also the following Track Horses: Old Nick (2:23), Patch Allen, Albert, Col. Hawkins (2:29) and Clara O. (2:31½), Trotters, and Pocahontas (2:22½) and Little Hope (2:26½). Pacers. Colts and fillies will also be offered by Monroe Chief, Guy Wilkes, Anteros, Sterling, Promoter, Fallis and other noted stallions; also, Brood Mares of approved blood with foal by Harold Cossack, Eros, Mount Vernon, Walstein and other standard horses. Trotters and Pacers are now being exercised at the track daily. Remainder of horses will be on exhibition June 24th.

Catalogues giving full description and pedigrees may be now obtained of

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

je16 22 Montgomery Street.

Cleveland Bays FOR SALE.

Mr. Seth Cook, offers for sale the stock of imported Cleveland Bay horses, which has been established at Cook Stock Farm, Contra Costa County.

The horses are all of the best breeding, and are recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. The horses offered are:

DUKE OF YORK 72,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled May, 1881, imported May, 1884.

By Paulinus 342; grand sire Palestine 613; g g sire Promised Land 951.

This is a very handsome rich dark mahogany bay in color, with fine style and action, 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1,400 pounds, and can show close to a three-minute gait to harness, he has good bone with the very best feet and legs, heavy mane and tail, and perfect disposition. He has been thoroughly tested as a breeder and is very sure, every colt by him being a bay from all colors of mares, and all uniform and style.

Lord Cardigan 152,

Vol. 1. A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1884, imported Dec. 1886.

By Candidate 64; grand sire Omar Pacha 326; g g sire Omar Pacha 324; g g g sire Premier 477.

This horse is a model of his breed. Bright bay with the best legs and feet, good stout back and shoulders, and fine stylish action, 16 hands high. His sire has won numerous prizes in England including the Great York at Driffield in 1885. He was sold when thirteen years old for $2,000 for exportation to Australia.

KINGSCOTE 154,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S B. Foaled 1884, imported 1886.

By Competitor 101; grand sire Candidate 64; g g sire Omar Pacha 326; g g g sire Omar Pacha 324.

A very stylish dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch, weighing over 1,300 pounds; a horse of great finish and has proved himself a remarkably sure breeder. He cannot fail to be very valuable as a sire, being descended from the best of blood on both sides. His sire Competitor was imported to this country and sold at a very high price.

GENERAL 249,

Vol. 1. A, C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, importid May, 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91; g g g sire Topsman 324.

A very heavy boned colt of great promise, a rich bay in color, full 16 hands high, and weighing now over 1,300 pounds; will weigh at maturity 1,450, and should be a very valuable sire.

CARDINAL 248,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By Prince of Wales 371; grand sire Emperor 144; g g sire Herod 218; g g g sire Emperor 143.

A promising dark bay, full 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds. His sire, Prince of Wales 371, is sire of many premium winners.

BONANZA 246,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887.

By General 177; grand sire Emperor 102; g g sire General Benefit 120; g g g sire Baylock 372.

A very smooth promising colt, full 16 hands high, stylish and active a dark blood bay in color; will make a grand show horse, and cannot fail to be a grand breeder.

NAPOLEON 754,

Vol. III. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported August, 1887.

By Lucks All 189; grand sire Lucks All 188; g g sire Cardinal 47; g g g sire Emulator 103.

Napoleon is a fine rich bay with black legs and very superior action; he is very deep in the girth, and has wonderful style. He took the $75 premium in London, England, beside the silver medal where he was shown against horses of all ages and to all England. Last fall he took first premium at the Illinois State Fair at Olney, and first at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago; he is half brother to Baron Hilton who has quite a reputation as a prize winner on this coast.

BARRINGTON,

Vol. V. Eng. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1885, imported 1887

By Prince of Cleveland 647; grand sire Sportsman 291; g g sire Sportsman 430; g g g sire Nimrod.

This is a very dark bay of great promise, a true type of a coach horse, being rangy and stylish, with clean flat legs and good sound open feet. He stands full 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 pound. He also took second premium at the great York.

SUNBEAM 71,

Vol. 1, A. C. B. S. B. Foaled 1883, imported 1887.

By Salesman 417; grand sire Salesman 271; g g sire Drover 91 g g g sire Topsman 324.

This mare has good style and action, dark bay standing, 16 hands high; stinted to Ventnor 89, sweepstakes winner at Illinois State Fair at Olney 1887; well broken to drive.

The horses may be seen at the Bay District Track on application to MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE. Catalogue can be had from KILLIP & CO., No. 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or MR. GEO. A. WILEY Cook Stock Farm, Danville, or MR. SAMUEL GAMBLE, Bay District Track City.

WILKES PASHA.

STANDARD, 2618.

Dark bay with white hind feet, 16½ hands high, bred by R. P. Pepper, of South Elk Horn Farm, Frankfort, Kentucky. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25¼, trial 2:17. He by George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list, ten of them with records below 2:20. First dam Fisher by American Clay 34, sire of Granville, 2:26; Maggie Briggs, 2:27; Ella Clay, 2:27½; and the dams of Executor, 2:24½; Ranchero, 2:24½; Judge Hawes, 2:24¾; Ambassador, 2:25; and four others in 2:30; second dam by Wilson's Snow Storm, sire of Jim Irving, 2:23; third dam by Paddle Burns, thoroughbred.

Onward's dam was Dolly (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Thorndale, 2:22¼,) by Mambrino Chief. Dolly was one of the greatest speed producing brood-mares in the records. George Wilkes stands at the head of the list of sires of fast trotters with 61 performers with records of 2:30 or better, and the combination of these two great producers will breed on with absolute certainly.

WILKES PASHA will make the season of 1888 at the stables of the undersigned, at the Trancas Bridge, two miles north of Napa, on the Soda Spring Road.

Terms for the season ending July 1, 1888, $36 in U. S. gold coin.

Alfalfa pasturage $4 per month; natural grass $2:50 per month.

Every attention and care will be given to mares, but no liabilities assumed for accidents or escapes.

mr31 **P. O. Address, CHAS. SCOTT, Napa City, Cal.**

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1888.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY 1808,

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.
Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Skylight Pilot 2:19, and 16 more with records of 2:20½ to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18, and Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½), by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24¼, and the dam of Favorita 2:26¼).

Second dam by imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bourbon Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:28½; Eminence, three-year-old record 2:27, and Soprano, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:18. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency now in the stud (he trotted a mile as a yearling in 2.46) and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to beat 2:30, having trotted quarters in 34 seconds, and halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 60 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had a fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15¾ hands high, weight 1,175 pounds. His disposition and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. **Terms, $75 for the Season.**

Charles Derby 4907,

Brown horse, foaled 1885, bred by Seth Cook, Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Cal.

By Steinway, record 2:25.

First dam Katy G. by Electioneer.

Second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara.

Third dam Fanny Wickham by Herald.

Fourth dam by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam by imp. Barefoot, etc.

(See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 429.)

This horse will be allowed to serve five approved mares at **$100.**

CRESCO 4908,

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Tucker 2:19, Secretary 2:26½, sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18;

First dam Alla, record 2:33, by Almont 33 (sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; Piedmont, 2:17¼; Westmont, 1:13¾, pacer.

Second dam by Brignoli 77, record 2:29½ (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22½, he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16¼) by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorno, 2:18¼;

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 16.1 height, weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal; he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed, and pluck enough to go a hard race to its bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No 584, Vol. 1, English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.

First dam by Sportsman 291.

Second dam by Lucks All 188.

Third dam by Cardinal 47.

Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16.1 hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs and a very stout back, good head and neck, good mane and tail and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other large stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68 American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. 1.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 366, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All, No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302,

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size, and color. **Terms, $25 for the Season.**

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1868. recorded in Vol. 1, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman 299; gr sire Brilliant 42, ggr sire Yatton Lad, gggr sire Wonderful Lad 361, ggggr sire Cleveland Lad 69, ggggr sire Cleveland 60.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse. He is symmetrical in form, beauty, style, and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at **Terms, $25 the Season.**

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending September 1st, 1888, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal will have the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is, if the same parties who bred the mare still own her, and the above-named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm, or the present owner, Seth Cook, Esq. Pasturage $4 per month; hay and grain $10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares [illegible] Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley [illegible], Haywards, will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. [illegible]

14ja **COOK STOCK FARM, DA[illegible]**

The Last of the Buffaloes.

There is only one place in the world where you can see buffaloes in a barn-yard. A good many years ago when they were abundant, Major Bedson, warden of Stony Mountain penitentiary, Manitoba, captured a few buffalo calves and stored breeding them in a state of partial confinement. No one but an enthusiast, with special advantages in his favor, could have carried on such a scheme for so long a time with such gratifying results. There are now about sixty pure blooded buffaloes and fifteen half breeds of different crosses in the herd, and it is only in mid-winter when feed on the open prairie is scarce that you can easily see the lot all at once, for an old buffalo, when the roving fit comes on him, is about as tractable as a Leviathan or Unicorn, and is only amenable at such seasons to such mild persuasives as pistol shots. Three or four of these old toughs, when they happen to be in good humor with each other, which is not always the case, will stroll across country twenty or thirty miles, paying very slight attention to fences of any sort. A man sent in pursuit may have to fire a few bullets into them before they can be headed off. One old fellow has had the sinew of his hind leg cut for years, the result of a shot, but can shuffle along very well on three whole legs. To look at a full-grown buffalo as the lazy, lumbering brute slowly gets on his feet when you approach, you would reckon him slow and clumsy, but when you see them at full speed you have some faint idea of the terrific force of some thousands on a wild stampede, in days not so very far back, when they counted by hundreds of thousands.

They attain full size when about six years old, and both male and female have a strong resemblance to the lion of our juvenile picture books. The tail is short, a small wisp of hair on the end, and erect when running, or nearly so, the hindquarters comparatively light, but the massive fore quarters, short, firm legs and compact head, with short, firm set horns, give sure tokens of terrible strength. The females are less than the males, and the younger animals of both sexes milder a good deal than their seniors; an old cow buffalo has a wicked looking eye, and in the breeding season when they retire from the open prairie south of the penitentiary to the bush of the northeast, they have an ugly, uncanny look which does not bear false witness against them. At the present season they are rather tame, spending much of their time in the farm-yard of the establishment. A haystack and constant familiarity with men help a good deal to tone down even a buffalo, but in their most civilized condition they are what a Scotchman would call "Kittle cattle," and a single stroke of their horn has been known to rip up a horse that was thoughtlessly ridden too near him.

The ferocity of their aspect is considerably enhanced by the rough hairs on the front legs, under jaw, mane and shoulders, as contrasted with the smooth hind quarters and barrel. Their hair is a very dark brown, shading off to light color as it gets old and long; but some are darker than others, and the cows have rather longer and fuller "heards" than even the males. The crosses are formed both ways, but the domestic cow has great trouble in passing the calf of a buffalo bull. A huge cross-bred was slaughtered the other day, dressing over a thousand pounds beef, and the robe, which is now being tanned, is in some ways rather better than that from a pure buffalo, and of unusual size. The whole herd are in splendid condition, and as a proof of their great vitality, I saw last summer a cross-bred young cow from a black, common mother, that some years ago got her leg broken at the knee. This fractured limb she dragged after her all the summer, till it gradually healed. She has since had two calves, and a limp in the injured member is the only evidence of that fracture. Sometimes in the breeding season a duel takes place between a couple of bulls, and hard knocks are given and taken that would kill anything but a buffalo.

When they wander off too far, the only way to get them back is to lasso the vagrants and try to get them to a station where they can be put on a freight car and taken home. One or two have been shot by settlers when their frolics grew unbearable, but as Major Bedson pays readily for damages of that sort, they usually escape capital punishment. There is a proposal just now to export the whole lot to the proposed national park near the Rockies, but this involves the risk of their getting wild again. They are awkward pets to have around a civilized settlement, but the almost total extinction of their wild kinsmen out west makes them of great interest and value.—*The Farmer.*

The yield of cream and butter from milk should, under most circumstances, naturally increase in proportion to the milk as the amount of butter is lessened. A farrow cow five or six months after calving gives less but richer milk than she does at first. But what avails this to the butter maker, if he or she cannot separate the butter from the cream in which it is enclosed? Adding some warm sweet milk seems to entirely remove this difficulty.

California State Fair
OF 1888.

TWO WEEKS' FAIR
NINE DAYS' RACING,
AT
SACRAMENTO,
September 3 to 15, 1888.

SPEED PROGRAMME 1888.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three, and four-year-olds, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than $200.

First Day.—Thursday, September 6th.

TROTTING.

No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1886, with forty nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1888, $1,370.

No. 2.—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:23 Class.

No. 3.—PACING PURSE, $600—2:30 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 7th.

RUNNING.

No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three quarters of a mile.

No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—Closed in 1887, with eleven nominations. One and a quarter miles. $300 added.

No. 6—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and over, in which only non-winners in any event this year will be eligible to start. Winners of any race, entered herein, may be withdrawn without incurring a forfeit Entrance, $50, h f, with $400 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and one-eighth.

No. 7—FREE PURSE, $250—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; maidens, if three years old, allowed five pounds; if four years old, or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Third Day—Saturday, September 8th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$50 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 payable August 10, 1888; $200 added by the Society. Closed March 15th, with sixteen nominations.

No. 9—THE GRAND STALLION STAKE—Closed March 1st, with six nominations; $500 added for each starter up to four.

No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:30 Class.

Fourth Day—Monday, September 10th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance, h f, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $350 added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year, allowed five pounds; maidens if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three quarters of a mile.

No. 12—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year-olds. Closed in 1887, with thirty-two nominations; $250 added. One mile.

No. 13—THE LARUE STAKE—A handicap, for all ages; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; with $500 added; of which $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 1st. Declaration $20, to be made with the Secretary by 8 o'clock P. M., September 3d. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one quarter miles.

No. 14—SELLING PURSE, $300—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 less, down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less, down to $500. Declaration to be placed on starters only, by 6 o'clock P. M. the day preceding the race. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fifth Day—Tuesday, September 11.

TROTTING.

No. 15—THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$100 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1, remaining $50 payable August 10, 1888; $400 added. Closed March 15th, with nineteen nominations.

No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:20 Class.

No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—3:00 Class.

Sixth Day—Wednesday, September 12.

RUNNING.

No. 18.—THE SONNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies. $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before September 1st; $200 added, of which $25 to second. Those that have started and have not run first or second, in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 19—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st, with $300 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Three-year-olds to carry 100 pounds; four-year-olds 110, pounds; five-year olds and upwards, 112 pounds. Sex, but not heal, allowances. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 20—FREE PURSE, $300—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses that have started and not won at this meeting allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race at this meeting when carrying rule weights, or more, to carry five pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day—Thursday, September 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:25 Class.

No. 23—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed on March 15th with twelve nominations, $400 added. (Conditions same as No. 15.)

No. 24—PACING PURSE, $800—Free for all.

Eighth Day—Friday, September 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 25—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1885. Closed in 1886, with twenty-nine nominations. $300 added. One and one-half miles.

No. 26—THE PALO ALTO STAKE—A handicap for two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration; $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, September 1st. Declarations due at 8 o'clock P. M. Monday, September 3d. One mile.

No. 27—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry five pounds extra; colts not 1, 2, 3 in No. 19, allowed ten pounds. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 28—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $250—Of which $50 to second. For non-winners at this meeting. Horses that have started and not run second allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race, entered herein, may be withdrawn without penalty. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day—Saturday, September 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,500—Free for all.

No. 31—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:40 Class.

No. 32—PACING PURSE, $300—Three-year-old class

FIXED EVENTS.

Entries for the following liberal colt stakes for 1889-90 will close August 1st, 1888.

FOR 1889.

No. 1—THE CALIFORNIA AUTUMN STAKE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $50 each h. f., or only $20 if declared on or before January 1st; or $15 by May 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any stake race, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st, $15 by May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Autumn stakes to carry seven pounds extra; winner of any other stake to carry three pounds; of two or more, seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile.

No. 3—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—(To close in two-year-old form this time only.) A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1886), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st, or $25 Aug. 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second, $100 to third. Winner of any stake race in 1889, of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

FOR 1890.

No. 4—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at State Fair, 1890. $100 each, h f or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1890. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second, $100 to third Winner of any stake race in 1890, of the value of $1,000, to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 5—THE PRESIDENT STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1890. $100 each; of which $5 must accompany the nomination; $10 payable January 1, 1889; $15 January 1, 1890; $20 May 1, 1890; the remaining $50 by 6 o'clock P. M. the day preceeding the race. Payments not made as they become due forfeits money paid in, and declares entry out. $750 added. The entire stakes and $500 of the added money to winner; $450 to second; $100 to third. Winner of Breeders' Stake to carry seven pounds; any other three-year-old stake of the value of $1,000, five pounds; if two or more, seven pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

The National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot special race between heats A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all race entries not declared on! by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions are named otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary, Wednesday, August 1, 1888.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 12my

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

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REFERENCES
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Represents all the best strains in the State also Graded Norman Horses Brood Mares, Young Stallions, Matched Carriage Horses, and Beef Cattle. Apply to

MARTIN CARTER, Newark,
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4l 26may Alameda Co., Cal.

San Luis Obispo.
Agricultural Association No. 16.
—:o:—
THE ANNUAL FAIR,
SEPTEMBER 25 to 29, 1888.
—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, September 25th.

1—INTRODUCTION RUNNING RACE—Purse, $100. One mile dash, for horses owned in Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. Five to enter and three to start.

2—RUNNING RACE—For three-year-olds and under. Purse, $100. Three-quarter mile dash; weight for age. Five to enter and three to start.

3—RUNNING RACE—One-half mile dash. Purse, $75. Free for all; weight for age.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, Sept. 26th.

1—TROTTING—For three-year-olds. Purse, $200. Mile heats; three in five. Five to enter and three to start; for horses owned in this county.

2—ADVERTISER TROTTING RACE—$100 to be added by Society. Two-year-olds; best two in three, mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.

3—STALLION TROTTING RACE—Purse $500. For horses owned in counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Louis Obispo; three in five; mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, Sept. 27th.

1—RUNNING RACE. Purse, $50. Free for all stallions owned in this county; mile and repeat. Three to enter and two to start.

2—NOVELTY RUNNING RACE—Purse, $125. One and one-quarter mile dash for horses owned in San Luis Obispo county; first quarter $25, and first horse at each quarter $25 additional. Five to enter and three to start.

3—SADDLE HORSE RACE—Purse, $50. Half mile dash; for horses owned in this county. Five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY. Friday, Sept. 28th.

1—TROTTING RACE—(Named.) For horses owned in this county. Purse, $150. Mile heats; three in five. Five to enter and three to start.

2—TROTTING—2:40 class; for horses owned in this county. Purse, $100. Three in five; mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.

3—TROTTING—2:50 class; for horses owned in this county. Purse, $100. Three in five mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, Sept. 29th.

1—DOUBLE TEAM TROTTING RACE—Purse, $50. For horses owned in this county by any one man. Two in three mile heats; three to enter and two to start. $25 added if three minutes is beaten.

2—TROTTING AND PACING RACE—Three minute class. Purse $75. For horses in this county; three in five mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.

3—TROTTING RACE—Free for all in State. Purse, $500. Mile heats; three in five. Five to enter and three to start. $200 to be added if 2:20 is beaten.

The Colt Stakes.

At a meeting of the Directors of Agricultural Association No. 16, held at San Luis Obispo, November 16th, 1887, the following was added to the Speed Programme for 1888.

Foals of 1886 to be trotted at Agricultural Fair, San Luis Obispo county, in 1888, open to the counties of Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Luis Obispo. Entrance fee $30, of which $5 shall be paid on or before January 1st, 1888, $10 on or before April 1st, 1888, and $15 on or before September 1st, 1888, to which this Association will add $100.

J. H. BARRET, Secretary of Agricultural Association No. 16, San Louis Obispo County.

J. H. HILLISTER, L. M. WARDEN and OEO. VAN OORDON, Committee on Speed Programme.

E. W. STEELE, President.
J. H. BARRET, Secretary. jul6

Montana
AND
Washington
Racing Circuit,
1888.
$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.
All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmes and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Manlle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22. Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6. 18fe

Notice.
C. BRUCE LOWE,
STOCK AND STATION AGENT,

Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

Refrences kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

C. BRUCE LOWE.
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
3de New South Wale.

FOR SALE.
A Fine Stallion Yearling,

Fifteen hands high; light gray; finely proportioned and gaited. By Gen. MacPherson, full brother to Nellie R., 2:17½, dam Olema by Whipple's Hambletonian, and 16 in the 2:30 list; grandam by Crooked-legged Boston, g g, dam by Old Boston, sire of Lexington. I will sell this colt cheap to some breeder, as he is too good a horse to become a gelding.

PAYNE J. SHAFTER,
my19 4t Olema, Maine Co., Cal.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association.

DISTRICT No. 4,

TO BE HELD AT

PETALUMA,

AUGUST 21 to 25 Inclusive.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano.

Tuesday, August 21st.

1—RUNNING—Two-year-old stake, five-eighths of a mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added, $50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.

2—TROTTING—2:30 Class. Purse $700.

3—TROTTING, District—For three-year olds; best three in five. Purse $250. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Wednesday, August 22d.

4—RUNNING—For all ages; free purse $200; $50 to second. Mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING, District - Yearling stake for foals of 1887. Mile dash. $30 stake. Closed May 1st, with five entries.

6—TROTTING—2:20 Class. Purse $1,000.

7—TROTTING—Two-year-old stake, free for all; foals of 1886. Mile and reneat $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with twelve entries.

Thursday, August 23d.

8—RUNNING—For three-year-olds, one and one-eighth mile dash. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

9—TROTTING—Yearling stake, free for all foals of 1887. Mile dash. $50. Stake closed May 1st, with five entries.

10 PACING—2:24 Class. Purse $600. Patchen Vernon and Belmont Boy barred.

11—TROTTING—Four-year-old stake or under; free for all. Mile heats, best three in five $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Friday, August 24th.

12—RUNNING, District—For all ages. Mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

13—TROTTING, District—For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse $200. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

14—TROTTING—2:25 Class. Purse $1,000.

15—TROTTING—Three-year-old stake or under. Free for all. Mile and repeat. $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with ten entries.

Saturday, August 25th.

16—RUNNING—For all ages. One and one-half mile dash. Free purse $250; $50 to second.

17—TROTTING—Three minute Class. Purse $1,000

18—TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000.

19—TROTTING, District—2:38 Class. Purse $400

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting and pacing races, three moneys, viz.: 60, 30 and 10 per cent, except Trotting Stake Races, Nos. 5 and 9, in which money to be divided, and races trotted according to published conditions.

All races best three in five, except as otherwise specified.

American or National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of and two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 5 P. M of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any district race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse eball be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and running colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

Stables hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1, 1888, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary.

P. O. Box 284. 12my **Petaluma, Cal.**

RUNNING STAKE

—TO BE RUN AT—

THE EXTRA DAY RACING

—OF—

The Eureka Jockey Club,

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT CO., CAL.,

Saturday, July 7th, 1888.

Running Stake, free-for-all, $250 entrance, $300 added, winner to take entire stake, dash of 700 yards.

REMARKS,

No added money paid for a walk-over. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern.

Entries to close with the Secretary July 1st, 1888, at 6 P. M.

D. MURPHY, President.

H. COHN, Secretary. sel6

Sonoma Co.

Agricultural Park Association.

10TH ANNUAL FAIR

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Sonoma Co., Cal.,

August 13 to 18

INCLUSIVE.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday August 14.

Running—Three-fourths mile dash, for district two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse.

Running—Three-fourths mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

Trotting—2:30 class; purse, $500.

Pacing—2:25 class; purse, $400.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, August 15.

Running—One and one-fourth mile dash, for three-year-olds; $26 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second horse.

Trotting—Three minute class, district horses; purse, $300.

Trotting—2:20 class: purse, $600.

Trotting—Three-year-old district horses; purse, $300.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, August 16.

Running—One and one-half mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second horse.

Trotting—2:23 class; purse, $500.

Pacing—Free for all; purse, $500.

Trotting—2:38 class; district horses; purse, $400

FOURTH DAY—Friday, August 17.

Running—Three-fourth mile dash, for two-year-olds; $20 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $40 to second horse.

Running—Selling race, free for all, mile heats; purse, $250; $50 to second horse; horses entered to be sold for $1,000; to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed to each hundred dollars down to $500; selling price to be named through the entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race.

Trotting—2:40 class; purse, $500.

Trotting—For district yearlings; one mile dash; purse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday August 18.

Running—One and three-fourth mile dash, free for all; $20 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second horse.

Running—One mile dash for three-year-olds and under; $25 entrance: $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

Trotting—2:25 class; purse, $500.

Trotting—Free for all; purse, $600.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nominations. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to the first horse, 30 per cent. to the second and 10 per cent. to the third.

American Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money to be divided as follows, 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over, except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for an entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, August 1st, 1888.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

The district embraces all the territory north of the Bay of San Francisco and west of the Sacramento River. District horses must have been owned in the district six months prior to closing of entries.

JNO. N. RAILHACHE, President.

GEORGE A. TUPPER, Sec'y. jel6taul

EUREKA

Jockey Club.

Inauguration of New Mile Track

—AT—

South Park, Eureka, Cal.

FOUR DAYS' RACING,

July 3d to 7th Inclusive.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 18th, 1888.

First Day—July 3, 1888.

1—RUNNING, Purse $300—Novelty Race—Free for all dash of one mile. First quarter $50, half $65, three-quarters $75, mile $110. All paid-up entries over four to be added and equally divided between each winner.

2—TROTTING—Purse $250. Three-minute class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $150; second to receive $75, and third to save entrance.

Second Day—July 4, 1888.

3—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $50 entrance, half forfeit, $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Mile and a quarter.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $25 entrance, half forfeit, $250 added; second to receive $75, third to save stakes. One-half mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING—Purse $500. Free for all. First horse $350, second $100, third $50.

Third Day—July 5 1888.

6 RUNNING—Purse $150. Free for all. First horse $125, second $25. Six hundred yards.

7—TROTTING STAKE—Two-year-olds bred in Humboldt County. $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake. Best two in three.

8—TROTTING—Purse $300. 2:40 class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $200, second $70, third $30.

Fourth Day—July 6, 1888.

9—RUNNING—Purse $250. Free for all. First horse to receive $200, second $50. Three-quarters of a mile.

10—RUNNING—Purse $350. Free for all. First horse to receive $300, second $50. One mile.

11—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three-year-olds. For horses bred in Humboldt County. First horse to receive $125, second $50, third $25. Best two in three.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS

All trotting races are best three in five unless otherwise specified; four to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

In all races four or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in entries.

Entries in all races to close with the Secretary, Monday, June 18, 1888.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DANIEL MURPHY, President.

H. COHN, Secretary. 14ap

Trotting Colt

STAKES,

Two and Three-Year-Old Stallions.

In compliance with a general request from breeders and owners, it has been decided to open two stakes for trotting colts.

The first for all stallion colts foaled in 1885, of $100 each, in payments as follows: $25 **which must accompany** nomination on Saturday, June 2, 1888, at which date the stake will close; $25 on Saturday, September 1, 1888, and the remainder of the stake $50 on Wednesday, October 17, 1888. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Race to be heats of a mile, best three in five in harness, to be trotted on the day previous to the „National Stallion Stake," and on the track selected for the National to be decided upon. Should the day named be unfavorable, or the track not in good order on that day, the Treasurer shall have the power to set the day on which it will come off. Should it be postponed for more than ten days, it shall be optional with the subscribers to withdraw the last payment by giving due notice to the Treasurer when ten days have elapsed from the time first fixed. In all other things necessary for the proper management of this race the same conditions shall prevail as are to govern the National Trotting Stallion Stake.

The second race is for all stallion colts foaled in 1886; heats of a mile; best two in three in harness, and with these exceptions to be the same in every respect as the one before named. The added money shall consist of money received; profits from all sources less the necessary amounts for expenses, and this added money shall be divided, if both result in contests, in the following proportion, viz., three-fifths to three-year-olds and two-fifths to two-year-olds. Should one only be a contest and the other a "walk-over," the whole of the net added money shall go to the stake that is trotted. Should both prove to be walk-overs, the expenses shall be born in proportion to the amounts in the hands of the Treasurer. Should there be differences of opinion in regard to conditions, expressed or implied, the decision of the Treasurer shall be final.

Address nominations to N. T. SMITH, Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

mr31tf **N. T. SMITH,**

Treasurer of Stallion Colt Stakes.

Proposals for Privileges

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 6 P. M. MONDAY June 18, 1888, for the privilege of selling Pools and running the Wheel of Fortune at the Races, to be given by the Eureka Jockey Club, July 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1888.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

my11 **H. COHN, Secretary.**

Chico Fair.

August 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1888.

Five Days Trotting and Pacing.

$5,000 IN PURSES.

First Day—Tuesday, August 21, 1888.

$250.00

1.—TROTTING—For two-year-old colts owned in the district. Mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule. Purse $250.

$300.00.

2.—TROTTING—Three minute class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 22d.

$300.00.

3.—TROTTING—For three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

$400 00.

4.—TROTTING—2:40 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 23rd.

$750.00.

5.—TROTTING—2:23 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $750.

$500 00.

6.—PACING—Free for all. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $500.

$100.00.

7.—BUGGY RACE—Free for all buggy horses without a record owned in the district, owners to drive. Mile heats, three in five, to rule. Purse $100.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 24th.

$600 00.

8.—TROTTING—2:27 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $600.

$400 00.

9.—TROTTING—2:33 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 25th.

$400.00

10.—TROTTING—For four-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

$1000 00.

11.—TROTTING—Free for all. Mile heats, three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $1,000.

Races Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 open to the State. All other races open to the following counties: Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Shasta, Siskiyou, Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Trinity, Tehama, Colusa and Butte.

Entries to close with the Secretary, August 7, 1888, at 10 P. M. Entrance fee of ten per cent. of purse must accompany all nominations.

C. C. MASON, President.

IO. D. SPROUL, Secretary, Chico, Cal.

my19

PEDIGREE STUD DOGS

—INCLUDING—

GREYHOUNDS,

From Waterloo Cup Winners

FOX-TERRIERS,

Gordon and English SETTERS.

Field and Water SPANIELS.

Or any kind of high-class sporting or ornamental dogs required. Approximate cost twenty-five dollars, delivered San Francisco mail boat

John T. M'Innes and Co.,

PEDIGREE STOCK AGENTS,

105 PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Registered Cable Address "PEDIGREE."

mr24eow

STUD DOGS.

RUSH T., (3761 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Champion Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Seney, in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25.

MIKE T., (5435 A. K. O. S. B.), Irish red setter, by Nemo—Nida, strainlng to Champion Elcho and Champion Rose. Winner of two firsts and five specials at San Francisco showe of 1886 and 1888. He is stud to approved bitches. Fee $25. A. B. [illegible]AN.

ELCHO [illegible]ELLS,

eep23 **2618** Bush [illegible] F.

9th Annual Fair.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION No. 6.

—AT—

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FIRST MEETING OF COAST CIRCUIT.

August 6 to 11, 1888.

$1 ,000 in Purses and Premiums.

A GRAND HARVEST HOME AND RACE MEETING

The entire Fair including Pavilion, in the handsomest Grounds in America. In points of interest this Fair is second only to the State Fair.

ENTRIES TO SPEED PROGRAMME

Close July 15th.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

FIRST DAY, Monday, August 6.

1—RUNNING—For two-year-olds; purse, $300; $195 to first; $75 to second; $30 to third; Half mile dash.

2—RUNNING—Free for all; weight for age; purse, $450; $290 to first; $115 to second; $45 to third horse; dash of one mile.

3—PACING—Free for all; purse, $600; $300 to first; $150 to second; $90 to third; $60 to fourth horse mile; heats, best three in five.

4—TROTTING—2.45 class; purse, $1000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $160 to third; $100 to fourth horse; mile heats, three in five.

SECOND DAY.

5—LADIES' EQUESTRIANSHIP—Four elegant money, or other valuable prizes, for the most graceful and accomplished lady rider. Grace, skill and superior horse-womanship to be the unite of merit, and not speed. (Premiums to be announced later.)

6—TROTTING STAKE—For three-year-olds, foals of 1885; closed December, 1887 with nine entries.

7—TROTTING—2:23 class; purse, $1,000; $500 to first; $260 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five.

THIRD DAY.

8—RUNNING—For three-year-olds; purse $400; $260 to first; $100 to second; $40 to third; three-quarter mile dash.

9—RUNNING—All ages; weight for age; purse, $600; $390 to first; $150 to second; $60 to third; one and a quarter miles.

10—TROTTING—Three-year-old stake; foals of 1885; $50 entrance; $25 to accompany nomination, and $26 July 31st; $250 added. Mile heats; three in five. Opened by consent. See conditions.

11—TROTTING—Free for all; purse, $1,200; $600 to first; $300 to second; $180 to third; $120 to fourth horse; mile heats, three in five.

FOURTH DAY.

12—RUNNING STAKE - For two-year olds; closed Dec. 1st, 1886, with 21 entries; dash of one mile

13—RUNNING—All ages; weight for age; purse, $400; $260 to first; $100 to second; $40 to third; three-quarter mile heats

14—TROTTING STAKE—For two-year-olds; foals of 1886; closed December, 1886, with 11 entries.

15—TROTTING—2:30 class; purse, $1000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third, and $100 to fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five.

FIFTH DAY.

16—RUNNING—Southern California Derby Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies; closed December, 1886, with nine nominations; one and a half miles

17—RUNNING—All ages; purse, $400; of which $260 to first; $100 to second; $40 to third horse; three quarters of a mile.

18—DISTRICT TROTTING—Three minute class; L. J. Rose's stable barred; purse, $300; $150 to first; $75 to second; $45 to third; $30 to fourth; mile heats, three in five

19—TROTTING—2:20 class; purse, $1000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse; mile heats, three in five.

SIXTH DAY.

20—RUNNING—Free for all; weight for age; purse, $350; $195 to first; $90 to second; $35 to third horse; half-mile heats.

21—Running—Consolation; beaten horses; purse, $260; $165 to first; $60 to second; and $25 to third horse; one mile.

22—Trotting—Four-Year-Old Stake; foals of 1865; same terms as No. 10; mile heats; three in five. Opened by consent. See conditions

23—Trotting—2:25 class; purse, $1000; $500 to first; $250 to second, $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse, mile heats, three in five

EXTRA.

District Trotting—2:35 class; purse, $?00; day of trotting to be named hereafter; mile heats, three in five.

Conditions of Three and Four-Year-Old Stakes.

American Trotting Association rules to govern. Five or more to enter, three to start, stakes to be divided—seven-tenths to first horse, two-tenths to second, one tenth to third. Added money, 60 per cent to first, 25 to second, 15 to third, 10 to fourth. If only three start, fourth money reverts to the Society, if two only start, third and fourth money reverts to the Society, if walkover, no added money is given, the horse making the same only entitled to the stakes actually paid in. Failure to make subsequent payments forfeits money paid in.

CONDITIONS.

Ten per cent of purse (running, trotting and pacing) to accompany nominations. American Trotting Association Rules to govern pacing and trotting; Pacific Coast Blood Horse Rules to govern running events. Terms of races and division of money as above. Stakes in accordance with advertisement when nominations were made. No added money for a walk-over; horse making same only receives the entrances actually paid in. A horse distancing the field receives first and third money only; in any other event, first money only.

In all races five are to fill and three to start, but a lesser number of entries will hold, by proportionate amount of purse being deducted. Colors will be named for all running nominations. Drivers will be requested to wear distinct colored caps in all harness events. The Board reserves the right to change the order or sandwich heats and races, or postpone races when, in their judgment it may seem advisable. Entries to close with the Secretary July 15, 1888, at midnight. Hay and bedding free to patrons. Everything renovated. New barns and stock accommodations. One admission to every department. Send for premium list. Further particulars address.

J. W. ROBINSON, President.
E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary, 7½ North Main St., or P. O. Box, 210, Los Angeles. jn16

NOTICE

To Trap Shooters.

Trap shooters can always find a large supply of fine pigeons at P. Murphy's stalls, Nos. 74 and 75 in the Centre Market corner of Suttar and Dupont Sts., San Francisco. Also at Mr. Dick Cunningham's, San Bruno. Country orders promptly attended to by Mr. Murphy. ap28tf

1888. 1888.

NEVADA STATE FAIR

—AT—

RENO, NEV.,

September 17 to 22 Inclusive.

$10,000.00

—IN—

PURSES AND PREMIUMS.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

MONDAY, September 17, 1888.

1—Selling Purse, $250; of which $50 to second, $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less, down to $400; selling price to be stated through entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race; one mile.

2—Nevada Stake, running; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886); $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; three-quarters mile.

3—Running, five-eighths mile dash; District horses; $100 added; entrance $20, declaration $5; on or before August 25th.

4—Running, three-eighths mile and repeat; purse $150; $100 to first, $50 to second.

Tuesday, September 18.

5—Running, three-quarters mile; District horses; purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second.

6—Trotting 2:27 class; purse $600.

7—Trotting stake for two-year-olds; mile and repeat; entrance $60, of which $20 to accompany nomination; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $300 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30, and 10 per cent.

Wednesday, September 19th.

8—Novelty Race, running; purse $400; one and one-half miles; first half-mile, $50; first mile $100; first to finish, $250.

9—Running; for three-year-olds; $?0 entrance; $20 to accompany nominations; $30 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; one and one-quarter miles.

10—Trotting, three-minute-class, for District horses; purse $300; first horse $150, second horse $100, third horse $50.

Thursday, September 20th.

11—Running, mile and repeat; purse $300; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third.

12—Trotting, 2.40 class; purse $600.

13—Trotting stake for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 to accompany nomination; $75 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $400 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30 and ten per cent.

Friday, September 21.

14—Running, purse $300; of which $50 to second; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.

15—Running, half-mile and repeat; District horses; purse $150; $100 to first, $50 to second.

16—Running Stake; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886). $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before six P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; one mile.

17—Trotting, 2:50 class; for District horses; three in five; purse $?00; first $15?, second $100, third $50.

Saturday, September 22d.

18—Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $1,000; $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.

19—Pacing; purse $600; $300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

☞Additional races will be made each day. Classes made up from horses on the grounds.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of August, 1888. Entries for the purses must be made two days preceding the race, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start the day before the race, at 6 P. M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

All horses entered for District purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California, east of the Sierra Nevadas, for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close August 20th, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. when less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Horses that distance the field will only take first money.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in the entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

The Ormsby County District Fair, at Carson City, begins September 24th and ends September 29th. Six days' racing; gives $7,500 in purses and premiums; for particulars address J. D. Torreyson, Secretary, Carson City.

The Humboldt County District Fair begins October 2d, and ends October 5th. Four days' racing; gives $3,500 in purses and premiums; for particulars address Alex. Wise, Secretary, Winnemucca, Nevada.

The State Agricultural Society has built a new track, located half a mile from the town of Reno, the soil being of such a character as to make it one of the best on the Pacific Coast.

THEO. WINTERS, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary. 19my

FOR SALE!

A STOCK FARM of 205 acres in the famous county of Orange, three hours from New York City, short drive to town of 12,000 population, and half mile from railway station; substantial house 13 rooms, hot and cold water, heated by steam; conservatory attached; numerous well-arranged and commodious outbuildings. Three small streams and numerous springs. Perfect home for stock breeder; in a lovely, salubrious, well-to-do agricultural section. Price $35,000. (Folio 3,672).

PHILLIPS & WELLS,
jn16 **Tribune Building, New York.**

STOCKTON

FAIR.

Annual Race Meeting of 1888.

—BEGINNING—

September 18th,

AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS.

$15,000.00

IN PURSES OFFERED

San Joaquin Valley District

FOR RACES.

— Comprises the Counties of —

SAN JOAQUIN, STANISLAUS, TUOLUMNE and MERCED.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Entries Close August 1st. 1888.

Entrance fee ten per cent, In all races four moneys, 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Tuesday, September 18, 1888.

1—RUNNING – Pacific Coast—Two-year-old Stake; one mile. Closed February 15th, with 7 entries.

2—TROTTING—District—Four-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 8 entries.

3—TROTTING—Pacific Coast 3:00 class. Purse $1,000.

Wednesday, September 19th.

4—RUNNING—Jim Duffy purse. Free for all. One mile; $400.

This purse hereafter to be named for the winner.

5—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—2:20 class; $1200.

6—TROTTING—District—Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 5 entries.

7—TROTTING—District—Two-year-old stake; best two in three. Closed February 1st, with 15 entries.

Thursday, September 20th.

8—RUNNING—Pacific Coast—Mile and repeat; $500.

9—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—2:35 class; $1,000.

10—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—Four-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 11 entries.

11—PACING—Pacific Coast—2:27 class; $500.

Friday, September 21st.

12—RUNNING—Pacific Coast—One-half mile and repeat, $350.

13—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—Free for all; $1,200.

14—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 9 entries.

15—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—2:22 class; $1,200.

Saturday, September 22d.

16—RUNNING—Pacific Coast—Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 6 entries.

17—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—Two-year-old stake; best two in three. Closed February 15th, with 10 entries.

18—PACING—Pacific Coast—Free for all; $700.

19—TROTTING—Pacific Coast—2:27 class; $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races best three in five, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

The winner of the mile and repeat, free purse, for all ages, of the State Fair programme for 1888, starting in races No. 8, will be required to carry five pounds extra.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Trotting Association and Running Rules of the State Agricultural Society.

All colts properly entered in District stakes, if sold, are entitled to start in such races.

If it is the opinion of the Judges, before starting a race, that it cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be declared off or continued, at the option of the Judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse; provided, however, that the Board hereby reserves the right to declare any race off when there are less than three (3) to start.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1, 1888, with the Secretary.

FIXED EVENTS FOR 1889—90.

The San Joaquin Valley AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DISTRICT NO. 2, CAL.

Offer the following rich running events for 1889 and 1890, entries to close August 1st, 1888, for colts now classed as yearlings, (with one exception, No. 3, for colts now classed as two-year olds for this time only to permit of a valuable three-year-old stake for 1889.)

FOR 1889.

1.—THE PAVILION STAKES.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair of 1889; $50 each half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; or $15 by May 1st, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money, with $300 added, of which $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of any other event three pounds; two or more five pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Five-eights of a mile.

2.—THE YOSEMITE STAKES.—A sweepstake for two-year-olds, (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair of 8889, $76 each, half forfeit or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; $15 by May 1st, or $25 August first, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $350 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of the annual stakes at Sacramento to carry seven pounds extra, winner of any other stakes to carry three pounds; of two or more, seven pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

3.—THE BIG TREE STAKES.—(To close in two-year-old form this time only.) A sweepstake for three-year-olds to be run at the Stockton Fair in 1889; $100 each half forfeit or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st or $25 August 1st, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $400 added, of which $125 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of two three-year-old events of any value ten pounds. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

FOR 1890.

No. 4.—THE BIG TREE STAKES.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair in 1890. (Conditions same as No. 3, except as to year.)

No. 5.—THE SARGENT STAKES.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair in 1890; $100 each, of which $10 must accompany the nomination, $10 payable January 1st, 1889; $10 payable January 1st, 1890; $20 payable May 1st, 1890. The remaining $50 to be paid by 6 o'clock the day preceding the race. Payments not made as they become due forfeits money paid in, and declares entry out; $500 added, of which $150 to second, third to save stake. Winner of the Breeder's Stake at Sacramento to carry five pounds extra; of the President Stakes, seven pounds; of any other three-year-old event three pounds. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile and a half.

N. B.—Conditions of this association for 1888 to govern except as specified herein.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LARUE, Secretary,
june9 P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

TWENTY-SIXTH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT.

Amador and Calaveras FAIR,

IONE CITY,

AUGUST 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

No. 1.—RUNNING STAKE—For District saddle horses; $10 for starters; $50 added. Six hundred yards and repeat.

No. 2.—RUNNING STAKE—For District horses; $20 entrance, half forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile dash.

No. 3.—Free for all trotters and pacers without a record up to date entries close. Purse $?00.

No. 4.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 5.—TROTTING PURSE, $?00—2:27 Class.

No. 6.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile and repeat.

No. 7.—TROTTING PURSE, $500—Free for all.

No. 8.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $20 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Three-quarter mile and repeat.

No. 9.—RUNNING STAKE, Handicap—For District horses; $15 entrance; half forfeit; $150 added, of which $50 to second horse, third to save stake. Six hundred yards dash.

No. 10.—PACING PURSE, $300—Free for all.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Extra races will be given each day; conditions to be announced the day previous, when entries will close.

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on July 15, 1888.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five—five to enter and three to start. but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

District races open to El Dorado County.

No horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in Amador, Calaveras, or El Dorado Counties six months prior to the day of the race.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Races commence each day at 1 P. M., sharp.

The Ione track is one of the best and fastest on the Coast.

U. S. GREGORY, President.
C. T. LA GRAVE, Secretary ap7iow

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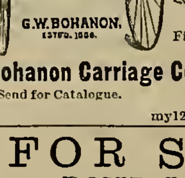

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Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From May 31, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	....Calistoga and Napa.....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " " "	6:15 P M
10:30 A M	.....Haywards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*3:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " " "	7:15 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
4:30 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton....	*8:45 A M
8:00 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El.....	
	..... Paso and East	8:45 P M
9:30 A M	.....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	6 15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton.....	*9:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
3:30 P M	.. ..Ogden and East.....	12:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	.....Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	...Sacramento, via Benicia.....	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	10:45 A M
9.00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5:45 P M
3:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	12:45 P M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia	7:45 A M
1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamsrs..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Joss.....	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... " "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " "	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	..... " "	8:45 A M
.....	..... " "	†4:15 P M
8:00 P M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore..	5:4 5 M
4.00 P M	..... via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	..... Siskiyon & Portland.....	7:45 A M
8:00 A M	.....Santa Rosa	6:15 P M
4:00 P M	..... "	10:15 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:30 P. M., inclusive, also at 8:00—9:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*8:30—7:00—*12:00

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30 — 7:00— 7:30— 8:00— *8:30— 9:00— 9:30— 10:00— †10:30—11:00— †11:30—12:00— †12:30—1:00— †1:30—2:00 †2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00— 6:30— 7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25 11:55— 12:25—12:55— 1:25— 1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:53.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:21—8:51—†9:20—*3:20

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30 —11:00— 11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30 —7:00—8:00—9:00 9:38—10:38

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00 -*7:30—8:00 *8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00.

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—*5:55—*6:25—6:55—7:25 7:55—*8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55— 11:25—11:55— 12:25— 12:55— 1:25— 1:55— †2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55— 5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15 —12:15—2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted; ‡Sunday only.

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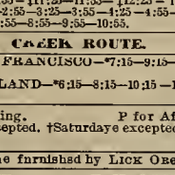
SHEEP  DIP.

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By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dannt1ess and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

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Maximus, (5175),

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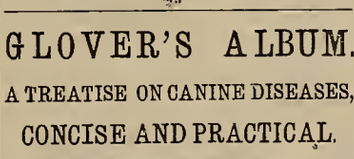

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Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depo (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	In effect June 18, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and Menlo Park.....	2:30 P
7:15 A		6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	*10:02 A
4:30 P	.....Menlo Park	4:36 P
*5:10 P		5:42 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A		9:03 A
10:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Principal Way Stations.....	5:42 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	5:42 P
†7:50 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	*10:02 A
8:30 A	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P		†8:35 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P		†8:35 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	†8:35 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, Sunday ..... Excursion Train.	†8:35 P
30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	6:40 P

A—Morning P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only ‡Theatre train Saturdays only. Trains run on Standard Time furnished by Lick Observatory.

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Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours. Through rate $8.50.

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For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	San Jose	$1 75	.....
Millbrae	.....	65	Gilroy	2 75	$1 00
Oak Grove	.....	90	Hollister	.....	4 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	Pajaro	3 00	5 00
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Watsonville	3 00	5 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Loma Prieta	3 00	.....
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mount'n View	1 50	2 00	Castroville	3 00	5 00
Lawrences	1 50	2 25	Monterey	3 00	5 00
Santa Clara	1 75	.....			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

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(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge)

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C. BASSETT, Superintendent, A. H. R[illegible], Asst, Pass[illegible]

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BETWEEN

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Bay View Maid, chestnut mare, foaled 1881 by Gen Benton, first dam by a son of Skenandoah (Kentucky Hunter) second dam by Skenandoah; third dam by Belmont (Williamson's). Bay View Maid could trot in three minutes when a yearling. She has never been trained but has pulled a buggy in 2:50 without work. She was bred this season to Sidney and is believed to be in foal. She is a regular breeder and has by her side a horse colt by Guy Wilkes, and has also a yearling filly by Guy Wilkes. These colts, show for themselves, and will be sold with the mare. The value of Benton maree has been fully proven at Palo Alto, and Mr. Chas. Marvin pronounces them the very best.

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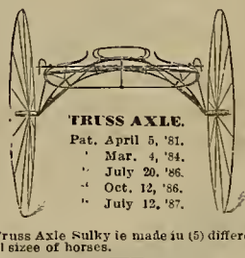

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" Mar. 4, '84.
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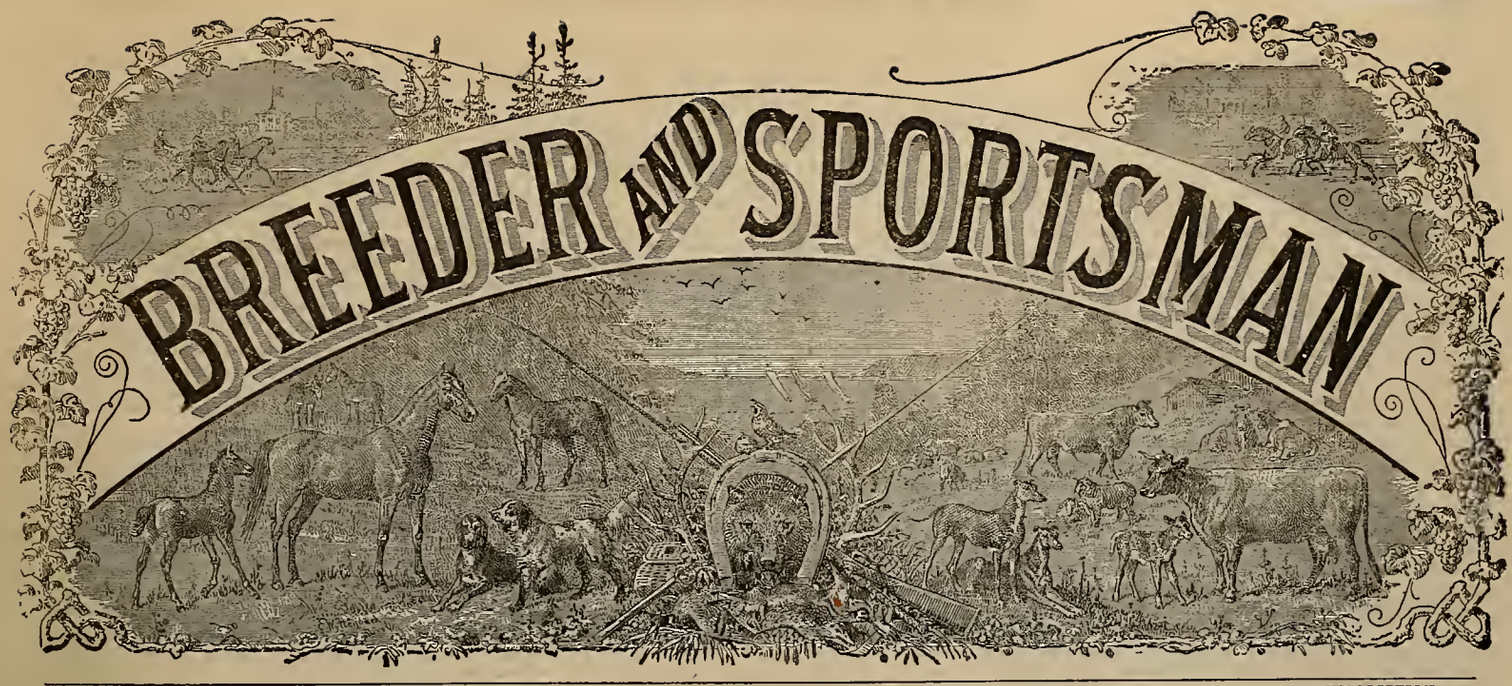

Vol. XII, No 26.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Notes and Comments.

There ie much diversity of opinion at the East, as to the relative merits of The Bard and Terre Cotta, and if a match were arranged between the two, it would be the best drawing card of the Coney Island Meeting. After Terre Cotte had won the Bay Hendicap, a mile and a furlong, in the unprecedented time of 1:53 the owners of the horse, it is stated, offered to run The Bard a match for $10,000 a side, one mile and a quarter, weight for age, that is, 122 pounds on The Bard, five years old, and 118 on Terra Cotta, four years old. Unfortunately, Mr. Cassatt, the owner of The Bard, is now in Paris and he will have to send his answer to the challenge by telegraph. Therefore the event is not likely to come off at once, although the Coney Island Association offered to add $5000 in fixing the date for this afternoon, the final day of the meeting. Mr. Caesatt is very proud of his horse, and when in England had some idea of sending for The Bard and matching him against Minting, the undispated champion of the English turf now that Ormonde has shown fully developed symptome of roaring. If, like unto Alexander, Mr. Caesett sighs for other worlds to conquer, the gentlemen may, for a while, restrain his impetuosity in figuring on the English race tracks, for even if The Bard were to beat Terra Cotta, there is a mighty colt that may turn the tables on the great son of Longfellow—Bradamante, and that is the Emperor of Norfolk, who, if the above match were changed into a sweepstakes, would have to carry but 103 pounds as a three-year-old; at the several weights at the distance named, he would certainly carry a heap of money belonging to his enthusiastic admirers. In one respect The Bard would have a great advantage over his two competitors, and that is that but little use has been made of him this season, while the other two have been run for everything in sight, save when a muddy track endangered the Emperor's success. Should this sweepstakes be arranged it would probably be the most sensational event of the year, as the three horses would represent the East, the West and the Pacific Slope, while the Californiens, almost to a man, would back the fleet son of Norfolk and Marion, with a good chance of his carrying off the $20,000 prize.

A curious case showing the sagacity of the collie came within the cognizance of the writer a few years since. A gentleman farmer near Ringmer, in Sussex, was obliged to give up his farm, owing to the depressed state of agriculture, and in disposing of his South Downs he threw a fine, well-trained collie into the bargain. The dog drove the flock to their new home, some twenty miles distant, where he was tied up in order that he might get accustomed to his new home. One night he broke loose, went out in the fields, picked out all his sheep from the other flocks, and drove them all back to find, his home forsaken. Matters were soon put right by the arrival of the owner. This story has often been doubted, but it is authenticated by the way the collies handled some specially wild sheep at the recent Royal Show at Dublin, which was the most attractive feature of the exhibition. By the way of testing the capacities of the animals thoroughly, some of the wildest sheep that could be found were brought from Wales, and were placed in triplets, consisting of a ewe and her two lambs. These, of course, are usually difficult to manage, because as soon as the collie attempts to drive the ewe the quarry stands at bay for the protection of her lambs. The dogs were required to bring the sheep from the far end of the show yard, steer them round some flags, then over a wall, and finally drive them into a pen. Some of the dogs acquitted themselves to admiration, though it may readily be believed that they would have done their work much better had they been on their own hills and among their own flocks. Many wonderful stories have been told of the sagacity displayed by the faithful collies, and the well-authenticated cases of extraordinary intelligence and good management shown by dogs are so numerous that one does not readily question the truth of any story as to their sagacity, however extraordinary it may appear. There certainly could not be a finer sight than the well-trained collie picking out his own sheep and driving them to the appointed pens, and it is not surprising to learn that all the other departments of the show-yard were deserted while the trials were taking place.

Another great owner of race-horses in England, the Duke of Westminster, has been arraigned before the bar of public opinion on the mooted point whether it is the correct thing to instruct a jockey not to ride his horse out for a place where he sees that he is hopelessly beaten. For the Derby, when the place betting is 1, 2, 3, the colt Orbit was freely backed for a position at such odds as 65 to 40 on him, it being assumed that he would run the race out on its merits, but loud were the comments and lamente when Cannon, on finding that he could not win, was seen to ease Orbit and allowed Ven Dieman's Land to finish third and thus secure the place. *The Referee* writes thus on the subject: "Personally I was not surprised, because it was a matter of common knowledge that Orbit's jockey was to be told not to ride him out for a place if he could not win. His inability to accomplish the latter feat was clear enough, and, as a place was not wanted, what more natural than to ease up. I do not blame Cannon; in fact, I should have sided with employer against that horsemen had he gone on. The Duke of Westminster is not likely to give orders to prejudice the public in favor of book-makers. We all know that. Still, I cannot but protest against what happened. There is all the difference in the world between distressing a horse to carry off a minor distinction, and pulling him up as if it were not of the slightest consequence. Some regard ought to be had for public appearances, and looking at it that way, I consider that orders such as those on which Orbit's place-backers' speculation was turned from a virtually assured win into an actual loss, are against the code of racing morality, if not turf practice. A backer takes his chance, and must take his luck too. All well and good, but there are backers and backers, just as there are owners and owners, and jockeys and jockeys. It is because such strong distinctions can be drawn among the different classes, that I speak so strongly on this case. The Duke of Westminster, as a high-minded, as, perhaps the best sportsman that we have on the turf, could not desire a nearer approach to a preux chevalier than great Tom of Danebury (Cannon), to steer his horses. Both master and man's motives are above suspicion, and with them we deplore an error in judgement which, if it occurred with other sort of people concerned, would be regarded in a different light." Now, on this side of the water, the same thing often happens, also causing a great deal of heart burn among those who bet on the wrong horse for the place. Indeed, a case in point occurred last week in the Coney Island Cup, when Elkwood could undoubtedly have secured the second position, but seeing that the horse could not win, Martin eased him up towards the finish, thus yielding the place to Hidalgo. But then the question comes, "What is the speculator going to do about it?" And the probable answer would be, "Don't bet on a place unless you have a straight tip from the stable that the horse is to be run out on his merits."

A mania for betting on races appears to have spread all over the country, and is increasing with every day's sensational race. It is but two years since when the New York journals would devote but small space to racing events, considering them of minor importance, but now-a-days they contain not only a full account of the races, but newsy items from the tracks as to the work the horses are doing, the full programme of the afternoon's events, and also "tips" as to the probable winners. Speculation is now at its height at Sheepshead Bay, and as the ladies have adopted the methods of bookmaking, this adds to the excitement of the sport. On the Saturday the crush was so tremendous about the betting stands and the mutuel machines, that it was with great difficulty tickets would be obtained. There were no less than seventy firms of bookmakers on the ground whose individual business is estimated to have averaged $5,000 on each race. This would amount to $2,540,000 on the day. There were 25,093 tickets sold in the mutuels representing $125,465, and adding to these sums the amount of the auction pools, the total shows an aggregate of nearly three millions on one day's transaction on the race track, without counting the large books made on the result of the Suburban and the heavy betting in the pool-rooms all over the country. The gross amount is almost beyond calculation.

This mania is increased by the important sums that are offered by the racing associations in the way of added money in addition to the sweepstakes or entrance money. People take a liking to be interested in such races as the American Derby, the Futurity Stakes, and the Emporium, that represent small fortunes in themselves, and in a few years the prizes will equal in value the great English racing events. There the Two Thousand, the Derby, and the St. Leger were esteemed the plume of the season, but those classic races are now far surpassed in value by the prizes offered by less renowned jockey clubs. Thus we read that Ayrshire, the winner of the Two Thousand and the Derby is not only nominated in the St. Leger and other minor events, but that he is engaged in the Lancashire plate of £11,000 at the Manchester Autumn Meeting, as also next year in the Kempton Park Royal Stakes of £10,000, the Lancashire Plate of $12,000, and the Eclipse Stake of £10,000 at Sandown Park Summer Meeting. This represents £43,000 or $215,000 in four events. If these immense stakes continue to increase at the same rate, the frenzied words of Richard III on the field of Bosworth; "a horse, a horse, a kingdom for a horse," will come near the truth.

The racing season of 1888 will long be remembered, as during its period took place the most remarkable sale of yearling thoroughbreds ever held in the world. The arrival of the train containing this valuable consignment from Rancho del Paso was watched with great interest, and on the Sunday previous to the sale, countless were the amateurs who drove out to Jerome Park to take a good view of these well-bred youngsters from the Pacific Slope, and the general opinion that was expressed was that a grander lot had never been gathered together. John Mackey felt evidently relieved from an immense responsibility when he saw his valuable charges safely stabled within the Park gates, without an ailing colt among the lot. He made light of the many congratulations that were offered to him on his successful trip, as he was too busy in extolling the merits of the youngsters and their sires and dams to pay attention to idle compliments. The genial gentleman was thoroughly at home with the men of the press and imparted much more general information to the knights of the quill than he is likely to communicate to the press gang at a race meeting on this side of the rockies. The consequence was that he and his charges were treated in the most handsome manner by press, and that fact doubtlessly had a beneficial effect on the sale. Among countless notices, here is one from the *Sporting World*: "They are a grand a lot of yearlings as have ever been congregated together. Too much praise can not be bestowed on the condition and constitution of the yearlings, who have really gone through the severe ordeal of travelling 3,000 with less damage and loss of condition than is generally seen in youngsters who come from such a short distance as Kentucky. Mr. John Mackey deserves the greatest credit for the assiduous care and attention he must have bestowed on them during the journey, and [illegible] surely meet with his reward by the high prices they realize.

General Topics.

Bearing rein, check, overdraw, Kemble Jackson, head check, side check, are among the terms used to express the rigging which is used to keep a horse's head up. There are other devices which are also used for the purpose, though practically they can be brought into two classes, the simplest of which is a strap running from the bit and thrown over the upright projecting part of old-fashioned hames. The bearing rein is also attached to the driving bit, passes through "key-runners" on the throat-lash or brow-band and thence back to the bed or water-hook. Since the invention of the check, which passes over the head, there have been a variety of patterns, some of them quite complicated, all depending on the same principle, viz: a bearing on the poll. This kind was invented to overcome the habit which Kemble Jackson had of bowing his head down when he made a break, and the side check was found ineffectual. It was named after the horse "it made a trotter of," and for many years all kinds of checks which passed between the ears were thus called. Long before head checks were known, the bearing rein was criticised, those who opposed it being violent in denunciating, and a good deal of the opposition was warranted by the cruelty which frequently accompanied its use. Generally continued to horses which were used for show, carriage and coach, pulling their heads up until they stood upon tip-toe, and kept so long in that position that the agony must have been excruciating. Fashion decreed that the heads of carriage horses should be held in an unnatural position, and as a consequence constrained and inelegant, but the artificial triumphed as usual, men holding themselves superior to nature until they were forced to abate a portion of the torment by the labors of those who had more mercy for brutes. But the effect of the check on fast trotters, and the influence of all sorts of bearing reins on the action is the purpose of these notes, and other considerations will not be discussed.

Fast trotting is, beyond question, an artificial "gait." That is when a rate of speed such as is frequently seen now is the test. There are degrees of adaptability to acquire the action which is an absolute essential. Some never can acquire it, others only after years of tuition, and a favored few may be said to fall into the proper step without difficulty. Should anyone doubt its being, in a great measure, the result of artificial appliances, he will find evidence to change his belief in the multitude of contrivances used for the purpose of establishing correct action. Among the array of hoots, weights, rolls, rattles, etc., checks of whatever description, make a small show, though it will not do to pass them by on that account. In fact they do not make any show hanging with the rest of the harness, and unless a person were looking for them, would not attract attention. When found there is little to guide a neophyte in estimating the important part they play, and even those who have a general knowledge of horse affairs, are not aware of the potent influence, for good or evil, these small stripe of leather and diminutive bits exert. There is the bearing rein proper, viz: one which passes through loops on the bridle to the driving bit. The same rein passing through the same loops, both attached to an auxiliary bit, either held against the roof of the mouth by a nosebond or hanging loose. The overcheck, Kemble Jackson, or whatever other name it may be termed, is simply a strap running from the pad-hook between the ears and attached to a bit, usually supplementary to the driving bit. The different varieties are so well known that few readers who will take sufficient interest to peruse articles relating to action are unacquainted with them, and therefore there is little need of minute description.

Natural action can be studied by watching horses and colts playing in a field. I had a good opportunity when living on a farm in Iowa to observe the different methods of progression. One field was peculiarly well adapted for the display. It was elevated above the "first bottom" of the Mississippi and sloped to the East, the soil a sandy loam, so that it was the first from which the snow disappeared. There was a tough sod which gave a firm foothold when even a good deal saturated, and in the sunshiny days of springtime it was a grand play ground for the colts, and their elders enjoyed it too, joining in the ploy with a gusto which years could not repress. When first turned out there would generally be a series of evolutions as gracefully performed as high spirits and lissome limbs could accomplish, and after that real races fully as exciting as those seen on a course. The preliminary steps were executed with head and tail raised to their full height, eyes flashing, nostrils extended, life, animation, an exuberance of animal spirits. No necessity for appliances to bend knees and hocks; those which trotted going in grand style, the gallopers stepping short, almost a buck jump, all of them taking circles nearly as short as if restrained by an allonging rein. But when they started out for a downright race the "high-faluting" airs were abandoned. Head nearly on a level with the body, tail straight out, a confusion of feet and legs, a symphony of harmony beat out of the elastic sod soul-stirring and melodious. I have heard of colts keeping up with their companions and never breaking from their trot, "leading them," etc., but have yet to see it, and if it does happen when their comrades are galloping will educate that the whole band must be of the blood which is so strongly favored by *The Breeders' Gazette*.

There could be no better evidence of a "dunghill" composition, and should a colt be contented to trot when all the rest of his comrades started for a race for blood, plodding along in the rear when the others were careering across the field, he would be far from filling the bill according to my requirements. Let us transform these colts by encircling them with a girth to fasten the pad, a strong crupper, in short a "hitting rigging" on each. No more carecoles, no joyous bounds with flashing eyes and quivering nostrils. Sullen, moody, intractable, the happy youngsters under the bright sunshine are replaced by unwilling captives, bound, hampered, tortured and thet with the idea that it is a necessary part of their education. I have been led from the topic under consideration by the mention of hitting rigging, and now that it has been brought forward it will not be amiss to write a few sentences in condemnation thereof.

"Hitting" is a relic of the past, when cruelty was held to be an indispensable adjunct in breaking colts. Not a relic, however, as it is still too common, and though, perhaps not carried to the extent it was in former days, it is still the cause of a great deal of unnecessary suffering. In order to show that I am not a late convert, I will quote from what I wrote more than twenty years ago, and adding thereto that the experience of nearly a quarter of a century has strengthened my belief.

"I have had frequent arguments with those who hold to the barbarous practice of hitting, when done by the old appliances, which is to have a wide surcingle, or rather leathern roller, with rings, buckles and loops, in every place where there was room to sew them; a strong crupper and bridle with a half-dozen reins attached; a large snaffle bit, with three or four little pendants joined to the ring in the center like those worn on Mexican spurs. These are put on the poor colt, the bearing reins tightened till his head is thrown into the air, when the side reins are buckled, so as to compel him to bring his muzzle as close to his breast as the check will permit. He is turned into a yard, and his tormentor takes a whip and forces him to run around in this confined space till the man becomes tired. The victim is not released then, but left to fight against the bit, and endure the horrid punishment for hours at a stretch. When asked the reason for thus cruelly treating him you will be answered, "that he may give way to the bit, get a proper, elegant carriage, set him on his haunches, etc., etc." There is not an iota of sense in all this talk. The sensitiveness of the mouth, on which much of the pleasure of riding or driving a horse depends, is destroyed. The constrained carriage of the head is anything but elegant, while the throwing on the haunches, carries no meaning with it at all. It is very true that when a colt is first put to work, he has a slovenly way of going; his head is carried low, and his whole appearance is very different from one that has acquired the grace of the manege. You see no lack of beauty of motion and carriage in the same animal when playing in the field; and only give him time enough to learn the lessons that cannot be hurried by a few days suffering in the bitting bridle, and he will surpass those with tempers spoiled by that persecution."

From seeing the colts throwing their heads up of their own accord when turned loose, especially when they start off on a bounding trot, it may be argued that it is proper to follow the plan, when teaching them to take the fast-trotting step. There may be, and in fact frequently are, cases when a high check will aid in giving the desired action, and also give better control of the animal, and it is also certain that if a horse can trot fast with comparative, or full freedom of his head he will be better enabled to keep the rate up. Throwing his head up has a tendency to increase the action of the fore legs and this to a degree which is not generally known. Some horses if given their head will strike their quarter boots so hard as to cut them through, and also "scalp" themselves, but when checked go clear. As the quarters are the most severely wounded in a break, it follows that the injury is frequently done in endeavoring to regain the trot, and while the process of changing from the racing to the trotting stride is going on. Were the animal allowed to run free there would be no danger of this kind, the strong pull, particularly when accompanied by snatches from side to side, is what does the mischief. At one place in the trotting stride, two in what is termed a stride, the fore foot and opposite hind foot are in close proximity. In running, both hind feet and one fore foot are close together, and in both running and trotting this propinquity of the feet is when the body is in the air. A change from a fast trot to a run or *vice versa* must be made while all the legs are off the ground, and when the movements have to be executed while the driver is throwing the horse from side to side, it is not surprising that there should be confusion and, consequently, injury. The high check changes the relative position of the feet, the alternation being favorable in the way of keeping them apart.

It is not difficult to account for the change of action effected by the check. A number of years ago experiments were instituted in France to decide the effect of elevating the heads of horses. Two scales were placed so that the hind feet would rest on one and the fore feet on the other. I cannot recall the exact difference when the head was level with the body or elevated, but to the best of my recollection there was quite a variation, the raised head increasing the weight materially on the hind feet. But the mere transfer of weight from anterior to posterior does not account for the change of action entirely, though it may have a good deal to do with it. Horses which stumble are more prone to trip when their heads are low, although they are not so apt to fall. Contracting the muscles of the back and neck causes a different motion of feet and legs, as is easily proved by throwing a man's head back when his walk will be stilted. The centre of gravity is further back in either man or horse, and that point is of vast importance in quadrupedal locomotion. Thus when a race-horse finishes the airflight one hind foot is thrust so far forward as to strike the ground a little in advance of where a plumbline dropped from the saddlegirth would touch. This is followed by the other hind foot, both resting for a short time, and when one is raised the fore foot is brought down and then the other. There is a regular rotation in the footfall of the gallops, one, two, three, four, and then the bound. The square trotter alights on two, so nearly at the same instant that the ear fails to detect the variation, and the sound may be expressed one, two, one two, an airflight following with marked cadence. As stated previously, there are two airflights in what is called the stride of a trotter, and with two supports for the body nearly all the time the feet are on the ground. The hind foot is the last to be lifted, however, and consequently there is a more rapid movement of that than the fore when both are in the air. This comes from the rear limb being longer than the front which permits contact for a longer period.

It is self-evident that while the check applied so tightly as to change the action may be essential for some horses, one which can go with its head free will have the advantage. But entire freedom may operate prejudicially. I have known horses which would trot faster with their heads nearly on a level with their withers than when raised higher, though prone to "bore" on the bit when given length of check enough to permit indulging in that pernicious habit. Again, there are horses which will bend their necks to an acute angle with a side check, when so taut as to work injury, and with that class an overcheck is indispensable, and that, too, with the further control of a noseband. Without a noseband the mouth would be opened so wide that proper control is lost, and if the jaws are at all narrow interfering with the windpipe. It does not require long arguments to prove that checkreins cannot be dispensed with, or that the kind which runs over the poll can be thrown aside entirely. There are varieties which are of doubtful benefit, and some which are positively injurious. The latter kind are those which depend on acute pain for effectiveness, and the best which accomplish the purpose with as little suffering to the animal as possible. I greatly fancy a contrivance I have used for several years as it gives the opportunity for raising or lowering the check at will when seated in a sulky, with a taut axle, which enables the driver to sit close to the horse. The check proper is shortened so that there is space enough between that and the pad-hook to regulate the length. A strap is attached to the tree of the harness running forward and passed through the check, brought back through a ring behind the saddle, and the end carried to a buckle which is fastened in front of the crupper. The open space between the straps which holds the crupper is connected with a piece of leather to give a place for the buckle, the billet having holes punched from the end far enough forward to permit of raising and lowering to any desired degree. It does not require much practice to manipulate it handily and only a little strength, there being a "pulley purchase" which doubles the pull exerted by the driver.

When the driver finds that the check is not properly adjusted in place of having to dismount from his seat, or wait until he obtains assistance, he regulates it with ease and without even stopping the horse. He can change it from point to point at will, give relief at pleasure, and note the effects without tiring the animal more than is necessary. Should he desire to restrict the colt to short bushes, with intermediate rests he can tighten the check while the brush lasts, loosening it as soon as finished. Retaining the animal's head for a length of time is the supreme cruelty of the check, and what may appear somewhat paradoxical the pain is greater when the horse is standing, or when going slow. When at speed there is a general tension of the muscles, a determination which overcomes other senses, and a check which is born with no indications of discomfort becomes inenfferable when motion is stopped. The strap overcomes all this, and were it in general use a good deal of suffering avoided. The effects on the action are more pronounced. When the check has been adjusted to the place where the driver wants it before leaving the stable, retained in the same hole until all of the exercise is given, it is somewhat analogous to the torture of the bitting rigging. The colt is more taken up with the endeavor to obtain relief than a desire to perfect his step. The mentinet who sits behind him, in place of affording relief, aggravates the torture by pulling and snatching at the bit. The colt to escape from the torment as much as he can, swings his head to a side. This is met by a jerk from the opposite rein, the head goes to that side and there is a double shuffle on the part of the *reinsman*, and as strong a pull as he can exert. The high check is pulling in one direction, the reins in another, two to one the whip is playing its part, and all this easily avoided by making the exercise a pleasure in lieu of punition, in place of a dreaded task a labor of love.

The Los Angeles Fair.

Great improvements are to be made in the grand stand at the Park. Forty-four more horse-stalls are to be built, and 1,500 feet of wire fencing placed about the grounds. All of the buildings, barns, stables and outhouses are to be renovated and whitewashed, and the grounds attended to by competent gardeners, so as to make the Park an attractive place of resort. The premium list is to be prepared by a special committee and accepted by the Board. About 1,000 different prizes will be awarded, and the Kansas City list will be closely followed in preparing the premiums. In future hey and bedding will be furnished free to all racers or animals on exhibition, and many inducements are held out by the railroad people to induce sporting men to send their racing stock here. Excursion trains will run from San Francisco and Sacramento, and special rates made to shippers of stock—a concession hitherto only granted to the State Fair at Sacramento.

The Haggin Yearling Sale.

The most important sale of yearling thoroughbreds that has ever been held in this country took place at Madison Square, New York, on June 25th. The seventy-two youngsters are the product of J. B. Haggin's Rancho Del Paso, in California. The horses left California on June 3d, and after rests in Cheyenne and Chicago, arrived in New York in magnificent condition. On their arrival they were visited by leading horsemen who have been unanimous in praise of the appearance of the lot. Sunday they were inspected by such horsemen as William L. Scott, August Belmont, Major Dosewell, John Hunter, President of the American Jockey Club, Mr. Morris and Mr. Walcott, and trainers Pincus, Rowe and McCormick. All were enthusiastic. Box-stalls were built around the garden, and a large sale ring was erected in the center of the main floor. Mr. Haggin provided an abundance of refreshments, from boned turkey to ham sandwiches, and champagne, beer, and all manner of soft drinks for his patrons.

The yearlings offered were the get of Sir Modred an Australian thoroughbred, Ban Fox, Hyder Ali, John Happy, Kyrle Daly, Longfield, Milner and Warwick. The greatest competition in the sale was caused over a filly by Iroquois, dam Augenoria, a half sister to Pontiac; a brother to C. H. Todd, by Joe Hooker, dam Callie Smart; a sister to Fitz James and half sister to Hidalgo, by Kyrle Daly, dam Electra; a half sister to Dew Drop, by Iroquois, dam Explosion; a half sister to Alcalde, by King Ban, dam Flora; a sister to Cyclops, by Mortimer, dam Lizzie Lucas, and a brother to King Fox and Ban Fox, King Thomas by King Ban, dam Maud Hampton. A black filly by Iroquois, dam Augenoria was first offered, and sold to Senator Hearst for $1,900. A bay filly by George Kinney, dam Aigretta, was sold to E. Watson for $700. A chestnut filly by Kyrle Daly, dam Assyria, was sold to C. Bogle for $450.

The excitement during the sale was intense, especially during the bidding for the bay colt King Thomas, by King Ban, out of Maud Hampton, which finally fell to Appleby & Johnson, bookmakers of this city, for $38,000—the largest price ever paid for a thoroughbred yearling. It completely eclipses the highest English figure of 3,600 guineas, given by the Duchess of Montrose for Whistle Jacket, and 3,000 guineas last year for Gay Hampton. On the following day Senator Hearst made an offer of $2,000 advance on this purchase which was accepted, thus raising the price of King Thomas to the altogether unprecedented amount of $40,000. A chestnut colt by Iroquois, dam Lebola, sold for $5,500 to Windham Weldon; bay colt by Warwick, dam Lady Middleton, $5,000, to Senator Hearst; chestnut filly by imported Mortimer, dam Lizzie Lucas, $3,850, to W. McMann; brown colt by imported Sir Modred, dam Plaything, $3,300, to Senator Hearst; bay colt by Sir Modred, dam Fanstius, $2,800, to Senator Hearst; brown colt by imported Sir Modred, dam Sweet Briar, $2,500, to Windham Weldon; bay colt by Warwick, dam Lady Middleton, $2,000, to Mr. Gateway; black filly by Iroquois, dam imported Leonora, $1,900, to Senator Hearst; bay colt by Warwick, dam Lorilla, $1,850, to Windham Waldon; chestnut filly by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B., $1,750, to D. F. McCarthy; imported brown colt by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Eliza, $1,600, to Dwyer Bros; bay colt by imported Kyrle Daly, dam Trellis, $1,500, to Edward Morgan; chestnut filly by imported Mortimer, dam Sly Dance, $1,400, to Dwyer Bros.; chestnut colt by imported Kyrle Daly, dam Bettie, $1,300, to Joe Ullman; chestnut filly by imported King Ban, dam Flora, $1,200, to J. Pincus; chestnut colt by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, $1,100, to Senator Hearst; chestnut filly by Joe Hooker, dam Ellesmart, $1,000, to Ed Morgan; bay colt by imported Sir Modred, dam Mariana, $1,000, to Dwyer Bros.; brown colt by Warwick, half sister to Jim Douglass, $950, to Senator Hearst; bay filly by Iroquois, dam Explosion, $950, to Castle Stahle; bay colt by imported Kyrle Daly, dam Maid of Stockdale, $850, to W. C. Daly; bay filly by Warwick, dam Mileta, $850, to Senator Hearst; black colt by Black Mortimer, dam Katie Price, $850, to Walter Gratz.

The total number sold and the get of each stallion, with the amount paid and the average is as follows: King Ban, 1 colt, 1 filly, total $39,200, average $19,600; Sir Modred, 5 colts, 3 fillies, total $17,100, average $2137.58; Iroquois, 1 colt, 4 fillies, total $10,550, average $2,110; Mortimer, 2 colts, 1 filly, total $6,100, average 2,033 33; Joe Hooker 3 colts, 1 filly, total $4,200, average $1,050; Kyrle Daly, 10 colts, 6 fillies, total $16,500, average $1,031.25; Warwick, 5 colts, 5 fillies, total $8,625, average $862.50; Longfield, 2 colts, 1 filly, total $1,950, average $650; Milner, 4 colts, 3 fillies, total $37,500, average $535.70; Sir Modred or Kyrle Daly, 1 filly, $1,300; Hock-Hocking, 1 colt, $1,100; Hindoo, 1 colt, $1,000; Duke of Norfolk, 1 colt, $500; George Kinney, 1 filly, $500; Onondaga, 1 filly, $400.

The Spendthrift and Belmont Sales.

Mr. Easton was not required to spend much time over any of the lot when offered. Buyers had evidently decided beforehand just which ones they wanted and the figure they were willing to pay. Under these circumstances the bidding was quickly done and the hammer soon fell. As was to be expected there was quite a lively competition for the ownership of the brother to Kingston. He was finally knocked down to the Dwyer Bros. for $5,800. This was the highest price paid for any of the lot offered. Senator Hearst and Capt. Blake were the chief opponents of the Dwyers for this grand looking son of Spendthrift and Kapunga. To the eye he is the model of a yearling, and the only fault that could be found with him by anybody, is that his legs are a trifle light below the knee. But then his sire had similar legs, and they stood the severest test of training. Although both Capt. Blake and Senator Hearst were somewhat disappointed at not securing the high priced colt, yet both made other purchases, and they secured some useful looking youngsters. Senator Hearst purchased the half sister to Dutch Rolle, by Spendthrift, out of Constantinople, for $3,800. She is certainly a grand filly and well worth the money she brought. John Carter opposed the Senator in the bidding. The same gentleman also secured the brother to America by Spendthrift, out of Maid of Athol, for $1,800. Capt. Blake secured the bay colt by Spendthrift out of Janet, a full brother to Golden Reel, for $1,700. The brother to Stockton, by Spendthrift out of Doubt, will next season carry the colors of Mr. E. Saportas, who is a new candidate for turf honors. The purchase cost him $1,900, and will he likely turned over to John Hyland to train. W. Lakeland secured two of the Spendthrifts, the brown filly out of Bombazine for $1,000, and the brown colt out of Pell Mell Mare for $600. Mr. J. H. Bradford, Arthur Hunter, Joseph Ullman and Eugene Kelly were the purchasers of the other Spendthrifts offered. The filly by Spendthrift—Lady Carcline was withdrawn from the sale on account of sickness.

While Mr. Belmont was not so fortunate in obtaining as high prices for his lot as the Spendthrifts, yet they brought fairly good figures. Mr. Jacob Pincus paid the highest price for any of his breeding for the chestnut filly Phœbe by St. Blaise out of Mehallah, for whom he gave $900. Damocles by St. Blaise out of Dauntless, was bought by W. Lakeland for $800. Genseric by Kingfisher out of Genevra, fell to W. C. Daly for $800. Cachucha was knocked down to J. Mackey for $375.

Among the gentlemen present were Charles Bathgate, J. R. Galway, Senator Hearst, John Mackey, Col. R. W. Simmons, J. R. Keene, Phil Dwyer, Dave Johnson, C. Littlefield, Dave Gideon, Charlie Boyle, W. R. Babcock, Fred Carter, C. Cornelsen, Anthony Taylor, W. Kavill, John Hyland, Johnny Kelly, E. Saportas, W. Lakeland, Charles Cox, Capt. Blake, Dr. Farley, Jacob Pincus, A. Lakeland and Arthur Hunter.

BY SPENDTHRIFT.

Bay colt, dam imp. Kapsuga by Victorious, (brother to Kingston and Speedwell). Dwyer Bros	$5,800
Bay filly, dam Constantinople by Lord Lyon, (half sister to Dutch Roller). Senator Hearst.....	3,800
Chestnut colt, dam Doubt by Eclipse or Cavalier, (brother to Stockton). E. Saportas.....	1,900
Bay colt, dam Maid of Athol by Clarendon, (brother to America). Senator Hearst.....	1,800
Bay colt, dam Janet by Lightning, (brother to Golden Reel). Capt. R. H. Blake.....	1,700
Brown filly, dam Bombazine by Uncas. W. Lakeland	1,000
Chestnut filly, dam Phœbe Mayflower by Phaeton. J. Ullman.....	900
Brown colt, dam Pell Mell Mare by Pell Mell, (brother to Carrie G). W. Lakeland.....	600
Brown colt, dam Fandago by Wild Oats. Arthur Hunter.....	500
Bay filly, dam Sinsloe by Ten Broeck. Eugene Kelly.....	500
Total.....	$18,500

Average, $1,850.

HON. A. BELMONT'S.

Phœbe, ch f, by St. Blaise, dam Mehallah by Kingfisher. J. Pincus.....	900
Damocles, b c, by St. Blaise, dam Dauntless by Macaroni. W. Lakeland.....	800
Favorite, h c, by Fiddlesticks, dam Favonia by Favonius. I. H. Dahlman.....	800
Genseric, h c, by Kingfisher, dam Genevra by Australian. W. C. Daly.....	800
Felix, b c, by Kingfisher, dam Felicia by The Ill Used. Castle Stable.....	725
Feu-de-Joie, ch f, by St. Blaise, dam Feu Follet by Kingfisher. C. Littlefield.....	600
Cachucha, blk or br f, by St. Blaise, dam Carmen by Fiddlesticks. J. Mackey.....	375
Laurentia, b f, by Fiddlesticks, Kingfisher or St. Blaise, dam Laurette by Alarm. Eugene Kelly.....	350
Total.....	$5,350

Average, $668.75

MISCELLANEOUS LOT.

Chestnut colt by Lake Blackburn, dam Longitude by Longfellow. J. H. Bradford.....	800
Bay filly by Eolus, dam Excellenza by Excel. A Lakeland.....	625
Chestnut filly by Dan Sparling, dam Aggie Gross by Leamington. C. Cornhelsen.....	200
Total.....	$1,625

Average, $668.75. Grand total for twenty-one head, $25,475. Average, $1,213.09.

The Grand Trotting Circuit.

The stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit recently met and decided upon the dates and programmes for the grand trotting circuit of 1888. The dates and places are as follows, with amount of money to be trotted for:

Cleveland—July 31, August 1, 2 and 3; money, $24,250.
Buffalo—August 7, 8, 9 and 10; money, $24,250.
Rochester—August 14, 15, 16 and 17; money, $35,500.
Utica—August 21, 22, 23 and 24; money, $19,750.
Albany—August 28, 29, 30 and 31; money, $16,250.
Hartford—September 4, 5, 6 and 7; money, $31,000.
Springfield—September 11, 12, 13 and 14; money, $27,000.
New York—September 18, 19, 20 and 21; money, $25,500.

The entries for Cleveland will close July 23d. The special feature will be for a purse of $5,000, conditions for which will be duly announced. The same at Buffalo, the entries to close on July 30th. At Rochester the Flower City Stake of $10,000 will be trotted on the first day and the Consolation Stake of $3,500 on the fourth. There is also a reserve purse of $5,000, entries to close on the same day as Buffalo; also for Utica and Albany, at both places there is a reserve purse of $5,000. The entries for Hartford and Springfield will close August 13th. At the former city the Standard Stake of $3,000 for the 2:30 class will be trotted on the first day, the Charter Oak Stake of $10,000 for the "twenty" class on the second day, and the Insurance Stake of $4,000 for pacers in the 2:20 class is fixed for the third day, with $2,000 for a special race on the fourth day. At Springfield the Springfield Stake of $5,000 for the "twenty-eight" class is fixed for the second day, and a similar stake for the 2:22 class on the fourth day, with a $5,000 purse reserved. The programme for the Driving Club of New York includes trotting by the 2:29 and 2:24 classes on the first day, the Morrisania Stake of $5,000 for the three-minute class, and a purse of $1,500 for the 2:22 class, and a $1,000 for 2:18 pacers for the second day. On the third the Fleetwood Stake of $5,000 for the 2:25 class, the Special $5,000 and the $1,500 for the 2:18 class are announced. For the last day the purses are $1,000 each for the 2:38 class and free-for-all pacers, and $1,500 for the free-for-all trotters. The entries to close August 27th. Some of the innovations include trotting by teams and pacing under saddle, but all races are mile heats three in five.

The Australian Sires.

Previous to the great sale, John Mackey was enthusiastic over Sir Modred and Daerbin. "There are not," he said, "in the whole country two more such good-looking horses, and they transmit their good qualities to their offspring. They are horses of wonderful substance and constitution, and have the best legs of any horses I ever saw. They are, of course, descended from the English thoroughbred, but they are an improvement on the type. Their colts have come all the way from Sacramento on this trip, and their legs are just like a polished piece of flat stone—not a sign of the trip on them. But this thing of sending them East is all wrong. They ought to be kept in California until two years old and then brought East to the races. We have the greatest country in the world for breeding horses, and in ten years the greatest sales in the world will be held there.

Racing Dates for 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Eureka Jockey Club, Eu.	July 4 to 7
Los Angeles Fair	Aug. 6 to 11
Ione Fair	Aug. 7 to 10
Santa Rosa Fair	Aug. 13 to 18
Petaluma Fair	Aug. 20 to 25
Eldorado Fair	Aug. 20 to 25
Chico Fair	Aug. 21 to 25
Oakland Fair	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
Marysville Fair	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1
Sacramento State Fair	Sept. 3 to 15
Stockton Fair	Sept. 18 to 22
San Jose Fair	Sept. 21 to 22
Susanville Fair	Sept. 24 to 28
Pacheco	Sept. 24 to 29
San Luis Obispo	Sept. 25 to 29
Salinas Fair	Oct. 1 to 6
Yreka Fair	Oct. 3 to 6
National Trotting Stallion Stake	Oct 20th.
San Diego	Oct. 23 to 27

NEVADA.

Reno State Fair	Sept. 17 to 22
Carson City	Sept. 24 to 29
Humboldt Fair	Oct. 2 to 5

NORTHWESTERN.

Helena, Mont., Spring	July 4 to 7
Deer Lodge, Mont	July 18 to 22
Butte City, Mont	Aug. 8 to 11
Helena, Mont., Fair	Aug. 20 to 25
Missoula, Mont	Aug. 28 to Sept. 1
Spokane, W. T.	Sept. 4 to 6
Eugene City, Oregon	Sept. 4 to 7
Colfax, W. T.	Sept. 10 to 15
Hillsboro, Oregon	Sept 11 to 14
Salem, Or., State Fair	Sept. 17 to 22
Walla Walla, W. T.	Oct. 1 to 5

EASTERN.

Sheepshead Bay	June 14 to July 4
Chicago, Ill	June 23 to July 14
Monmouth Park	July 4 to Aug. 30
Chicago, Ill	Sept 1 to 3
Kansas City Fair	Sept. 17 to 22
Jerome Park	Oct. 2 to 15
Kansas City, Mo.	Oct. 27 to Nov. 8

The Chicago Meeting.

From 15,000 to 20,000 people attended the opening day at Washington Park on June 23d, and saw the great California colt, Emperor of Norfolk, capture the rich American Derby stake in a style that made his competitors look small indeed. The overwhelming reputation of Baldwin's great colt made the field the smallest that has ever started for the event. But it is doubtful if the great assemblage felt any less interest in the race on that account. The horses were keenly examined as they took their preliminary canters, but the cheers were reserved for the Baldwin pair. In appearance the Emperor clearly outshone his competitors. Power, speed and perfect condition were clearly portrayed in his massive but sinewy form and shining coat, and he made the others look like commoners.

He was accompanied in his exercise by Los Angelee. The filly looked well and moved with elastic freedom. Speculation on the race was mainly limited to place betting. The Baldwin pair coupled were almost at prohibition rates. Some of the books laid 1 to 3 against them at first, but soon grew tired of this, and at the start 1 to 4 was the rate of offer. Billy Pinkerton was second choice at 5 to 1, and it was 8 to 1 against Falcon, 10 to 1 The Lion, 10 to 1 White, 30 to 1 The Chevalier. Place betting was 3 to 2 against Pinkerton, 3 to 1 against Falcon, 4 to 1 against The Lion and White, and 3 to 1 against The Chevalier. No place odds were offered against the Emperor and Los Angeles, and against the field, with Baldwin barred, the bookmakers took in a lot of the public's surplus cash.

With such a small field it was to be expected that Sheridan would have no trouble in effecting an expeditious and capable start, and such proved to be the case. The horses had only been at the post a few minutes before they were aligned across the track and sent away at the first attempt. When the red flag went down a great shout went up from the vast assemblage. Los Angeles was slightly in front of White and Emperor of Norfolk, all the others being close up. White quickly joined Los Angeles, and, taking the lead by half a length, set out to make the running. At the quarter he was leading by a long neck, with the Emperor two lengths behind. The Lion was lapped on Falcon, and the others were running in a bunch an open length farther back.

At the half the Lion had assumed a slight lead of White, and as they swept around the turn past the three-quarters the clamor of voices split the air. All shouted, "The Emperor! See the Emperor!" Murphy had in a measure relaxed his pull and the great colt was stealing upon the leaders without any apparent effort. As they swept into the stretch the Emperor moved into the lead and came down to the stride of a great racehorse, leaving the others as he pleased. At the furlong Hamilton made one of his characteristic rushes with Falcon, and quickly disposing of his other opponents, made play for the Emperor, but Murphy sat quietly on the latter and watched his rival ply the spur and whip, without urging the Emperor to increase his speed. It was not necessary for the Emperor went under the wire one of the easiest of winners, allowing Falcon to finish second by a short length. At no point did Emperor do any racing, and there is no telling how far he could have left his competitors behind had Murphy sent him for all he was worth from the beginning of the race.

Los Angeles under the whip was third, lapped on Falcon, Chevalier, White and Billy Pickerton following. The Lion was pulled up and finished last. The time of the race was 2:40½. The fractional time of the race was as follows: Quarter, 0:29½; half, 0:57; three-quarters, 1:24½; mile 1:49; mile and a quarter, 2:15; mile and a half, 2:40½. The French mutuels paid on the Baldwin pair $6.40 straight, and $6.20 for place. Falcon paid $11 for place.

The summary is as follows: Third race, the American Derby—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, foals of 1887, at $250 each; $100 forfeit, or only $20 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $40 April 1, 1888, $7,500 added, the second to receive $1,000, the third $500 out of the stakes, the winner of any three-year-old stakes race of the value of $2,000 to carry three pounds extra, of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value to carry five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds, 111 nominations, one mile and a half. Value to the winner $14,340.

There was no particular interest in the other races of which the following is a recapitulation:

One mile, Valuable won, Volante second, Macheth third. Time, 1:43½.

Three-quarters of a mile, Cernegie won Suntoline second, Orderly third. Time, 1:15.

One mile and one-eighth, Birthday won, Unique second, Lelu May third. Time, 1:56¾.

Five furlongs, Mousoon won, Galena second, Chilhowee third. Time, 1:02¾.

On the 26th the weather was raw and chilly, but despite this discomfort there were nearly 5,000 spectators present at the track. The chief surprise was the capture of the Lakeside Stakes by Princess Bowling, a racing-looking filly by Prince Charlie and Kate Bowling, belonging to B. F. Pettit, against whose chances of pulling off the valuable stake the bookmakers gave 10 to 1. There was a field of fifteen starters for the prize, among them such good ones as Sonoma of Haggin's stable, the Lioness of the Melbourne stables, a crack filly, and two of Baldwin's youngsters, but the only one that gave the Princess a run was Sonoma. The victory of the latter was a popular one, both horse and jockey receiving a round of applause when passing under the wire.

Tho following is a aummery of tbe races:

Ons mile and one-sixteentb, won by Bedge, witb Santolene eecond and Trust tbird. Time, 1:49¼.

Ooe mile tor tbres-year old msidens, won by Yum Yum, witb Montpelier second and Reclnse third. Time, 1:44¼.

Tbe Lakeside stekea, five-sightbs of a mile, won by Princesa Bowling, with Sonome aecond, and Minnie Palmer third. Tims, 1:02½.

A selling rsce of one and one-qnertsr miles; won by Carey, with Ed Mack aecond and Lela May third. Time, 2:09.

Tbree-qnarters of e mils, won by Orderly, with Luke Dart second end Jacobin tbird. Time, 1:16.

The Coney Island Meeting.

On tbs 22d tbs weatbar wes clsar and pleasant, and tbere was some excellent racing, that inclnded tbs Coney Island Derby. Again was tbe glorious uncertainty of racing illuatrated. Those who sew Sir Dixou beat Prince Royal for the Balmont Staks at Jerome Park on the 9tb inst. by mors then a dozen lengtbs, did not believe it possible tbet sucb a result conld bs reversed witbin two weeks. It waa, bowsver, in tbe Couey Island Derby, wbicb Prince Royal won by a lengtb in jnst one eecond bettsr time. Severel causea aided in prodncing aucb a resnlt. Prince Royal was in mucb better condition. He wss riden by Garrison, who is decidedly a better race rider iben Godfrey, and to this it may be edued tbat Sir Dixon was not nearly es good ss be was et Jerome Park. He wea lame right efter the Belmont, and waa atopped in bis work for ten deys or ao, since whicb time rnmor says he hss done too mucb fast work, which may explain his appeerance. Princs Royel, bowever, looked in the pink of condition. He waa ridden by tbe Snepper, exactly as Jimmy Rowe wanted bim ridden, and tbe result wea a victory tbat made all connectsd with the Prince, especially Rowe, snpremely happy. Both colts are in tbe Emporium Stekes this week, and es tbey ere also in the Lorillerd and Omnibus Stakes at Monmouth Park, a seriee of closely contested racea may be expected.

The Spring Stakes for two-year-olds were won by Dwyer Brothers' Anrenie. It wes not un eesy rece, for McLanghlin had to nse bia wbip np to the lest atride. Aurania doea not seem to be a filly for everyday work. Witb time sbe migbt develop iuto a really good rece mare, not e second Miss Woodford, but good enough to win her share of tbe filly atekes next yesr.

Tbe following is e aummary of the races:

First race, aeven-eighths of a mile, Besa won, Talia Doe second, Balston third. Tima, 1:28½.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, Auranie won, Harrisburg aecond, J. A. B. tbird. Time, 1:16.

Third race, one mile and a half, Prince Royal won, Sir Dixon seoond, Defensa third. Time, 2:39¼.

Fourtb race, one mile and a qnarter, Favor won, Grover Cleveland second, Tbe Bourbon third. Time, 2:10½.

Fiftb race, one mile and a furlong, Swift won, Inspector B. second, Cboctaw third. Time, 1:54¼.

Sixth rece, tbree-qnarters of a mile, on the graas, Volunteer won, Victresa second, Iria tbird. Time, 1:18½.

If there bad beeo any doubt as to wbich horse, on ita intrinsic merita, ougbt to bave secured the Suburban Handicap, tbe performanca of Terra Cotta in tba Bay Handicep would hava dissipated any such ideas. Tba fleet son of Harry O'Fallon end Lanra B. on Juna 23d carrying 124 pounds as a four-year-old, ran a mile and a furlong in 1:53, beating tbe record by a quarter of a aecond. There were eight starters in tbe rsca with tha following odds in tbe auction pools: Tarra Cotta $600, Linden $150, Banburg $90, Firenzi $90, Eolien $60 and tha field $120, in wbich were Ordway, Grovar Cleveland and Triboulet.

To a splendid start Grover Cleveland and Ordway took tbe leed, setting such a pace that Eolian, Triboulet and Banburg were tailed ont in tha first quarter, whicb was run in 24¼. At tbat distence Ordway and Cleveland were on nearly tbe same terms, six langtha from Linden, wbo led Terra Cotta two lengtbs, witb Firenzi fourth. In tbe run down tba backstretcb Clavelend and Ordway still kept up tbeir lead and head fight, bnt Linden and Tarra Cotta were closing on them, Ordway at this point leading a neck. They began the long lower turn with Lindan two lengths back, Terra Cotta at bis saddle and Firenzi a good fourtb, tba otbers beaten. Rnnning for bome, Ordway drew out, and Terra Cotta moved up to Linden, botb leeding Clavalend, with Firenzi coming vary faat on the outaide. In tha stretcb Terra Cotta showed in front, and tba crowd began shouting wildly at his proapectiva successa, for he was going well witbin himaelf. At tba aigbth pole Garrison rushed Firanzi along so suddenly thet he quickly reached Terra Cotta, and, as McLaugblin raised his wbip on tba latter, tba horse bolted to tha outside as Triboulet did with Kelly in the Suburban. With a rap on the bead, bowever, McLanghlin soon got Terra Cotta straigbtened, and tben was aeen a sigbt that electrified tba spectators. Many bad thought tbet Terra Cotta's swerve wes from distress, but he soon ehowad tbem their mistake, it being tbe whip that be waa afraid of. Although ha and Firenzi were going at a terrific rate of speed, tba mile, ending at this point, haing rnn in 1:40¼, Terra Cotta, wben McLeughlin aat down on him, rushed away from Firanzi as if aba was tiad to a post, actually winning by aix lengtba, full of running in tha startling time of 1:53. Tbe finish waa meda amid tenfold greater enthnsiasm tban waa exhibited in tha Snburben, and when tbe time waa hung out tbe crowd cbaered again and again. Tbe frectional time of this grend race was 24½, 37, 49½, 1:02¼, 1:15, 1:27¾, 1:40¼, 1:53, tbe greateet race at the diatance ever run in America.

Tba other recee failed to develop any apeciel featurea. Gorgo was scratcbed from the Mermeid Stakes, which left tbat rich stake a good tbing for Belle B , and aba won the event by a length from Anomaly in 1:57¼. Following is a recapituletion:

First race, tbree-quartere of a mile—Cousin Joe won, Fitzroy second, Grimaldi tbird. Tima, 1:15.

Second race, mila end a quarter—Bella B. first, Anomely second, Golden Rule third. Time, 1:57.

Third raca, tbree-quarters of a mile, Dieblo won, Tennay second, Sam Wood tbird. Time, 1:15¼.

Fonrth race, mile and a furlong—Terra Cotte won, Firenzi aecond, Linden third. Time, 1:53.

Fiftb race, mile and three furlongs—Balvidara won, Lelogea second, Brother Ban third. Time, 2:22.

Sixth raco, ona mile on tbe graaa—Cambysea won, Tattler second, Lancaster third. Time, 1:43¼.

On tbe 26tb saveral causes combiued mede the racing at Sheepsbeed Bey decidedly uncomfortable. A violent thunder and rainstorm before tbe racing began made tba track heavy. Another cause waa the decision of tbe judga as to the result of the reca for tba Tbistle stables for three-year-olds. The finisb was between Tristan, ridden by Billy Hayward, and Tea Tray, ridden by Jimmy McLaughlin. To the majority of spectators, and certainly to the majority of reportsra, it looked ae if Tea Trey won by a ahort head. Tbe judgea gave tbe result juat tbe reverae, whicb deciaion brought e storm of hissea aud produced e turbulent apirit in tbe crowd.

One rseson for tbe exhibitiou of feeling on tbe race wea tbe great amount of money bet by Appleby and Johnaton, tbs owners of Tristen on tbe success of tbeir horse. On no racs tbis year heve tbey plnnged as thsy did on tbis, end their commissions closed most of the books on Tristan before tbe race was started. Even, neerly, wsa his closing price with the few bookmskers wbo bed not rubbed him off tbeir boards. Tbe Dwyers bad also backed Tea Tray beevily. Still it was 3 to 1 against tbeir colt es tbe horses went to tbs post. Probably $30,000 waa wagered on Tristan by bia people and their jockey, Hayward, bad, by almost snperhnman exertions, reduced to 109 ponnds to ride the colt. The race wss, tberefore, of great pecuniary intereat, and it was unfortunate that any disagreement should have arisen between tbs judges and the public.

Tbe Dwyer brotbers wers much incensed, and although not sitting in the stand so tbey oould see tbs finish, they naturally hed to listen to their friends, wbo claimed tbet Tee Tray won tbe race. They questioned McLaughlin, and be plainly seid thet "if he ever won a rece, be won with Tea Tray." Tbe brothers at once declared tbat tbey would not run their horses in any of tbe remaining open events at Sheepsbead Bay, and scratcbed all tbeir remaining entries for tbs day, wbicb left the last race on the card, e heavyweight handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths on tbe grass, a walk-over for Lancaster, and reduced the number of races to five.

Of the other races Tattler won tbe opening dash of a mile end e furlong, with King Crab end Grover Cleveland running up. Tbe Jute Stake, for two-year-olds, wea handsomely captnred by Diablo, who improves every time be runs. Tbe Universal handicep bad but three starters, end wes won by Eurus, who did all tbat waa possible to lose, but Heyward was of different mind, end Eurus wes a winner in spite of himself. The one mile end a quarter handicap was run on a heavy treck, end numerous witbdrawals made it a gift to Leloges. Tbe following is e aummary of tbe races:

Nine furlongs—Tattler won, King Creb second, Grover Clevelend third. Time, 1:58¾.

Three-quartera of a mile—Diablo won, Sam Wood second, Aurenie third. Time, 1:58¾,

One mile end tbree-sixteentbs—Tristen won, Tea Trey second, Charley Drew third. Time, 2:06.

One mile end a furlong—Eurus won, Fevor second, Dunboyne tbird. Tima, 1:58.

Ona mile and one-quarter—Lelogaa won, Tha Bourbon second, Kaloolah third. Time, 2:14.

Ona mila and three-sixteenthe on the grass—Lanceater bad a walk-ovar.

On the 27th thera waa eome grand running at Sheepshead Bey. Eolian, tha famous crack, owned by Snepper Garrison, upset all the talent by winning tha mile dasb, beeting the Western crack Terra Cotta in 1:40½, and but a quarter of a second slower than tba best reca aver run et this diatanca. Thera won't bo 5 to 1 leid egainat Eolian again, no matter wbo may run egainst him at a mila. Haggin's Ben Ali again refused to start and was left at tbe post, running into the rail after he started.

Richmond also ran a cracking good rece at ona and three-eigbths miles, beating the Suburban winner Elkwood by only a head in 2:21½, a quertar of a second slower tban the record tima made by Tribonlet at San Francisco. Tribonlet finished tbird, two lengtba behind tha leaders. California's otbar candidata, Grover Clevelend, was seventh in tbe field of eight, though Garrison roda him. He got off badly, and apperently would not try to run, perbeps because tbe pace was too bot. Eurus, another Suburban winner, wes fourth. Belvidera would have been knocking at tbe door at the finish but Triboulet ran in front of him and pocketed bim at tha head of tha stretch and tbe horsa bad to bs pulled up. He was coming very strong at tha time. Elkwood was also knocked out of this stride and forced against the raila, otherwise Triboulet's time would certeinly heve been beaten. These were tbe only races California horsea were interested in, but tha races as a whole wera the best yet had in tbe East. Tha following is tha summary:

First race, ona mile, Eolian won, Fitzroy aecond, Terra Cotta tbird. Time, 1:40¼.

Sacond rece (selling), tbree-quarters of a mila, two-year-olds, Little Barefoot won, Corintb second, Beck tbird. Time, 1:16¾.

Tbird race (sporting stakee), one mile, Telie Doe won, Long Knight second, Cboctaw tbird. Time, 1:42½.

Fourth race (Knickarbocker hendicap), Richmond won, Elkwood second, Triboulet third. Time, 2:21½.

Fifth race, one and an aighth miles, Brown Duka won, Brotbar Ban second, Veliant third. Time, 1:55.

Sixtb race, ona mile, on turf, Cambyses won, Oersman second, Volunteer third. Time, 1:45.

The Island Park Meeting.

On Juna 12th, tbe opening dey of tha Albeny, N. Y. meeting, the track was in excellent ordar, tha weatber delightful, end tbe attendance wes large. Every raca was interesting, end faat tima was the rule. Four heets wera trotted in tha 2:28 olase, but tha tbird was declared no beat, and doea not appear in tba summary. The eventa ware aa followa:

2:28 claaa. Purse $500.

R. F. Simmons' b g Del Monta by Firefly	1	1	1
A. P. McDoneld's ch g Frank S.	2	5	2
G. W. Haigbt's b g Gautier	4	2	3
J. E Turner's b g Matchleas	3	3	4
E. Reidy's gr m Lettie Watterson	5	4	5

Time, 2:24½, 2:25, 2:23¼.

2:35 clase, pacing; purae $500.

A. P. McDonald's cb m Lady Hill	4	2	1	1	1
Henry Cady's br m Fanny C	1	1	3	2	3
J. S. Brown's ch m Mertie	3	3	2	3	2
H. G. Smitb's blk m May Temple	2	4	4	4	dis
Sire Bros.' b g Devid S.	dis				

Tima, 2:24½, 2:25, 2:25, 2:26¾, 2:29.

2:35 clasa; purse $500.

J. S. Brown's rn a Mount Moria by Smuggler	4	1	1	5	1
W. C. Trimble's gr m Petience by Stretbmore	1	2	3	1	2
J. J. Bowen's blk g Black Shen	3	3	2	3	3
T. Grady's b g Walkill Boy	2	4	4	3	4
C. F. Fisher's b g Billy Trouble	5	5	5	4	5

Time, 2:27½, 2:24¾, 2:27½, 2:28¾, 2:27½.

The chief event on tbe aecond day was tbe Clay Stekea. Since 1883, wben tba Clay Stakss for tba 3:00 were first trotted over tbe Islend Park track, this race has been growing in importence until it has come to be considered tbe great event for tba early aeason of each year. To win it is to gein tbe first rank among tbe green ones, and it is tbe special ambition of breeders to carry off its honors, not because of tha magnituda of tha stakea, but becuse it confera a very high rank upon tha horse that securee it. And this rank ie obteined in large part, because of tbe bigh grade of the horsea thet have gained it. In 1883 it was won by Majolica, the great son of Startle, out of Jessie Kirk by Clerk Chief. Tbe first heat waa taken by Phalles in 2:21½, Majolice being out of humor and acting bedly. The next three heata end the race was won by Majolice in 2:19½, 2:20, 2:21. In 1884 tbe victor waa the promising bay stallion Young Rolfe by Tom Rolfe, dem Judith by Dreco. He won very easily in straigbt heata, tbe best time being 2:27¼. He was e good racehorse, and but for bis untimely death would heve bed a very fest record. In 1885 tbe grend young stallion Epaulet by Auditor, dem Pantalette by Priceps, came out end swept the boards. In tbs City Stakes he loat tbe first beat to Merry Thongbt, but won the next tbree in 2:19¼, 2:23¼, 2:22½: He aftsrwards went blind, end bas since done good work in tbe stud. Erneat Maltrevers by Happy Medium, dem Priceless by Volunteer, won the rece easily in 1886. His best time was 2:24¼, and he hed ratber a weak field ageinat him. Last year another Happy Medium, out of a Volunteer mere, won the race. This was First Love, and she wea obliged to trot in 2:22½ in the second beat, which is her record.

The opening event wea the 2:23 pacing purse, of which the following is a summery:

J. Brown's m h Elmonerch by Almonarch	2	8	5	1	1	1
J. I. Bowen's cb g T L D	4	1	1	6	2	3
J. Trout's br g Wanderer	1	4	2	3	4	2
J. Golden's b m Wild Briar	6	2	6	2	3	ro
C B. Myer's h g Frank W	3	3	4	5	6	ro
W. A. Collins' b g Grand Sec	5	5	3	4	5	ro

Time, 2:22¼, 2:27, 2:24½, 2:23¾, 2:27, 2:27.

The Cley Stake of $3,000 for tbe 3:00 class, waa next in order with five starters, Elastic Starch heving the pole, Golden Rod second, Fred Folger tbird and Silve outside. In the betting Fred Folger waa a hot fevorite, aelling at $100 to $20 over tbe field.

In the first heet Fred Folger made e breek just efter getting the word end lost e distence, not being agein moved for the heet. Elastio Sterch led from start to finish, winning in a jog. Time, 2:30¾. Had tbis beat heen trotted in 2:25 there is no question but that Fred Folger would heve been behind tbe fleg. His breek wes ceuaed by his high bock ection bringing him egainst the axle of the sulky when fully extended. In tbe aecond heat Herrington plainly heard him strike severel times, end for the first time reelized the cause of his unsteediness, but yet tbis time be went level and bad no difficulty in cepturing the three succeeding beats.

Clay Stake $3.000 for 3:00 cleas.

D. De Noyelles' b g Fred Folger by Kentucky Prince	5	1	1	1
G. W. Hubinger's b g Elastic Starch by Dick Loomer	1	5	3	4
John Trout's ch g Champion by Gooding's Champion	4	2	2	8
John E, Turner's cb m Silvie	2	3	4	5
A. P. McDonald's cb g Golden Rod by Alcyone	3	4	5	2

Time, 2:30¾—2:25¼—2:25½—2:27¾.

Frad Folger is a bay gelding 15½ handa, foaled June 12, 1881, by Kentucky Prince, dam Flora Gardiner by American Star. He is a pure gaited horse, wears 12 oz. shoes forward, 7 oz. behind, quarter and scalping boots. He was bred by Mr. Charles Beckmen, at Stony Ford, N. Y., and is a full brother to Guy, record to pole 2:17, ownad by Mr. W. J. Gordon, of Cleveland, O. After Guy became noted by reeson of his great speed, Mr. Jemas W. Gedney, of New York, found tbis gelding and purchased him for $450. Subsequently he disposed of all bis horses at ona of Kellogg's annual sales, and acting upon the advica of D. B Herrington, wbo had broken tba youngster, Mr. D. De Noyellas became bis owner at $675, May 20, 1886. He was left in Harrington's hands, and that gentleman ia entitled to all the cradit for so patiently breaking and handling tha young trotting wonder. If no mishap befalls bim ba will beat 2:20 aevaral pointa.

Owing to tha rein the Thursday's racea had to ba postponed until the following day, when tha attandance wes good, but tbe track wae rather heavy to begin with, and leter when a thunder storm set in it got to be very bad. The 2:22 raca resulted in a heevy batting contest and tbe utmost excitemant. Colonel Wood was the favorite at $25 to $20 for the field. Colonel Wood led to tbe three-quarters when he tirad, and T T S beat him in tha atretch in time, which must be considered good for the track. It was a raca for blood, and Colonel Wood, who wae quite sick and coughing, was by no means disgraced.

For the 2:25 race Gentier sold evan witb tha field, but Lady Whitefoot won in atraight heats. Lotta led in each beat, but Lady Wbitefoot beat her at tbe finisb. Tbe first heat raaulted in a very cloae contest between the firat tbree, but tha others wara won ratber handily.

The 2:19 race was unfiniahed. Rosalind Wilkes wea not driven out for tha aecond heat, whereupon tbe judgea notified her rider that ha must drive to win, and sbe ceptured tbs third heet. Skyligbt Pilot wes fevorita at 2 to 1 over the field. Following ara tha summaries:

Purse $500. 2:22 class.

G. Haner's cb g T T S by Melroaa	2	3	2	1	1	1
H. G. Smith's b g Colonal Wood	3	1	1	3	2	2
S. H. Lewis' b m Little Nell	1	2	3	4	4	3
B. F. York's b g Thornless	4	4	4	2	3	4

Time, 2:22¾, 2:23¼, 2:21¼, 2:22½, 2:25¾.

Purse $500. 2:25 class.

A. J. Feek's b m Lady Whitefoot by William M. Rysdyk	1	1	1
A. J. Russel's b m Lotta	3	2	3
Bedell & Johnston's b g St. Elmo	2	3	4
F. Rector's b m Fiction	5	4	2
Hendicap Stable's gr m Sylvia M	6	5	dis
G. W. Haight's b g Gautier	6	4	dis

Tima, 2:26¾, 2:27½, 2:30¼.

Tha 2:19 raca wes unfiniahed. Spofford wea drawn. Skylight Pilot won tha second haat in 2:23¼, Rosalind Wilkaa won the first and third beats in 2:23¼—2:21¼. Olaf wae distanced in the third beat.

The meeting cloaed on tha 16tb with races for 2:18 pacers and 2:31 trotters, end the final heat of tbe 2.19 trot, unfinished from tbe pravious day. Tbera wae a good attendance, ae hsa been the rule throughout the meeting, and tha track waa good, though not at its best. A greet deal of money hae gone into tba pools on Skylight Pilot at $50 to $25 for tba field, and there was much excitement wben the judgea, before atarting the horses for tha fourth heet, declared all bets on tba race off.

In the 2:31 class Watt had an easy victory, but the pacing raca was a hard-fought, honest struggle between Georgatown and Ulster Belle. As the horses had not been called for the 2:45 class at 4 P. M., the race was declared off under tha rula. Tbe meeting has been a financial success. Tha summaries

Purse $500, tbe 2:19 class.

Sire Bros.' b m Rosalind Wilkes	1	2	1	1
J. Murphy's b m Skylight Pilot	2	1	2	2
L. H. Hurd's cb m Jessie	4	4	3	3
J. Trout's ch g Olef	3	3	dis	

Time, 2:23¼, 2:23½, 2:21¼, 2:23¼.

Purse $500, the 2:31 class.

A. J. Feek's ch g Watt	3	1	1	1
J. E. Hnhinger's gr m Molly Mitchell	1	2	2	3
A. J. Russell's b g George C	2	3	4	2
J. Trout's ch g Alex L	5	4	3	4
G. Haner's gr b Roscoe C	4	5	5	die

Time, 2:29½, 2:27½, 2:29, 2:27½.

Purse $500, the 2:18 class; pacing.

F. L. Noble's b g Georgetown	4	1	1	1
D. B. Herrington's r m Ulster Belle	1	2	2	2
J. E. Turner's ch m Ella S	2	4	4	4
W. A. Ogden's gr m Sally C	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:21, 2:20, 2:23½, 2:27.

The judges declared all pools off in the trot for the 2:19 class, and the *Sporting World* thus comments on the subject: "This action has occassioned much comment, and is very generally condemned. It appears to have been an entirely wrong exercise of authority, and it is difficult to imagine any ground for its defense. If a fraud was attempted, but was defeated by the judges, and the best horse won, those that backed the horse should have the benefit of their sagacity, and the loss should fall upon those that put their money on the wrong horse. Had Rosalind Wilkes been defeated, the judges, if they suspected fraud, might properly have declared the pools off, but, as it resulted, they saved the money of the people whom they suspected of crooked work at the expense of those who bet in good faith and who saw their choice win the race. Of course, if no job was attempted, there could be no excuse for the action of the judges. If a job was attempted, then the judges interfered to save conspirators from the consequences of the failure of their scheme and defeated the legitimate results of an honestly won race. If punishment in the way of pecuniary loss is to fall anywhere, it should fall on the guilty, not upon the innocent."

Entries for the Eureka Meeting.

Following are the nominations for the races of the Eureka Jockey Club meeting that commences on July 3d and continues until the 6th. It will be seen that the running events have secured a large number of entries, but that the trotting element is not so well represented. This is owing, perhaps, to the fact that owners do not wish to gain a lower record for their horses prior to the general closing of stakes for the State Fair and Circuit, that takes place on the 1st of August.

FIRST DAY, July 3d.—Running. Purse $300. Novelty Race.—Free-for-all dash of one mile.

L. A. Blasingame enters y h Confidence.
L. A. Blasingame enters h m Leap Year.
D. Dennison enters s m Blue Bonnet.
J. Hilton enters c g Sleepy Dick.
J. Knight enters g g Stoneman.
Wm. Lambert enters b m Susie S.
Maltese Villa Stable enters ch f Idaline Cotton.
Horace C. Ransome enters Edith R.
W. L. Appleby enters c f Carmen.
S. J. Jones enters e g Kildare.
A. Y. Stephenson enteres m Susie S.
Owens Bros. enters g g Johny Grey.
Samuel Gowan enters e h Lookout.

Same Day—Trotting—Purse $250. Three minute class, for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888.

W. F. Ely enters b g Victor by Bonner, dam by Ethan Allan.
S. Quinn enters g m Nellie Cue by Overland, dam unknown.
P. Quinn enters b f June Bug by Poscora Hayward, dam Electric.

SECOND DAY, July 4th—Running Stake—Free for all. $50 entrance, half forfeit, $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Mile and a quarter.

L. A. Blasingame enters h h Hermes.
D. Dennison enters b h Haidee.
W. S. Kelley enters h f Welcome.
Maltese Villa Stable enters ch g Elwood.
Maltese Villa Stable enters ch g W. McComas.
W. L. Appleby enters ch f Carmen.
W. L. Appleby enters ch f Lanra Gardner.
A. Y. Stepensin enters b m Avondale.
Owen Bros. enter b h Oro.

Same Day—Running Stake—Free for all. $25 entrance, half forfeit, $250 added; second to receive $75; third to save stakes. Half mile and repeat.

D. Dennison enters s m Blue Bonnet.
J. Hilton enters c g Sleepy Dick.
J. Knight enters g g Stoneman.
Wm. Lambert enters b m Susie S.
W. H. E. Smith enters c m Lida Fergerson.
Horace C. Ransam enters Edith R.
T. G. Jones enters h g Jack Pot.
Owens Bros. enter g g Johnny Grey.

Same Day—The trotting purse of $500, free for all, did not fill.

THIRD DAY, July 5th—Running—Purse $150. Free for all. First horse, $125; second, $25. Six-hundred yards.

L. A. Blasingame enters y h Confidence.
D. Dennison enters s m Blue Bonnet.
J. Hilton enters c g Sleepy Dick.
J. Knight enters g g Stoneman.
J. E. Abbott enters h c Duke Spencer.
W. H. E. Smith enters e g Cyclone.
T. G. Jones enters e g Kildare.
Owens Bros. enter g g Johnny Grey.
Samuel Gowen enters e h Look Out.

Same Day—Trotting Stake—Two-year-olds bred in Humboldt County. $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake. Best two in three.

H. C. Haas enters b c Johnny Moore, by Grand Moore.
W. G. Young enters g g Abel, by Poscora Hayward.

Same Day—Trotting—Purse $300, 2:40 class, for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1st, 1888. First horse, $200; second, $70; third, $30.

H. C. Haas enters b m Maud C. by Go Bang.
P. Quinn enters h m Electric, by Hambletonian.
W. T. Olmstead enters Pinto g Blue Dick.

FOURTH DAY, July 6th, Running—Purse $250—Free for all. First horse to receive $200, second $50—Three-quarters of a mile.

L. A. Blasingame enters b m Leap Year.
D. Dennison enters b g Dave Douglas.
J. E. Abbott enters h c Duke Spencer.
Wm. Lambert enters b m Susie S.
W. N. E. Smith enters c m Lida Fergerson.
Maltese Villa Stable enters ch g Elwood.
W. L. Appleby enters c f Carmen.
T. G. Jones enters h g Jack Pot.
T. G. Jones enters b g Kildare.
A. Y. Stephenson enters s m Susie S.
Owen Bros. enter b h Oro.

Same day—Running—Purse $350—Free for all. First horse to receive $300, second $50—One mile.

L. A. Blasingame enters b h Hermes.
L. A. Blasingame enters b m Leap Year.
D. Dennison enters b m Haindee.
W. S. Kelly enters h f Welcome.
Wm. Lambert enters b m Susie S.
Maltese Villa Stable enters ch g W. McComas.
Maltese Villa Stable enters ch f Idaline Cotton.
W. L Appleby enters c f Laura Gardner.
S. G. Jones enters s g Kildare.
A. Y. Stephenson enters e m Susie S.
A. Y. Stephenson enters b m Avondale.

Same day—Trotting—Purse $200—Three-year-old for horses bred in Humboldt County. First horse to receive $125, second $50; third $25. Best two in three.

R. Noble enters g m Daisy Hayward by Poscora Hayward.
A. A. Frank enters g m Silver Shield by Poscora Hayward, dam Ritteman.
John Quill enters g g Johnny Quill by Poscora Hayward, dam Lady Overland.

The breeding of The Moor becomes a matter of some moment to all breeders of the trotter, and it is with much regret that I acknowledge a doubt in my mind about the breeding of The Moor's dam. When I bought him his breeding was given as by Clay Pilot, dam Belle of Wabash, by Bassinger—Bassinger being quite or nearly thoroughbred. That the breeding of the Belle of Wabash (as given by Mr. Geo. C. Stephens, her owner) was her true pedigree, I could not doubt for several reasons: First—There was no object, no sufficient motive, to give anything else except her true breeding, especially when it is remembered that the new version of the breeding of the Belle of Wabash, by Mr. Wallace in his Trotting Register (Copperbottom and Morgen), is a much better trotting pedigree for a brood-mare than the running-bred horse Bassinger. Second—Mr. Williams, yet residing in Stockton, California, but formerly from Indiana, where Belle of Wabash was raised, also claims that she was by Bassinger. She was trained by him for some length of time, for he drove her in all or most of her races, besides working for the man who bred, owned and raised her (a Mr. Wissiger, who also owned Bassinger, her claimed sire). Unfortunately, Mr. Wissiger is dead, but that such a man as Mr. Williams, who has been all his life a trainer, and is yet so occupied, should claim this as by his own personal knowledge to be true, and having no direct or indirect interest whatever either for or against this matter; being a man free from theories or hobbies, and believing that trotting breeding is the best for trotting race horses, and accounting for the flightiness and hot headedness of the Belle of Wabash in races, on account of her running breeding—should say that she is by Bassinger, when the facts are otherwise, is hard to believe. And Third—The greatest stumbling block to me is the form of the mare.

She was a black mare, about 16 hands high, a long, and might be termed a leggy mare. Her coat of hair was very short and fine, no hair about her fetlocks, her feet rather small for her size, and legs clean and rather deer-like, that is small and fine; her neck long and slim, and her head of peculiar fullness and roundness about the forehead and not very broad, tapering in from side and back, almost making a dish profile, and a fineness of muzzle, lips and nostril that I can't imagine as ever belonging to a Morgan or Copperbottom horse—at least, I never saw such a type belonging to either family, or any trotting family pure and simple, but have ever seen such forms in thoroughbreds or their immediate part-bred decendants, and have never seen it in any other breed of horses. For myself, I would prefer the pedigree as given by Mr. Wallace, and I know that the pedigree, as given by him, is not without careful inquiry, and his honest conviction. But to "err is human," and his informant may have mixed up this mare with some other. At any rate, either Mr. Williams or Mr. Wallace's informant is mistaken, and although I have seen Mr. Williams repeatedly and talked the matter over with him, telling him also about the new version of the Belle of Wabash's, pedigree, yet he has never been shaken or varied his story. Then too, the form of the mare I have critically examined, and I may claim much experience in thoroughbred types of horses, for I have owned them and raced them. All this makes it almost impossible to consent to accept, without doubt, the better pedigree if you please, and go against all evidence as known and seen by myself. There is, however, one important agreement, that is that Belle was a mare of more than ordinary capacity as a trotter, and no doubt the most important factor in this transmitting power of breeding on with increased momentum is contained in the pedigree of Clay Pilot, or the Clay and Pilot cross, both remarkable in their prepotency. Yet there is another quality which experience teaches me, is not so uniform as the disposition to trot in the Clays, and that the dam has a marked influence on that quality, that is, endurance, game, staying qualities. I may claim that Beautiful Belle, Alcazar and others of the get of Sultan had that quality to a very marked degree, in fact, I never saw the gameness possessed by Alcazar equaled, for he can trot a sixth heat faster than a first. In all his races, and some very trying and severe ones, I never saw him scarcely open his nostrils. For this reason it becomes an interesting inquiry where this gameness comes from. That it comes from the Belle of Wabash is a reasonable certainty, for Clay Pilot was noted for his speed, but not for his gameness, whereas Belle of Wabash had the reputation of no road being too long for her. She started in a ten-mile race with Gipsy Queen and Capt. McGowan, but was withdrawn at the end of the seventh mile, not by reason of being tired, but for the reason that it was dangerous to win the race, on account of a rough element present that had bet heavily on the race.

I am a believer in trotting-pedigrees, and have had no success with high-bred or thoroughbred crosses, but I know, too, that such is not the universal experience; for instance, Echo, a son of Hambletonian, never had any marked success, except on running-bred dams. Belle Echo's dam was by Belmont (California); Echo's dam was by Jack Hawkins; Annie Lanrie was by Tenbrook, a thoroughbred; Joe Hamilton and his brother's dam were by Belmont (California); Gibraltar's dam was by Owen Dale.

Where I am a believer in trotting pedigrees, on the other hand I remember, too, that the fastest mare, gelding and stallion, are close to the thoroughbred. When the comparison is made between the crossing of the greyhound and the pointer, or the hound and the pointer, the comparison is not a fair one, for it is a fact that the thoroughbred has two valuable qualities to a greater degree than any other bred horse in the world, which qualities are desired, and very much desired in the trotters, namely, the power of enduring longer at high rate of speed and the power of speed, although at a different gait; whereas the greyhound or the foxhound has no quality whatever desired by the pointer.

As parties buying colts are ever desiring further information, it may not be out of place here to give the method of working my colts. Thus each one for himself can see what amount and kind of work such colts as they buy from me have had. The first handling a colt receives is at weaning time, and they are weaned when about six or seven months old. We then teach them to lead, to be curried and brushed, to have their feet picked up and rasped to an even bearing; also to be bridled, to have harness on, and work double by the side of a gentle horse, say five or six times. During this time they are fed grain (cracked barley) and alfalfa hay. This takes about two months, when they are turned out on green alfalfa and left to run for one year, or to the first of January, and when two years old. While they run out on pasture neither the colts nor dams are fed any grain, both remaining sleek and fat on green pasture, generally alfalfa.

When taken up in January, in their two-year-old form, they are broken to single harness, and given short but lively work, and we get as much trot into them as possible. This takes about four months, when they are ready for sale, and if not sold, again turned out to pasture. I do not, however, intend to keep over any colts, except for racing purposes, after they are two years old, and expect to have yearly auction sales, probably in New York City, and sell all the two-year-olds on hand, and will begin by having my first sale in the spring of 1889.

This formula of raising and training I do not give as perhaps the best way, although it has my approval, and gives the best results with the minimum of expense and work.

If this is done with judgment, not working the colts too long at a time, always stopping before they feel tired or dull, then it is a benefit to them, and gets them gentle and develops a desire to trot which is never forgotten, and will be found in each succeeding year with intensified desire and speed.

This also fits in with the work of a breeding and training farm in California, such as mine, and makes continual employment for the men.

Gentling the weanlings takes from October to the first of January; training two-year-olds until the first of May, and training the older horses and attending the fairs and race meetings until October.

This is my first catalogue, and even now, and for a year yet I would not require any; but as there is much injury, I indulge myself in the luxury in order to meet the wishes of the public. The reason, though none is required by me, is that I am making a new beginning, with two new stallions, and I have nothing yet to show of their get, simply their own records, and although records are a very large factor in gaining the favor of the public, yet to have the greatest benefit the performance of their offspring must be shown. I have some small prospects of doing this the coming year, for I have one three-year-old and two two-year-olds by Stamboul, and all are trotters, but this is a small number to rely on in this colt-record-breaking country. I have fourteen weanling Stambouls and nine weanling Alcazars, and, as I wish to be prepared in the future, will not therefore offer any of these for sale until a year hence. There are some half a dozen Sultans, and these are what I reserved as the best for race horses that I would sell; but I am so far from the market that there are but few horsemen who ever see them, which makes it difficult to sell, for description and writing are very unsatisfactory. For this reason I will have to rely on annual auction sales, and although I may not get the highest possible price, will not have so ready a market as Breeders in Kentucky, yet will rely on the fact that I can raise them cheaper, and, by trying for the best, will hope to both make reputation and profit.

Formerly I was much engaged in fruit-growing and wine-making. This I have sold, and now I can give more time to the horse, which has never been a task but a labor of love. I now have added largely to my brood-mares, and sold some that were not fashionably bred, and a look through this catalogue will convince one of what I may claim—that I am keeping fully abreast in the most fashionable blood for my mares. For my two stallions, Alcazar (with three-year-old record of 2:23), out of that remarkable mare Minnehaha, with four in the 2:30 class and more coming, and with her daughter, Beautiful Belle, the most remarkable brood-mare for her years, makes Alcazar without a better.

Then Stamboul with his royal breeding and his five-year-old record of 2:17¼ under adverse conditions, this being the second best record for a five-year-old stallion ever made, and both of these stallions are sound, kind, stylish, and both will better their records this year.

Then, too, both of these stallions are from producing lines, with each generation being an improvement on the former. Who can say that he has two better or even their equal?

In order to show their true form and looks, and to make this a certainty I have taken their photographs, and these cuts, or rather artotypes, are printed from photographs, and are *fac-similes* of the horses as the sun reflected them on the camera. This gives no opportunity of toning down defects or emphasizing fine points, but gives the "naked truth," and not, perhaps, in such harmonious proportion as an expert artist would do, for it is a fact that a camera enlarges the nearest part at the expense of that farthest away.

Both stallions are dark bays, 15.3 hands high; Alcazar weighs 1,030 pounds (weighed February 1, 1888); Stamboul 1,120 pounds.

In looking over what has been said it sounds like boasting, as if I were praising my stock rather loudly, and yet something in that way may be overlooked by the reader when it is remembered that I bred and made these two stallions under my own supervision, and that both of them rank with the best, and I can't see how I could say less and tell it as I believe it. My success as a breeder does not indicate that I have cheated myself by any unwarrantably high opinion of my stock.

L. J. ROSE.

BOX 925, LOS ANGELES.

A Great Trot Declared Off.

A dispatch from Cleveland, O., states that the match arranged between Clingstone, 2:14, and Harry Wilkes, 2:13½, for July 4th, is off. The owner of Harry Wilkes refused to accept the Cleveland Driving Park's conditions that a low average of time must be made in the race. W. J. Gordon, Clingstone's owner, was agreeable. Harry Wilkes would not have been in condition to go his best and Cleveland declined to pay $2,500 for a procession.

The sale of the late Commodore Kittson's brood and trotting stock took place at Midday, near St. Paul, Minn., on the 27th, and realized about $50,000 for twenty-five animals. The best price was paid for the great mare So So, with a record of 2:17¼. She was bought by F. D. Stont, of Dubuque, Ia., for $8,500. Fanny Witherspoon, with a record of [illegible], was bought by E. C. Long, of St. Paul, for $4,500. [illegible] were the most notable sales, although the prices [illegible] generally very good.

TRAP.

Communications relating to this department should be addressed to BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Eureka Gun Club.

A bright but windy day tried the skill of nine members of the club at Bird's Point on Saturday last. The birds used were not as good as they should have been, having been cramped by overcrowding in the coops. The scores made were consequently not a satisfactory index of the skill of those who participated. It is to be said, however, that those who got into double figures on the last occasion have done so before under more trying conditions.

The best work was done by Mr. A. F. Adams, who used his second barrel but twice in scoring eleven, although the excellence of the performance was nearly equalled by Mr. C. W. Kellogg, who made a like score, using the second three times. The other elevens, Messrs. H. C. Golcher and MacMillan, got a number of twisting birds, and did some brilliant second barrel shooting. Mr. Adolph Schwerin was a little slow on one trailer, or he might have had eleven in place of ten. Major S. I. Kellogg, who got ten, has increased his quickness very much through practice at "Blue Rock" targets, and has fairly earned a high place at the traps within two years past.

At 12 birds, Hurlingham. For club trophies.

H. Black	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0—	9
C. W. Kellogg	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1—	11
Schwerin	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1—	10
Chaplin	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0—	8
Adams	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—	11
MacMillan	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	2—	11
S. I. Kellogg	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1—	10
H. Golcher	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	2—	11
W. E. Mayhew	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	1—	10

At 6 birds, similar condition. $2.50 entrance. Divided by Brown and "Blaine."

Mack	0	2	1	1	2	1—	5	Schwerin	0	0	1	2	2	1—	4
Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1—	6	Jones	1	1	1	1	1	0—	5
Golcher	1	1	0	1	2	1—	5	"Blaine"	1	1	1	1	1	2—	6

Gun Club.

The inclemency of the weather at the May meeting of the Gun Club made it impossible to enjoy the day, and it was expected that the annual picnic meeting would be held in June, but for some reason the programme was changed, and the regular meeting for the month held on Saturday last at Adam's Point, thirteen members appearing. The day was a good one, but many of the veteran members and five shots, such as Messrs. Babcock, Laing, Kilgariff, Fox and Woodward made very ordinary scores.

Mr. Fred Butler, using the superb twelve recently imported to his order, grassed eleven neatly, being tied by Messrs. Wattles, Jallett and Orr, the latter just failing to score a hard hit bird.

Mr. Wattles bids fair to take the honors in the club. Although of rather slight physique, and shooting heavy charges, he is quick with both barrels, and stands up through a long match well.

At 12 birds, Hurlingham handicap. For club trophies:

Butler	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0—	11	
Wattles	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1—	11
Jellett	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	2—	11
Babcock	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	2—	8
W. Leviston	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0—	8
Fox	0	0	2	0	0	C	0	0	2	1	1	0—	4
Kilgariff	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2—	8
Laing	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	2—	9
Woodward	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	w					
G. Leviston	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0—	9
Havens	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	1—	8
Grant	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1—	9
Orr	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0—	11

Freeze out $5 entrance. Divided by Orr and Kilgariff.

Babcock	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0—	7	Jellett	1	1	0	w	
Orr	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1—	8	Kilgariff	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1—	8

Martinez Gun Club.

The club scores made on Sunday last at blue rocks, were as follows:

At 12 single blue rocks, 18 yards rise:

J. Jones	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—	10
T. McMahon	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—	9
F. Hodapp	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—	9
Ed. Smith	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—	3
Gus. Smith	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1—	6
F. L. Glass	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—	6

At 12 single blue rocks, 18 yards rise:

SECOND SHOOT.

J. Jones	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—9
T. McMahon	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—9
F. Hodapp	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0—6
Gus Smith	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0—6
F. L. Glass	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1—7

Paine-Bennett Match for Revolver Championship.

The first of six days pistol shooting for the championship of the world began at Springfield, Mass., on June 4th, the contestants being Chevalier Ira A. Paine, of Providence, R. I., and Mr. Frederick E. Bennett, of Boston. Mr. Paine has long held the championship, but his scores have so often been bettered by Mr. Bennet that the match was arranged to settle the question as to superiority.

The match was not finished on the fourth day, Mr. Paine protesting the sight used by his opponent, although the same sight had been used on the earlier days without objection. The protest was disallowed, as had been a previous one by Mr. Bennet. The outcome is to be regretted, although not unexpected, because both men showed a carping, grasping spirit which was entirely out of place in such a competition. M. W. Bull, of Springfield, was referee, Newton N. Dexter, of Providence, Judge for Paine and J. N. Fellows for Bennett. The conditions were Smith & Wesson Russian model revolvers, .44 cal., American Standard 600-yard rifle target, at 50 yards.

On the first day a gusty wind blew, with clouds. The rule was that each marksman fire 10 shots at a fresh target provided for him, and then make way for his opponent. Chevalier Paine was the first to face the bullseye. A coin had been tossed, and he, having won the call, chose to have the opening shots. No sighting shots were allowed, so when he first raised his .44-caliber 6½ in. barrel Smith & Wesson revolver above his head and lowered it into position, he was ready to let go. His attitude was very graceful. With his right hand holding the revolver in position, his shoulders well back, feet spread about a yard apart, and his left hand straight down by his side, the 3½-lb. trigger pull was given. Then there was a flash, a bang, some smoke, and a hole in the bullseye of the target. Then his score of 10 shots was summed up and found to make 81.

Without delay a new target was put in position, and Mr. Bennet assumed his firing attitude. He lifted his arm as did Paine, held it almost out at full length, took aim, and dropped his arm again. Then he lifted it once more, and with his feet about 30 in. apart, his left arm hanging by his side, his body held erect and his head thrown slightly forward, he pulled the trigger of his pet pistol. The lead was outside the bullseye. He showed slight signs of nervousness, but was steady in a moment. Then he slowly took his nine other shots, and a summary of his first string showed that he had scored 82, and was, therefore, one point ahead of the man from Rhode Island.

During the shoot, which lasted three hours and thirty-five minutes, the many brilliant shots made by both men were frequently applauded. At the commencement of the shoot both contestants showed signs of nervousness, Bennett being the worse off. Paine's nerves soon quieted, while Bennett seamed to grow worse and worse on every 10 shots after the third. The low scores made surprised every one present, except the marksmen themselves. Paine averaged less than five minutes on every 10 shots he fired, while Bennett, who seemed to sight the target twice each time before firing, took longer. The score of the first day stood:

Paine	8	9	8	7	8	6	7	9	6	10—81
	7	7	10	8	8	8	7	8	10	10—84
	8	8	10	8	10	9	10	8	9	7—86
	9	8	9	10	10	8	7	8	9	10—88
	10	10	6	10	9	8	9	10	10	7—89
	10	8	8	10	9	9	10	10	10	9—93
	7	10	10	9	9	7	10	8	10	8—88
	10	8	8	10	10	10	10	7	7	9—89
	8	8	7	9	9	9	9	9	8	7 84
	8	7	10	10	8	9	9	8	7	9—85—867
Bennett	6	8	8	8	9	10	8	9	7	9—82
	8	7	9	9	6	7	8	6	9	10—79
	10	10	7	10	8	10	9	10	10	8—92
	9	9	9	9	8	9	7	9	9	10—88
	9	8	9	9	10	9	9	8	9	6—86
	9	9	10	7	8	8	10	7	9	8—85
	8	9	8	6	8	8	6	10	9	8—80
	8	9	8	9	8	9	6	8	8	8—81
	7	8	8	6	10	7	9	7	7	10—79
	9	7	9	6	9	8	10	8	9	10—85—837

The second day resulted in a victory for the day for Bennett by 887 to 878 points. All conditions were more favorable. It took Paine about 5½ minutes to shoot a string, while Bennett used up from 11½ to 13 or 14 minutes. Bennett led off with the first string and had, as the result of Monday's score, 30 points to contend against. The 87 points made to Paine's 85 gave him a lead which he kept all through the afternoon. At the end of the second innings he stood 8 points ahead on the day's result. The next made 3 points more for the Boston man. Paine's score of 96 points in the ninth innings made it look as if he were not going to lose by the day, but he weakened on the final string and came out 8 points behind.

Paine	9	10	8	10	7	10	7	8	10	6—85
	9	10	10	8	7	10	9	8	6	10—87
	7	8	9	8	9	9	10	9	8	10—87
	10	10	10	8	10	9	8	9	9	8—91
	10	9	8	8	7	8	10	10	10	10—90
	7	7	10	9	9	9	9	10	7	8—88
	7	7	9	8	10	10	10	6	10	8—86
	8	9	8	9	10	9	4	10	7	10—88
	10	9	10	10	10	10	8	10	9	10—96
	10	9	10	9	7	9	8	8	8	6—84—879
Bennett	9	9	7	10	8	9	7	9	10	9—87
	9	10	9	10	10	8	7	9	10	10—92
	9	9	10	9	8	10	8	7	10	10—90
	10	9	7	10	8	10	9	7	7	9—86
	10	10	9	10	7	8	9	10	10	10—93
	9	10	8	9	8	9	7	9	9	7—85
	7	10	9	9	10	10	9	7	10	7—88
	7	7	9	8	8	9	10	9	8	9 10—86
	6	10	7	10	10	10	9	10	9	8—90—887

On the third day Bennett again out-scored Paine, making 866 to 860 points. Bennett challenged the pull of Paine's revolver before the match began. The articles of agreement specify: "Revolvers to be Smith & Wesson, .44 cal., Russian model, with a 3 lbs. pull and not over 6½-in. barrel." The Chevalier's piece was tried and failed to stand the test. He then produced another revolver which withstood the 3 lbs. weight, but it did not have the usual sight of this make of revolvers, but Referee Bull decided that nothing had been said about sights and allowed it, when Bennett's friends entered a protest. The sight on the second revolver was the simplest sort of an adjustable one. A west wind blew all the afternoon, although the light was good.

Paine	10	7	8	7	10	7	8	8	7	10—82
	10	9	10	10	9	9	8	9	7	9—90
	9	8	10	8	8	8	6	10	7	8—82
	8	9	8	6	8	9	9	10	8	9—87
	10	10	8	6	9	9	10	8	8	7—85
	10	9	10	8	10	8	10	10	9	8—92
	9	7	10	10	7	5	6	10	7	10—82
	8	10	9	10	10	9	7	7	9	9—88
	6	8	9	10	7	7	9	10	8	9—83
	8	9	8	8	10	7	10	10	10	9—89—866
Bennett	9	9	10	6	8	8	8	8	8	9—85
	7	9	10	10	10	7	10	10	6	9—88
	7	10	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	8—80
	8	8	9	8	8	6	10	10	8	9—86
	7	10	10	10	10	8	7	9	9	10—90
	9	7	9	10	8	8	6	9	9	10—86
	7	9	9	7	10	10	6	10	10	8—88
	10	9	10	9	10	8	8	8	9	7—88
	8	9	9	10	7	9	10	9	9	10—90
	7	7	10	8	8	9	9	8	9	10—85—866

Mr. Bennett gained seven points on the fourth day, leaving him but nine points behind. The day was fit and the light steady.

At a few minutes of 4 o'clock, the referee, Mr. M. W. Bull, tested the trigger pulls, and at 4:01 Bennett took his place and began the match. He was nervous at first, and made a 9, an 8, and a 7 in order. Just as his marker was covering the last shot, Paine's revolver went off; he was sighting at the target and did not know it was loaded. The bullet went unpleasantly near the markers head, and counted an 8, which Bennett claimed as his shot, and it was allowed, so he gained one point in the string.

The times made by the men in shooting each string were

Bennett—12 minutes, 11, 8, 9, 11, 7, 10, 7, 7 and 6.
Paine—6, 5, 7, 6, 6, 8' 6, 7 and 5.

Following is the score:

Paine	9	10	10	7	10	8	9	10	10	8—91
	8	8	10	8	10	10	8	9	7	8—86
	9	10	10	8	9	6	7	10	7	10—86
	9	10	9	10	9	6	8	9	10	0—88
	8	7	9	9	9	8	10	8	10	7—85
	9	9	9	10	6	10	8	10	7	10—87
	9	8	8	8	8	8	10	8	10	10—87
	9	9	9	9	8	10	7	8	9	7—84
	9	10	8	8	10	9	9	9	8	7—87
	9	10	9	10	9	8	10	10	8	8—91—872
Bennett	7	9	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10—91
	7	9	6	7	7	10	9	10	8	8—81
	8	9	10	8	10	7	9	10	8	10—89
	10	9	10	8	9	10	8	9	10	10—92
	10	10	9	8	7	10	7	8	10	7—88
	10	9	7	9	7	7	10	10	7	10—86
	10	7	8	9	8	9	9	10	9	8—87
	10	9	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	8—93
	9	9	10	8	9	9	9	6	9	9—87
	9	10	10	10	9	10	6	7	9	10—87—879

On the fifth day the match ended suddenly. By agreement three latter day's shooting was to be done at Providence, and on June 8th Paine protested against the sights used by Bennett, and also against his consuming so much time at the score, in excess of that permitted by the rules.

The formal protest was in the following words:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8, 1888.

Myron Bull, Esq., Referee in the Paine-Bennett revolver match now in progress:

DEAR SIR:—As judge for Chevalier Ira A. Paine, I hereby state that my principal is prepared and ready to go on and finish this match with strict military sights, such as the articles of agreement call for. If Mr. Bennett refuses to do this, Chevalier hereby withdraws from the match, and claims the stakes on account of such refusal, and on his protest against the persistent infringement by Mr. Bennett of Rules 5 and 15 of Section 10 of regulations of the National Rifle Association. NEWTON DEXTER.

Judge for Chevalier Ira A. Paine.

The referee held a consultation, in which Mr. Bennett's judge stated that his principal was using the sight made by the Smith & Wesson people, and that one that came on his revolver, and had no other ready. Referee Bull, at 3 o'clock, read the protest, and gave his decision that, as he had allowed the sights on four days of the match, he could not order them changed on the fifth day, and he than ordered the men to proceed with the shooting. He said that under the articles of agreement the protest would go to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association. Mr. Paine declined to go on, and Mr. Bennett, at 3:10, began to shoot his 100 shots, finishing at 4:35.

Referee Myron W. Bull, of Springfield, claimed that Paine had neither used a "strict military sight" during the contest, nor produced one upon the ground. Both men had used pin head sights, Bennett's being smaller and the supporter lighter. Bennett protested against Paine's "exaggerated sight" on Wednesday, but Mr. Bull would not allow it to stand. Mr. Bull claimed that under the agreement governing the shooting the men might take as much time as they liked at their strings.

The day's score stood:

Bennett	8	10	9	10	10	9	7	7	7	10—87
	8	10	9	8	10	9	8	9	8	9—88
	9	10	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	7—87
	6	8	10	10	7	9	10	8	10	10—88
	7	9	8	7	9	10	8	9	10	10—87
	8	10	8	7	10	9	10	10	10	7—89
	9	10	10	8	7	10	10	8	8	9—89
	8	8	10	10	8	10	6	6	9	8—81
	9	7	10	10	10	9	10	8	8	10—91
	9	8	10	10	10	7	10	9	9	10—92—878

On June 9th, Bennett went to the range and shot off his last 100 rounds, making the appendad score:

Bennett	8	9	9	9	10	7	9	8	8—84	
	8	10	8	8	10	8	7	6	7	6—74
	7	10	8	7	7	8	9	9	7	10—79
	8	8	7	10	6	8	7	9	10	6—75
	8	7	10	10	7	10	4	7	7	6—76
	8	7	8	5	9	7	8	8	7	9—76
	9	10	8	10	8	8	9	8	9	7—86
	8	9	8	10	8	4	8	10	5	4—70
	6	8	5	5	4	6	9	5	5	10—68
	4	8	7	9	4	6	8	4	0	9—58—746

Bennett says that he will shoot Paine on the same conditions, allowing him 20 points in the 1,000, for from $1,000 to $5,000. Man and money ready at any time.

The Boston *Herald*, stakeholder in the match, says: "It has been reported that Chevalier Paine protested Mr. Bennett's sights, on Monday last at Springfield, when the shoot commenced, but if such was the case a *Herald* man, who at no time during the firing, was more than 50 ft. from the target, heard nothing about it. After the shoot was over, he talked at least 15 minutes with Chevalier Paine, but that gentlemen said nothing to him about sights. The *Herald* man was on the grounds for the special purpose of examining the sights if called upon to do so. When the match was made Mr. Bennett showed Chevalier Paine the sights on his revolvers and asked if they were all right. Chevalier Paine said he had no objections to them. After Mr. Paine left the office Mr. Bennett showed the sights on his revolver to the writer, saying at the same time that they were the sights Chevalier Paine did not object to, and he (Bennett) wished the writer to remember the sights in case a question arose as to their use. When the writer took a casual glance at Mr. Bennett's revolver at Springfield on Monday, the sights he saw he considered the same as those shown in the *Herald* office, but he will not be positive till he takes the revolver used by Mr. Bennett in his hand and examines it. But the *Herald* had no decision in the matter, other than it will hold the stake money until released by one or the other side, or that both sides agree to draw it. Mr. Paine has protested its paying over, as was stated in the *Herald* Friday.

Saturday afternoon a telegram was received at the *Herald* office from Referee Bull. It read as follows:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9, 1888.

To the Editor of the *Herald*:—In the match for 600 shots with revolver between Mr. F. E. Bennett and Chevalier Ira Paine, I declare Mr. Bennett the winner.

MILAN W. BULL, Referee.

Though Referee Bull decides Bennett a winner, that does not settle the matter, as can be seen by the following extract from the original articles held in the *Herald* office:

"If the referee's decision is disputed, the Secretary of the National Rifle Association shall make a discision which shall be final."

Chevalier Paine disputes Referee Bull's decision. He also says that the National Rifle Association must decide the question at issue. The *Herald* will pay over the money according to the decision, that Chevalier Paine asks which is right, according to the articles of agreement. It is taken for granted that Chevalier Paine's protest is only issued pending the decision of the national secretary, and that should that official decide against him, he is willing to have the stake money paid over to Bennett. Should the national secretary decide against Bennett, it is taken for granted that he is willing to have the stake money paid over to Paine.

Mr. T. E. Walker, President of the Los Angeles Rod and Gun Club, and one of the best trio of trap shots in Southern California, favored us by calling last week. A more thoroughly posted sportsman and keener enthusiast in all mattere relating to rod, gun and dog we have not met for many months. The brilliant successes of the club are due more to the energy and vim of its president than to any other factor. Mr. Walker left a fine photograph of the teams from his club and the Recreation Club, which recently competed at the traps, victory going to the R. and G.'s by a score of 149 to 140.

The officers and members of the club are President, T. E. Walker; vice-President, Eugene Maxwell; Secretary, A. O. Adams; Captain, E. Unger; Members, J. B. Winston, Dr. W. L. Bird, H. L. Jordan, H. Slottenbek, Jr., J. C. Dolton, J. L. Tufts, Dr. O. F. Britton, A. M. Holton, H. M. Thomson, Geo. West, H. Holboro, T. B. Brown, J. H. Schumacher, Thos. Foster, John Morton and Robert Kinney.

Like all other Los Angelenos, Mr. Walker is full of certainty about the future greatness of that city, and of kind words about the many sportsmen, of whom those who visited them at the State Association meeting several years ago, hold very pleasant remembrances.

"Chattanooga."

For the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, by "Andy."

Last week the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN left the party snugly blanketed in our little tent, listening to the melancholy soliloquy of a big brown owl.

Some years ago John had one of these owls tamed, and he would come down into the woods and call "Pete, Pete," and Pete, never far away, would come out of the dark woods with an answering squeak and alight on his shoulder, but as usual, some "fool" gunner had to come along and kill him. The night passes quickly to such tired men, and I am awakened by a noise as unspellable as the remark of an English snipe when he pops up almost under your feet. Jumping out of bed and pulling apart the flaps of the tent I see our old friend the gray squirrel, up in the hay tree, barking and chattering at us. During all the seasons I have camped here, he (or a similar one) has never failed to pay us several visits from his home in the high tree across the creek, generally coming on Sunday mornings, when we lie abed late. I now notice that the sun is shining brightly through the trees, even down here in this ravine, and it must be very late, and we were to have gotten out so early after quail. "Hello Chattanooga, turn out," here it is ever so much o'clock. He is on foot in an instant, and comes to tell me what he had been dreaming about, "No time now for stories the quail has been out for hours," "All right, we will have a cup of coffee and get away after them." I know that the "early morning quail" does not wait for coffee, but perhaps my friend had better find that out for himself, so we start a fire, have toast and coffee, with delicious cream from James's dairy close by, and afterwards leisurely make our way up the creek. Turning up a bridle path we come into "Grizzly gulch." Two years ago William and Enos had a bee ranch up there, and one morning a boy sent out after the cows, came running home half frightened to death, and reported a "grizzly" up here, "as big as an ox," tipping over the hives and eating the honey.

All hands instantly started out, armed with all the available weapons, to look him up, William stationing himself below, near where we now are, with a "Winchester," but at the sound of the bear coming crashing down through the brush, he just dropped his rifle, and screaming, "Murder," "skinned" up the nearest tree, as you or I would doubtless have done if we had been here. "No grizzly here this morning, but just go ahead and peep out through the bushes to the open ground to the left, and see if you see any quail." Lots of 'em,' whispers my friend, but the wary birds have heard him, too, and in an instant are scampering down into the brush. We go on, climbing the steep hillside, but the sun is hot, and the quail, having had their breakfast, are very shy. Reaching Buckeye gulch, a number get up, and at my first shot one of the beauties tumbles down into the bushes across the deep ravine. I carefully mark the place, and sliding down, climb the opposite steep bank, and making my way by main strength through the almost impenetrable tangle of poison oak and blackberry vine, I find my bird, the first quail of the season, and a moment later I retrieve one for my friend also. At this point some one will say, "Where is your dog all this time?" to which I reply, "I haven't got any dog." Some years ago, a friend, as an especial favor, loaned me his dog, imported from Germany at a great expense. He instructed me that as the dog understood no English, I must use certain German words of command, one of which sounded something like "Surrecke;" the other I forgot immediately, but thought probably the first would answer every purpose, and it certainly did. Taking the dog out on this farm for a hunt, I popped over a quail which fell as usual in the thick brush, and at the command "Surricke," the dog dashed madly into the thicket. Following leisurely, I was just in time to see the last tail-feather of my quail disappearing down the German dog's capacious throat. Having come to the conclusion that I would prefer to do that part of it myself, I have never brought a dog on one of these trips since, and indeed, one of my friends says I am not much of a shot, but I am a "magnificent retriever." A little further on we put up a big flock of quail, that instead of pitching down into the steep wooded ravine, fly up and alight in a clump of low bushes near the brow of a hill. Now we may have some sport. I go along the brow of the hill, while Chattanooga stays below, and for twenty minutes we have some fine wing-shooting, as the birds being pretty well frightened, fly out singly or in couples, or threes, and when the flock has all been driven out, we find we have our hunting-coat pockets pretty well filled. Our road back to camp is all down hill now, fortunately for us, as the sun beats down hot upon our heads, and the short grass upon the hillsides is very slippery. What a luxury to get down into the cool, dark woods again. We throw ourselves down on the clean pine needle covered forest carpet for a rest, and arrange our birds in a row. I cannot say that I think the plumage of the young California quail is very gaudy, but how well it is adapted to the concealment that they understand so well, "don't you think so, Chattanooga?" "Yes, but you just watch me at breakfast time to-morrow morning, and see how quick I will conceal about three of those birds." And he kept his word, and if he fought nearly as well at Fair Oaks with Uncle Sam's weapons, as he fought with knife and fork at meal times, he was a brave soldier and deserves a pension. What solid comfort to lie here out of sight of mail bags, or sound of steam whistles, and realize that for the next twelve days we have nothing to do but hunt and fish, eat and sleep." "Yes," he replies, like Charles Hoyt's "Stranger" in "A Hole in the Ground." I am glad I'm here, "but I have got to get up and cook something, or I shall starve to death," and he gets up and rakes out the ashes of the morning's fire, while I go up and bring a generous pat of golden butter and a can of rich cream from James' (for him almost too convenient) dairy. After breakfast we sit a long time at table and enjoy the beauties of the place. A little bird smaller than a sparrow, hops lightly about over the rocks, dashing down into the water where foam from the little fall is the thickest. Now he has gone entirely under water, now he is out, and shaking off the spray, is away with his dinner, a caddis worm, perhaps. A king-fisher flies swiftly down the creek, springing his noisy rattle. We ought to shoot him in the interest of the little trout. A blue jay flits about in the bright hay tree over our heads, waiting impatiently for the crumbs from the table. "You ought to shoot him any way," says John, who has dropped in to bid us good morning; "they are the biggest thieves on the place." "Not so bad as a jay we have in the Eastern States, but thank Heaven there are not many of them," remarks Chattanooga. "What kind is that," says John, "I never heard of them." "Oh yes, I guess you have—Jay Gould." Now I am going to try for fish, and he brings down his rod and commences arranging his flies. "You don't expect to catch any trout at this time of day, do you?" "Yes, if they bite as well as John did, I will get enough for dinner. Without getting up from the table, he tosses a fly into a the pool, not fifteen feet away, near the fern-headed bank. A little trout leaps for it, but he has seen such flies before and does not fancy it." Try him with a caddis worm, why don't you?" "What's a caddis worm?" I hunt one up from a sandy place in the creek, a curiosity in itself, which a novice would suppose was only a short bit of twig; the fly hook is baited, and at the first cast the little fellow is hooked, and comes to grief. Not much of a catch, however, only about six inches long. Chattanooga now goes off and tries above, and later below the camp where a huge fallen redwood spans the creek, and where last September I caught a number of fine trout, but meeting with little success, comes back somewhat disgusted.

After resting awhile we go up with John to the grain field after quail, but in this, also, we are foiled, and come home with only seven or eight beside a few cotton-tail rabbits. The evening is spent pleasantly around the camp fire, and Chattanooga develops as a fine singer, and has come provided with all the latest songs in which he leads, the rest of us joining in with more or less discord. A sound and refreshing sleep in our canvas house from which our pretty friend the gray squirrel has to call a long time before awaking us, and we "turn out" to enjoy a beautiful, quiet Sunday morning. Breakfast is soon dispatched, (no, that word won't do, that word indicates a hurry;) and having made things snug about the camp we start for a stroll up to the falls a mile above here. Reaching the place at last, and finding a large, flat, moss-covered stone I sit down with a pad of writing paper and a pencil, and commence a long letter to the dear old father and mother in the New England States, who, although they may be bored by this letter, so long, and probably so nearly resembling similar ones written in past years from this same spot will, at least, be pleased with the beautiful specimens of ferns with which I fill the envelope. John and my soldier boy have gone back to fish down the creek to the camp. The full force of the creek here falls over a rocky rim about twenty feet in height, and overhanging trees, and surrounding vines and ferns, make this a very comfortable place to-day for it is very warm outside the woods. I am afraid the boys do not appreciate this home of theirs. They are continually wishing and hoping that the railroad will be built along through here. Well, bye-and-bye perhaps the railroad will come and with it will come the deer hunter who, with his hounds will chase away the last deer from these hills. The pot hunter will be here in force too, who will not leave alive anything that flies. The Sunday picnic will come and the city hoodlum and "chippie" will defile this beautiful spot with their vile presence, or the careless camper, or the cigarette will do their worst work, converting these hill-sides into desolate wastes of charred and smoking stumps, or, if the march of so called improvement is not quite so rapid, the Spring Valley Water Co., with its insatiable rapacity will turn this ice-cold and beautiful stream, into its pipes, to be conveyed away to distant San Francisco, there to be put to the ignoble business of cleaning red flannel shirts. But it is growing cooler, and I find that while I have been scolding and borrowing trouble, the sun has gone down behind the hills and it is quite late and I hurry back to camp where I find dinner awaiting me. "Chattanooga" and John are pretty well tired out and have had very poor success in fishing. As we part for the night James, the weather-prophet, looking up into the sky says, "Boys, we shall have rain before long," and sure enough we are awakened on Monday morning by the pattering of drops upon the tent. Jumping quickly out of bed, we soon have our stock of groceries safely under cover, and later we move our tent into the shelter of a circle of young redwood trees that have grown up around the mouldering stump of some giant of the forest, and our new location we are much pleased with, as the ground is perfectly dry, and on this coast there is little danger from the "sharp bolts of Heavens artillery." "Chattanooga, make a note that we put up the tent here next September." "All right." The rain continues through the day, but we are very comfortable as we have plenty of dry wood and keep up a roaring camp-fire, but we go rather earlier to bed.

Tuesday morning dawns bright and pleasant, with the dust perfectly laid in the roads outside the woods, and I start out alone after quail. Passing up by Mr. Ralston's house, I stop for a moment for a chat with the old gentleman and lady; William comes out and asks if I hadn't better take his dog with me, and as I am satisfied that Watch does not understand the German language, I am much pleased to have him; and the pretty little fellow trots along at my heels as though it were an every-day business with him. Coming suddenly upon a bunch of quail in a fence corner, soon afterwards, I give them right and left barrels as they rise. Three fall dead, another flies high in the air and falls dead away off down by that distant grain stack. A fifth drops down on the brow of the hill ahead, but jumps up and is running away. Watch dashes through the fence, seizes one of the dead birds and tries to pick up another. I run to the top of the hill to try to secure the cripple, and in my race down the opposite side I am passed by Watch, with a quail in his mouth, who drops the dead one just in time to pick up the runaway. Then he goes back to the fence corner and gets two more, and then away down to the grain-stack and finds the fifth. From that moment Watch and I were fast friends, and I had the pleasure of his company during the rest of the time that I remained in camp. After this we go down into a narrow valley and I have grand sport, wing-shooting at single birds as they fly out of a clump of willows across a piece of cultivated ground which has grown thickly over with blackberry vines, where I don't suppose I should have been able to have found a quarter of my quail after killing them, but that little Watch brought me every one. I reach camp, tired but happy, with my pockets well filled with game, and find my companion cleaning fish. "What luck, my boy?" "Oh, fine; the creek has risen and the trout are biting first rate;" and he shows me a lot of nice ones he is going to fry for supper. I bring out my quail for his inspection, not forgetting to mention the dog's share in the hunt, and Chattanooga seems as much pleased as I am. Well, you can go out and kill the quail and I'll stay right here at the creek and fish, and have all the fun I want. Perfectly satisfied with this division of labor, we presently sit down and heartily enjoy the fried trout, after which I get together a good supper for Watch who, I consider, has well earned it. His supper is shared by another visitor to our camp; Old Tweed, the faithful shepherd dog who was born on the same day that the news came that his notorious namesake had been arrested in Spain, so that any one can easily figure up his age. Every night when Old Tweed can escape being chained up, he will go off into the woods and tree a wild-cat or a coon and stay there and bark at him all through the night and come home late in the morning, looking so disgusted because nobody will take the trouble to go out and shoot the "varmint." But if you do take the trouble to get a lantern and go out to see what he has found, Old Tweed receives you with open arms, so to speak, and can hardly bark loud enough to express his pleasure. Poor old fellow! since commencing this article I have been informed of his death away off in the forest, where he was strangled by vines that had become wound around his neck, at the foot of a tree where he had been watching a wild cat.

But I am making a very long story of this, much too long, in fact, and I will leave you this evening, having, as I consider, pretty fully introduced to you my camping-mate, as well as my other friends on this farm, and will only add that the remaining days of our stay in camp were passed as happily as those I have endeavored to describe, without an unpleasant incident to mar our enjoyment.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7, 1888.

Doves are reported plenty near Clayton, and shooting may be had on the Wright place, near the Cavanagh tract.

With the coming of the long sunny days and pleasant nights, comes the desire to get away from business cares and go camping. An almost indispensable article in a proper outfit is a good, handy, roomy tent, and we know of none so desirable as the "Campers Favorite Tent." advertised by Mr. M. P. McKoon. It admirably combines all necessary qualities.

The series of inter-club team matches referred to in a recent issue of this paper, will begin at the grounds of the Lincoln Gun Club on Saturday afternoon next, participants going over by the 12:45 boat of the Narrow Gauge R. R. ferry. Teams from the Lincoln Blue Rock and Alameda County Clubs have entered. The matches will be at ten pairs and thirty single blue rock targets, national rules.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Communications relating to this department should be addressed to BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Visit.

Mr. W. D. Howe's pointer Belle H. by Rex—Prairie Flower to Mr. A. C. Stuart's Professor by Glen R.—Josie Bow, June 19, 1888.

A Prefix Claimed.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN—Under the resolution passed by the Stud-Book Committee, June 2d, Mr. Mitchell Harrison, owner of the Chestnut Hill Kennels, Phila., Pa., has filed his application for the sole use of the prefix "Roslyn." Objections, if any, may be forwarded to me, at any time, within two weeks. A. P. VREDENBURGH, Sec. A. K. C.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1888.

Fox-Terrier Coursing.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I notice with pleasure the announcement by Mr. Canavan of a fox-terrier couraing meeting in conjunction with greyhound coursing at the Oakland Trotting Park on next July 1st, 4th, and 8th.

This will open a new field for fox-terriers on this Coast, and I sincerely hope all the owners of this popular breed of dogs will come in and enter their dogs and see which is the fleetest.

Fox-terrier coursing is very popular in England, Australia and New York, and I have no doubt that with good management, the same success will be met with here.

Some objections have been raised in England to fox-terrier coursing by owners, and the reasons urged are that running after rabbits is not a fox-terrier's legitimate work and also that coursing will produce a leggier type of dog. The first objection is easily disposed of, as fox-terriers are very little used for the purpose they were bred, and as to the second objection, the leaggy dogs are not so fast as the short-legged, but better proportioned dogs.

At the last bench show about twenty-four fox-terriers were benched; some of those on exhibition were not show dogs, but probably the dogs that were beaten could show their heels on the field to their more successful rivals on the bench.

Fox-terriers have shown their superiority over all other terriers at ratting, and I hope to see them sustain the same reputation at coursing.

I would suggest that all those intending to run their dogs should immediately put them into training. I think that the course of training practiced by owners of greyhounds will answer as well for a fox-terrier, and those desirous of obtaining information could not counsel with a better person than any one of our well-known coursing men.

If fox-terrier coursing should prove a success, the owners can come together and organize a club and hold regular meetings, and this will do more towards popularizing the breed than any other means. J. B. MARTIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1888.

Mr. M. P. McKoon, at El Cajon, Cal., again offers a fine choice, purely-bred, cocker spaniel puppies, through the advertising columns. Purchasers of former litters have invariably expressed the highest satisfaction with Mr. McKoon's stock.

On Saturday last, a black pointer bitch reached San Francisco from Belfast, Ireland, for Mr. James E. Watson, Secretary of the Pacific Kennel Club. Mr. Watson purchased the bitch, together with a black pointer dog, through a dog-broker named William Graham, resident in Belfast, but the dog died en route. The pedigree of the bitch is in the hands of Mr. Albert Hoeppner of this city, who, at one time, contemplated buying her, and will be published when it comes to hand. The bitch is black with a few white flecks, of about fifty pounds weight, upstanding, with good head and ears, clean neck and shoulders, rather shallow brisket, a little too much loin, a little light behind, stands well and has close round feet. A handsome animal and in fine condition, considering her long trip. She arrived in use and was sent on Monday to Mr. Allender's kennel at Watsonville to be bred to Mr. Watson's Pape pointer, Old Black Joe.

Mr. Watson's adverse fortune in dog importing seems to cling to him. The bitch of a former pair died on the way, and to loose the dog of the last brace is aggravating, but the enthusiasm of the gentleman is of the sort that is not easily damped.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Breeder and Sportsman.

313 Bush Street, San Francisco.

All letters and communications relating in any manner to either the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed as above.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, *or beyond the time he intends to pay for it*, let him not fail to write us *direct* to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. **Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.**

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, $5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 30, 1888.

The Fairs—Santa Rosa.

Tuesday, August 14th, the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association will make a start. There is little necessity for reminding those who have attended the previous fairs of this popular society of the time of opening as they have been so well pleased with former visits that they are on the watch. There are people, however, who are prone to forgetfulness, and quite a number of our readers who have yet to participate in one of these enjoyable gatherings, and hence the reminder. There is a better programme offered this year than ever before, and with few exceptions the purses are open to all that are eligible under the classification. On the opening day are two running events, 2:30 trotting and 2:25 pacing. The running a three-quarter dash for district two-year-olds, but the boundaries of the district embrace an extent of territory that would form an empire in some parts of the old world, the metes and bounds being "all the territory north of the bay of San Francisco and west of the Sacramento river." The second race is also three-quarters, free for all. The second day one and a quarter miles, for all three-year-olds, 3:00 class for district horses, 2:20 trotting class, and three-year-old district trotting. The third day is well provided for, running one and a half miles, 2:23 class, free-for-all pacing, and 2:38 district trotting. Fourth day, two racing events, three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds, and a selling race, heats of a mile. The trotting is a 2:40 class and a dash of a mile for district yearlings. The closing day of the fair is big with promise of grand sport. The racing, one and three-quarter miles for all ages and a dash of a mile for three-year-olds, while the 2:25 and free-for all gave the fast trotters a chance. There is a good advantage to associations and owners of horses in having two first-class fairs in one county, and that within two weeks. It is only a step from Santa Rosa to Petaluma, and there are two days from the close of the first to the opening of the second. There are so many inducements that there is little risk in prognosticating a larger number of entries at Santa Rosa than ever have been known before, and with that coming true, still less in venturing the assertion that it will be a successful fair in all respects.

A Personal Explanation.

We receive communications in which the writers state that they will be in San Francisco at a stated time, and will call at the rooms of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, others come expressing disappointment, and a few with a tinge of displeasure that we were not found. Several explanatory letters have been written, but these have only reached a few, and we have come to the determination to give publicity to the cause of the absence.

It is generally known that we train and drive our own horses, though previous to this season that work has been subservient to other duties It is also known to the readers of this paper that we have inaugurated departures from the usual course, one of the most important being the substitution of tips for full shoes on horses which are used on the track and road. There are other changes nearly as important, and so it was resolved to give them as full a test as possible during this year, and in order to make it thorough, "staying at home" is compulsory. The job cannot be put under contract. The experiments require constant personal attention. It is imperatively demanded that minor matters connected with the trials shall be given due care, and the time which would be used in going to the office with a short stay, interfere with the routine. We feel that horse interests can be far better subserved by practial tests than in any other way, and greatly as we would enjoy meeting friends who honor us with a visit the gratification must be denied. So far, during this season the work has been preliminary, in a short time more activity will prevail. The main test, of course, is preparing Antevolo for the National Stallion Stakes. One stage has been successfully passed, or so nearly ended that a few days more will bring it to a close. "The season" has practically come to a close without mishap of any kind.

At the time of writing, fifty-eight mares have been attended to, a very few more will close that part. Last year the practice of giving him brushes during the service, and that to heavy weights, we feel quite confident had something to do in causing the lameness. It brought too severe strains on the hind ankles, and in addition to that he caught the left hind foot under the sill of a shed. The first injury occurred in the stall when he was two years old, the first lameness he ever showed in it was in the race for three-year-olds at Stockton in the fall of 1884. It has troubled him off-and-on, and the day of the Harry Wilkes trot he favored it so much that we asked and received the consent of the judges to draw him at any time during the race should it become worse. A double fall on the street, caused by slipping on the center irons of the Market St. cable road the morning of the race, was unquestionably the immediate cause. Last year it put a stop to his trotting, This year he has been jogged on the road daily, until three weeks ago when his work was transferred to the track, though still at a jog.

The only thing done with the ailing ankle has been to use an embrocation, one part of lotion to six of water. The ankle and tendons have never looked so well since it was first injured. Two weeks ago a veterinarian, whom we regard as one of the best posted vets of our acquaintance, paid us a visit and we requested his opinion. "Sound in every respect," he replied. After a careful examination, "You blistered that ankle," his next remark. Nothing approaching a vesicant had ever been applied, and the lotion was weakened to such an extent that it could not be even a slight irritant. That much has been demonstrated. The actual cautery or a powerful blister would have been the correct treatment according to the schools; we have become satisfied that, unless in exceptionally severe cases, it is better to ignore them.

The trying stage of the preparation will be the coming sixty days. Should that be concluded without mishap, the chances for going safely through the entire ordeal are favorable.

While considering that the question of tips vs. shoes has been decided in favor of the former, so far as Antevolo is concerned, the result of this season's work will have a strong bearing on the opinion of others. That the controversy has awakened a great deal of interest all over the country cannot be denied. and the fact that Antevolo has never worn a shoe is well known. This will have a tendency to draw attention to him, which otherwise would not be manifested, and if anything goes wrong with him, the opponents of tips will ascribe it to the absence of shoes. There are other departures from old methods which will be as fully tested, as our limited number of horses will afford, an opportunity for trial. These experiments will be conducted with the whole aim of arriving a just conclusions, and should there be failures at any point, they will be chronicled as faithfully as when success has been reached. At the close of each day whatever has been done is recorded, and a reference to the daily journal will reveal the modes advance in training, showing in fact even trivial points noted. By following the plan outlined, we hope to make the experience of 1888 of service to others as well as to ourselves.

The Fairs—Ione, Amador and Calaveras.

The same week as the fair at Los Angeles is held, also "comes off" that of the twenty-sixth Agricultural District, which is comprised of the counties of Amador and Calaveras, and which will open August 7th. The entries close at same date as at Los Angeles, which is July 15th, and as that is previous to the dates of closing of later fairs neither must be overlooked. There is little danger that the "clashing of dates" will be anything like a serious drawback, as the localities are widely apart, and there are plenty of horses now in training in California to ensure large fields in two places at the same time. As will be learned from the advertisement all the trotting and pacing races are "open," and the purses quite liberal for a new association. There is a purse open to trotters and pacers without records; 2:27 trotting, free-for-all trotting and a free-for-all pacing. There are six racing events, three of which are open, viz., heats of one mile; heats of three-quarters of a mile, and heats of half a mile. The races for district horses are dashes of six-hundred yards, half a mile and a handicap, the distance of which is also six-hundred yards. While we are not partial to races of less than half a mile, and those restricted to two-year-olds, there is no gainsaying the fact that there are heaps and lots of fun in them to the spectators. We have witnessed fully as much excite- and enthusiasm in a quarter race as in those at long distances, and in the old days when "short-horses" were fancied amounts betted that would cut no mean figure at the present time of high speculation on horse races. Those who have seen the track pronounce it one of the best in the state, and that is praise enough. The country is extolled, too, and the people up to the California standard. It is a short journey from here to Ione, and there is plenty of time to reach Santa Rosa for the opening day there. There are many horses in this neighborhood which will not be sent to Los Angeles, and these can put in an appearence at Ione with a good chance for a profitable trip. Sacramento and Stockton are so "handy by" that there should be a certainty of several from these places taking part.

Welcome Assistance.

We are much gratified to announce that the services of Miss A. L. Wilson, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, have been secured for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Her position is general manager and assistant editor, and so far as we are acquainted, it is the first instance on record of a female filling these positions on a paper which is mainly devoted to breeding, rearing and the development of fine horses. Unique as it may be thought for a woman to occupy the place, we feel absolute confidence in her fitness for the task. Miss Wilson does not desire that she shall be awarded any consideration on account of her sex; neither do we, all that is sought (for our part we will say demanded) that the work done shall be accepted as the guage of capacity. She has had an experience of several years in all pertaining to the trotting-horse, having conducted the indoor business of her father, W. H. Wilson, of Abdallah Park, Kentucky.

Not entirely indoor, as her temperament is too active to be housed all the time, and while becoming conversant with trotting genealogies, the history of trotting and trotters, she also acquired a knowledge of form, and an aptitude to discriminate regarding blood-lines in connection with configuration, and, to put it in a few words, a general knowledge of trotting stock which few men of our acquaintance possess.

Visitors to the office will find her competent to answer any queries on that topic which admit of reply, and obtain information on any points regarding pedigrees or other matters pertaining to the subject. In this connection we reiterate the request that all matters relating to any of the departments of the paper, or the business, be directed to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and not to any individual connected with the paper. This will insure prompt attention.

The Eureka Meeting.

Tuesday next will be the opening day of the Eureka Jockey Club. The entries which are published in this paper are an augury of fine sport especially racing, and there is scarcely a doubt of the meeting proving successful in all respects. There were a number of horses shipped on the steamer City of Chester, which left here Wednesday, and we hear that in addition to many visitors who took passage on that boat, there will be a goodly number on Saturday's steamer. We had a great desire to attend this meeting. It is a section of California that we should be much gratified to visit, and the trip by steamer be hugely enjoyed. Our only ocean voyage since living on this coast, was from Santa Monica nearly fourteen years ago, and as sea sickness never bothers us, when time is not a great object, the water has attractions over the rail Less than twenty-four hours to Eureka should be sufficient inducement to entice quite a delegation from the bay.

Russwood.

As will be seen from the appended letter, Mr. Johnson has had the good fortune to obtain a filly of high breeding on both sides of the house. The query is easily answered. We think "more than well" of the conjunction of two lines from Miss Russell. The greatest yearling was a double Green Mountain Maid, and there are points of similarity beside tracing through two lines to one of the greatest broodmares. A double cross of Hambletonian in each and very nearly at the same distance. Norlaine by a grandson, Russwood also. Norlaine is a little closer onthe side of the dam, thus Elaine, Messenger Duroc, Hambletonian, Carlotta, Nutwood, Belmont, Abdallah Hambletonian. The inbreeding of the two celebrated mares is the same, thus Nutwood, Electioneer, Green Mountain Maid, Elaine, Green Mountain Maid. To Miss Russell, Lord Russell, Miss Russell, Carlotta, Nutwood, Miss Russell. Norlaine had three-eighths of Green Mountain Maid; Russwood has the same of Miss Russell. There is no risk in close inbreeding to manifest superiority.

Jos CAIRN SIMPSON, ESQ.

Dear Sir.—I claim the name of "Russwood" for bay filly, no white, foaled at Woodburn Stock Farm, Kentucky, June 10th, 1888, by Lord Russell (full brother to Maud S.) Dam Carlotta by Nutwood (by Belmont, dam Miss Russell, dam of Maud S.) What do you think of that way of breeding?

Your Friend

LOS ANGELES, June 22d, 1888. H. M. JOHNSTON.

Rosemeade.

Mr. Rose is happy in nomenclature. Sunny Slope was an appropriate title for the grand estate which lay on the sunny side of the snow-capped mountains, and which caught the reflection of the grand orb from the placid Pacific. The morning rays came warm while the shadows laid dark further to the eastward, and warmer yet as old Sol hung over head at noontime, still warm, though balmy and fragrant, when the golden rays fell into the ocean.

Rosemeade is the new place, and from the description given in the introduction to the catalogue, we fancy it not far behind the former domicile in beauty of location. That it is equally as beautiful we can scarcely believe. It must be at at lower attitude as the water is piped from the former, and though our recollection of the country between Sunny Slope and Los Angeles is somewhat misty, the loveliness of the old home impressed us so strongly that it is difficult to realize a new abode which has so many pleasing features. Alfalfa fields are luxuriant. A meadow with hedges of roses and groups of flowering shrubs is to be admired, but the pasture field we sauntered over in the November gloaming, with its grand old oaks, its carpet of alfillerilla and wild oats, green as "emerant sea," when other latitudes are snow-clad and bleak, mocking birds caroling from hosky glens, and a cavalcade of young colts careering over the verdant sod, was a picture altogether lovely and enchanting.

Notwithstanding memory, retrospecting nearly fourteen years, recalls scenes which are yet vivid, and which it would be pleasing to dwell upon, the Rosemeade catalogue and its practical contents must be the present topic A handsome catalogue it is, reflecting credit on compiler and printer, an introductory which is pleasing and instructive, and a part of which is copied elsewhere. The compilation of pedigrees, records, etc., was the work of Miss Wilson (our assistant), and with the exception of a few typographical errors, as she did not see the proof, can be placed in juxtaposition with the handiwork of male experts and not suffer by the comparasion.

We present the gist of Mr. Rose's preface in the part copied, and those who are conversant with what he has done in the way of producing trotters will not accuse him of "blowing his hugle" with too much emphasis. We cannot agree with him in all his deductions, and shall credit Belle of Wabash with as much of the glory of The Moor as the Clay part of the pedigree. It is too much the fashion to give the cross which is the most fancied by the observer the whole of the applause, whereas sire and dam have an equal share in the production.

It took King Ban and Maud Hampton to produce a yearling which brought at auction $38,000, the union of one with any other untried mate would have stopped at a fraction of the sum. We fully believe, however, that the pedigree given when the mare was trotting is more likely to be correct than one which has been dug up a quarter of a century thereafter. Especially when thoroughbred blood in the trotter is the mooted point. Knowing the prejudice that exists with some in regard to the blood there is a propensity to gratify the desire at the expense of truth, and assertions are made irrespective of candor. Not long ago we were conversing with a gentleman who is very much set against blue blood, and he gave as his authority for questioning that of Maud S and Jay-Eye-See the word of a groom who claimed to have worked at Woodburn. This is about on a par of accepting the misty remembrances of an octogenarian, some fool story about stealing the mare out in the night, or the tale of a wise neighbor who knew more than the owner about the blood of his horse. "So that the heart be right it matters little which way the head lies," was the remark of Sir Walter Raleigh when he laid his head on the block. What The Moor has accomplished is a matter of history, and whether his dam was by Bassinger or a Copperbottom colt, has no bearing.

When the doubt is located so far back as the best part of half a century it has small influence on the present status. We cannot agree with Mr. Rose in his estimate of photographs. Few, indeed, which do not distort, and if the representation of Alcazar is correct he is not the highly formed animal as we remember him in his three-year-old form. The picture represents his fore legs as being nearly under the point of his shoulder which probably comes from his standing askew to the camera. Were the humerus as short as it is there shown we must have noticed it, and though faults of configuration may be overcome by great excellence in other respects, it is not likely that he would have made the brilliant campaign of 1885. The picture of Stamboul, while better, has at least one drawback. The catalogue in the whole is so good that minor defects can be condoned.

Pool-Selling on Heats.

There is a universal wish among those who have the welfare of the turf at heart, that pool-selling on heats shall be done away with. Were the rules made so plain that the "laying up of heats" should be punished with the same severity as laying up the whole race, there might be some reason for continuing it, and even then it would give sharp rascals a chance to carry out their schemes, and place temptation in the way of others to commit crimes, which otherwise they would not have planned. The only argument in its favor is that it augments the resources and enables associations to offer larger premiums. The premium for fraud overbalances this so much that the debit side shows big figures, the credit zero. Could there be absolute assurance that every heat would be honestly striven for, pool-selling on heats would answer. As it now stands, the practice is reprehensible. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Hinchman has resolved to discontinue it on the Bay District and Oakland courses. When this is known beforehand, bids for pool-privilege can be made in accordance with the ukase.

Ed. A. Tipton.

Mr. Tipton, Secretary of the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders Association, is paying a visit to California, and we had the pleasure of meeting him a few days ago. The main purpose of the trip, outside of seeing the Golden Coast, is to prepare the Palo Alto Catalogue of 1888. Mr. Tipton is one of the best informed men on trotting pedigrees, and has had a great deal of experience in the work of arranging trotting genealogies, and it is safe to say that the work will be done in the best style. He has been of great service to the Association of which he is secretary, and mainly through his efforts it has become one of the big institutions of the country. Mrs. Tipton accompanies him.

The Right Address.

If our correspondents fully realized the trouble which results from directing their communications to individuals connected with the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN they would be apt to change their tactics. Letters which demand immediate attention may be delayed, and still worse be entirely neglected.

Whatever pertains to the paper should be addressed to it. This will insure immediate attention. Communications relating to business or editorial departments should be specifically addressed, and we will be greatly obliged if our correspondents will bear it in mind.

Mr. H. S. Hogaboom reports that he has sold at private sale to Mr. Hodson of Sacramento, Cal. The brown colt foaled March 5, 1888, by Harvester, dam Lady Blanchard, 2:26½, by Whipple's Hambletonian, second dam the Livingston mare, by Gen. Taylor. Price $1250. Mr. Hogaboom is now on his way to Rohnerville, Humboldt Co., where he is about to establish a ranch and will continue breeding trotters.

Mr. Henry S. Smith, of the Detroit Driving Club, informs us that Mr. Emery has decided to withdraw Patron from the six year-old stake which will be trotted at Detroit this fall under the auspices of the National Trotting Association. Mr. Emery gives as his reason for this that Patron is making a very heavy season in the stud.

The Napa and Solano County Fair Association have decided to have their meeting at Napa the week after the San Jose Fair. They have offered liberal purses for each day, Oct. 2d to 6th. This is their first meeting and should be a success, as Napa is of easy access.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

Eugene City, Or.

1. Can you tell me whether or not Lady St. Clair was ever bred to John Nelson? If so, where is the produce? The reason I ask this question is I am personally interested. I have a bay pacing mare, somewhere from ten to fifteen years old, that Mr. O. O. Barnes of Albany, this state, bought of a widow lady in San Francisco about six years ago. The mare is said to be by John Nelson and out of Lady St. Clair. Mr. Barnes is dead, and the particulars of the purchase cannot be ascertained. The mare in question is a fast pacer herself and is one of the gamest animals I ever drove. She has a five-year-old stallion colt that can trot in 2:30 or better. Colt was sired by a horse called Fear Naught, Barnes having bred her in San Francisco soon after purchasing her. You will do me a favor by answering the above question through the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. 2 I desire also to know the breeding of the horse called Nigger Baby and his son Pacific, sometimes called Pacific Eagle.

Answer.—We think that Lady St. Clair had a colt by John Nelson, but will find out positively. Mr. Frank Malone can probably furnish the information, and he will confer a favor by furnishing it.

D. N., San Francisco.

To decide a bet would like to know if Goldsmith drove Anteeo in a race with a piece of lath, hoop, board or scraper in his hand; also whether he hit Anteeo with it? By answering this in your next paper you will oblige an old subscriber. I think it was in the race he was matched with Arch that Goldsmith hit him with a scraper.

Answer.—Our friend Goldsmith must decide this question.

Justice, San Francisco. See answer to D. N. above.

Fresno, Cal.

Please inform me through your valuable paper the following. If a party breeds a mare to a stallion and does not pay for the service of the same, then sells said mare to another, has the owner of said stallion any lien or claim on said colt?

Answer.—Not in California.

Subscriber, San Jose.

1. What is pedigree of Killarney? (pacer). What record has he? 2. Also pedigree of John Nelson.

Answer. 1. Killarney, b h by Black Ralph. Pacing record 2:20½ made at Nevada City, Cal., Aug. 25, 1886. The pedigrees of Black Ralph and of Killarney's dam are unknown. Black Ralph also sired Belle Spencer 2:26½. 2. John Nelson ch h, foaled 1851, by a son of imp. Trustee, dam Redwood, mare by old Abdallah.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, ESQ.

Dear Sir.—I have just arrived here and taken the management of the Overland Park Club. The prospects for a successful racing and trotting organization are very flattering, and I think it will at no distant date rank among the leading clubs of the country, and give at least two first-class meetings this year. We shall hope to draw quite largely from the Pacific Coast, and will want the support and assistence of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. I shall certainly use its advertising columns, as I have learned their value in my experience at Chicago, Detroit and Kansas City. Please send the B. & S. regularly to The Overland Park Club, Room 13, Opera House, Denver, Col.

June 22d, 1888. D. S. HALL, Superintendent.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, S. F.

Dear Friend.—"Truth is stranger than fiction" is especially applicable to our fair organization. Although the only body of the kind in this favored and prosperous city, we were never legally constituted until May 21st, 1888. The fact has been known for many months, and the knowledge of same, coupled with the inability to obtain the remedy sooner, has seriously hindered the turf interests of our delightful section. The machinery at last is working finely, and the work of preperation to accommodate the hosts that have signified their intention of being here in August is going on at every hand. Fences are being put in order and whitened, 38 splendid new boxes in addition to the 70 erected last season, insure ample accommodation. Improvements in way of full height partitions are being placed in five other barns. New water facilities, and a horticultural pavilion near the grand stand, give an idea of the preparation going on. If the inquiries and promises to engage in the races are an index, our agricultural race course will have such a boom as will cause the corner-lot craze of last season to sink into insignificance. The combining of the entire Fair exhibit and holding all at the Park grounds is attracting general favor. The services of that well-known gentleman, W. J. A. Smith as Superintendent of Pavilion, is a sure guarantee of the success of the new departure. Will harass you again in the near future when the racing hosts begin to congregate. E. A. DECAMP.

The Los Angeles Entries.

A dispatch from Mr. DeCamp, the secretary of the Los Angeles Association, states that all nominations in the running department will be ten per cent. entrance with half for forfeit, as the board is anxious to attract large fields in the racing events.

Foals of 1888.

At Biggs, Butte Co. Property of Dr. C. E. Fernam, San Francisco.

TROTTER.

June 1st, bay colt by Guy Wilkes, dam Eda by Hockhocking, second dam Eva Combs by Billy Cheatham; third dam Ruby by Winnebago, etc. Edu is full sister to St. David. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. IV, page 182. The name Hock Wilkes is claimed for this colt.

Names Claimed.

By Herald and Loeber, St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal.

GRANDISSIMO, for bay colt, black points, foaled April, 1886. Sire Le Grand son of Almont dam Norma by Arthurton, (sire of Arab 2:16¾) granddam Nourmahal (record 2:39, full sister to A. W. Richmond, sire of Arrow 2:14, Romero 2:19 and sire of the dam of Anteeo 2:16¾ and Antevolo 2:18½) by Simpson's Blackbird. The colt is full brother to Mr. Corbitt's great three-year-old Grandee.

The Southern California Breeders' Association has arranged an attractive programme of running, trotting and pacing races to take place at Pacific Beach Driving Park, San Diego, Oct. 23d to 27th. Their purses aggregate $15,0[illegible]

Sires of the Great Brood-Mares.

During tha past thraa months the *Sportsman* has been pnblishing tha tables of prodncing dams under their siree, and as tha last of thosa whose breeding hae bean traced and astablished appear in thie issna a brief raviaw of the greatest siras of spaed producers and thair produce will be intaresting as wall as inetrnctive. The Hamblatonian, Morgan, Clay and Mambrino Chief are tba four great broodmare families, thair decandants having produced eight hundred and two 2:30 performers.

Hambletonian, who, during hia long life, stood at tha head of all eires of sneed at tha trotting gait, and fonndad the graatest of trotting dynasties; is aleo the greatast sire of spaad producera. Forty-four of his danghters hava already thrown bfty 2:30 perioimere, nina of which bava records of 2:20 or better, and twenty-ionr have records of 2:25 or hetter. Forty-six of his sons have got the dame nf one hundred and twanty-six 2:30 performers, inclnding Clingstone 2:14, and Patron 2:14¼. Twenty-nine nf Hambletonian's grandsone hava sired tha dams of sixty-eight performers, and four graat grandsons ara cradited with one aach. On combining tbam we find that two hundred and forty-nine 2:30 parformers have inheritad the hlood of Hamhlatonian through their dame.

Ths Morgens, which are tha oldast nf tha great trotting families, stand second in the tables of speed producers, nnd if tha Pilot triba can ba traced to tha Hawkins Horsa, whioh we aia dispoeed to balieva, they atand witbout a peer. But without this powerful brancb, to which tha dams of the Queen of tbe Turf and her greatest rival balong, tha decendants of Justin Morgan have got the dams of two hundred and forty-four 2:30 performers. One hundred and twenty of thnt number trace to the Vermont Black Hawk brancn, its greatest representative being Ethan Allen, who is also the greatest eire of speed prodncers in the family.

The Clays, or more correctly, the Andrew Jacksons, if the Long Island Black Hawk family ia to be considered under the same head, have become famoue, more through great individuals than the uniform producing qualities of its maree. Breedere sbould not lose sight of this fact, for many who are now purchasing Cley blood at any price, regardlesa of the individual through which they inherited it, will, in many inatancas meet with failures. Of the hundreds of Clay maras that have bean bred during the past forty years, only one hundred and forty-eight have been producers, but they have thrnwn one hundred and aeventy-four performers. Those mares were got by sixty-six decendants of Andrew Jackaon, the most eaccessful lines tracing tbrough Harry Clay, Stradar'a Cassius, M. Clay Jr. and his aon American Clay, George M. Patchen and Green'a Bashaw.

Sixteen of Mambrino Chief'a daughtere, nearly alt of which are now dead, have produced twenty 2:30 performers. Twenty-nine of his sona have got the dams of one hundred and five performere, fourteen of her grandeons are credited with twenty producing daughters, and Coaster, a great-grandaon has a producing daughter in the dam of Stunrt, 2:26¼. Membrino Chief'a mares and their decendents had, at the close of last season, produced one hundred and forty-three 2:30 performers. The greatest triumph of this stout-hearted family, however, laya in the near future, The source nf early spead lurks in ita developed linas, ae has been proven by the performancea of an Houri, a Patron and a Sable Wilkes.

Taking up the great hrood-mare sires separately, we find that aix have got the dams of twenty or more 2:30 performers; eighteen have ten nr more under their namee and that thirty-three are credited with seven or more. Only tbree of thia number are now living, but the daughters of over two-thirds of them are atill nnmeroua, many of tbem being in training. The following stalliona have aired the dams of aeven or more 2:30 performera, the number creditad to each being placed after the name:

Hambletonian	50	Young Columbua	10
Pilot Jr.	26	Clark Chief	9
Seeley'a American Star	24	General Knox	9
Alexandar'a Abdallah	24	Henry B. Patchen	9
Mambrino Patchen	21	John Dillard	9
Mambrino Chief	20	Abdallah	8
Harry Clay	19	Edward Everett	8
Ethan Allen	15	Edwin Forreet	8
Volunteer	15	Goldduat	8
Magna Charta	14	Vermont Hambletonian	8
Richard'a Bellfounder	13	Woodford Mambrino	8
Amarican Clay	12	Brignoli	7
Almont	11	Corbean	7
Blue Bull	11	Henry Clay	7
Belmont	10	Kentucky Clay	7
Green'a Bashaw	10	Strader'a Cassiua M. Clay Jr.	7
Mombrino Pilot	10		

Saven of the thirty-three eires in the above table are members of the Clay family, and are represented by seventy-one perfnrmers. Six are Hambletoniane, and have produced the dama of one hundred and eighteen performera. The Mambrino Chief also has six with aeventy-bve performers, and the Morgans four with forty-six 2:30 stars to represent them.

The Clay family repreeentativea are Hairy Clay, with nineteen performera out of twelve mares. American Clay, aire of the dams of Sir Walter Jr., 2:18½. and Garnet 2:19. Green'e Bashaw, whose daughter have thrown thirteen performers to the cover of twalve different aires, only one of which ever got a 2:20 performer. Henry B. Patchen, whoae nine performers are out of four mares. Henry Clay, aire of the dam of George Wilkes, Kentucky Clay and Strader'a Cassiua M. Clay Jr. The seventy-one performers are out of fifty-five mares, and thair average recorda ia a small fraction over 2:26.

The Hambletonian representativea are the founder of the family, with bfty performera, the fastest baing Trinket 2:14; Alexandar'a Abdallah, who got the dam of Jerome Eddy 2:16½, Favonia 2:19, and twenty-two others, including three doubtful nnea, and hia sone Almont and Belmont, whoee daughters have produced eleven and ten parformera, respectivaly; Volnntear whose daughters have thrown two Clay Stake winnere and Edward Everett. Tbe one hundred and eighteen performers tracing to Hambletonian in the above table are out of one hundred and aix mares, and their average record is 2;25¼.

Diractor 2:17, and Piedmont 2:17¼, are the fastest performera creditad to the daughtera of Mambrino Chief, while the Mambrino Patchen meras are credited with eix 2:20 performars. The greateet brood-mares got hy the latter are Alma Matar, Batty Brown, Black Jane and Lady Bunker, dam of Guy Wilkes 2:15¼. Mambrino Pilot'a greatest daughter is Gretchen, dam of three 2:30 performera, aa well as Sable. Three mares by Clark Chief produced Phallas 2:13¾, Majolica 2:15, and Wilson 2:16¼; the faatest trio credited to the daughtera of any aire. Brignoli got the dam of King Wilkea 2:22½, and six others, and five ot Woodford Mambrino'e daughtars produced eeven performers. Seventy-five representatives of tha Mambrino Chiaf producing dams are out of fifty-five maras, and the average record of tbe performers is 2:24.

Fourteen of Ethan Allan'e daughters prodnced fifteen 2:30 performars, Josaphina S., 2:24½, being tha fastest. Bella F., 2:15¼, is tha feetest performer out of a daughter of Magna Cherta, and is also the fastest trotter with a Morgan cross in her firet dam. All of the nine performers out nf daughtars of General Knox ware got by different sires. Lucille Golddust, 2:16½, is oua of Golddust's epeed producars. The forty-six performars cradited to tbe four Morgans ara out of forty-three mares, and their averoge record is a emall fraction over 2:26½.

Eleven of tha siras iu the abova tabla hava nnt as yet been mantioned. Seeley's American Star, the first of these, stande second only to Hambletonian. His daughters have tbrown forty-two 2:30 performers. Fifteen of them were got by Hambletonian, seventeen by his sons, and one, Robert McGregor, 2:17½, by a grand-son.

Thirteen mares by Pilot Jr. bave produced twenty-six 2:30 performere, four of tham having thrown three each, and bva two each. Two danghters of thie horse have thrown three performera whosa avaraga records are 2:12½. Pilot Jr.'e greatest producers nra Woterwitch, Miss Russell, Midnigbt, Tackey, Crop, Minerva, Santa Maria, Dahlia and Diana.

Richard's Bellfounder and John Dillard'e succees as sires rasts altogather upon tba produca of their daughtars. Tbe former did sire nne 2:30 parformar, but he is known batter in tba brood-mare liste than among succeasfnl sires. John Dillard was never beard nf in the trotting world until Gray Nelly's colt, by Rad Wilkee, raduced tha threa-yenr-old record to 2:21, and afterwarde trotted in 2:16½. Since that time his daughters have been judiciously bred with good results. One produced Wild Rake, 2:22¾, the champion three-year-old of 1886, and another ia tbe granddam of Prince Wilkea. Blue Bull ie also asserting himself through his daughters, as he did in the 2:20 liet. Lowland Girl out of one of his meres, trotted in 2:19½ last eenson, and nine others bearing the same relationship to bim are in the 2:30 list. Abbottsford, 2:19½, who promises to be a great sire, is the fastest performer out of a daughter of Young Columbus, and Goldsmith Maid, the brightest jewel in the crown of Abdellah's daughters. Three of Edwin Forrest's daughters have thrown 2:20 performers. T. T. S., 2:21¼, is the fasteet, trocing to Vermont Hambletonian maree, and Valkyr, 2:24¼, the best known performer out of a daughter of Corbean.

Upon referring to the entire liet of producing dams we find that the daughters of fourteen eires have produced aix performers, the daughters nf eleven have produced five each, the daughters of nineteen have prodnced four each, the daughters of sixty-two have produced tbree each, and the danghters of one hundred and one have produced two each. Mares by the following atellions have thrown six 2:30 performers:

Alexander's Norman.	Geo Wilkes.	Jupiter.
Captain Walker.	Gill's Vermont.	Stata of Maine.
Drew Horse.	Hemlet.	Stubtail.
Eureka.	Harold.	The Moor.
Geo. M. Patchen.	Harria H'bleton'n.	

One of Alexander's Norman prodncere is May Queen, 2:20, and Big Mary, 2:28, represents Geo. M. Patchen in the same field. Three of Captain Walker'a performers ere out of Molly Walker, and Gao. Wilkes' fasteat pair, Butterfly, 2:29¾, and Eagle Bird, 2:21, are out of Tansy. Two daughters of the Drew Horse tbrew Iron Age, 2:19¼, and Midnight, 2:18¼. Sheridan, 2:20½, is Eureka's faatest. Two of Hamlet's stare are out of Nanny Thorne, and Harold's greatest producing daughter is Bicara, dam of Pancost, 2:21¾; Flora, dem of Electric, 2:20, and Young Fullerton, 2:20¾, is Jupiter'e greatest daughter, and Emily C., the one upon which the State of Maine's reputation rests. Falka and Lady Fulton produced five of Stobtail'e six, and three of the six credited to The Moor are out of Beautifnl Bella. Sable Wilkea is also out of a mare by The Moor.

The following horses have sired the dams of five 2:30 performers:

Aker's Idol.	Gideon	St. Clair.
Berkeley's E. Forrest.	Joe Hooker.	Toronto Chief.
Daniel Lambert.	Lexington.	Young Morill.
Fiek's Mamb'o Chief.	Seneca Chief.	

A daughter of Arker's Idol produced Misty Morning, 2:21, and four of Berkeley's Edwin Forrest's representatives are out of Ned. Dame Tansey and Bonnie are Daniel Lambert's greatest daughtere, and Gideon has become famous by the developed produce of Gretchen and Skip. The produce of Mayflower, May Fly and Melinche have made St. Clair a fixture in the annale of the turf. Two daughters of Mayflower hold the two and four-year-old records. May Fly is the dam of Bonita, 2:18½, and Melinche produced Fred Crocker, with a two-year-old record of 2:25½.

The following horses have sired the dame of four 2:30 performers:

Canada Chief.	Hanley'a Hiatoga.	Messenger Duroc.
Clifton Pilot.	Joe Downing.	Night Hawk.
Copperbottom Horse.	King'e Champion.	Pete Guffin.
Flaxteil.	Long Ieland Black Hawk.	Scott'e Hiatoga.
Geo M Patchen Jr.		Spalding'e Abdallah.
Godfrey Patchen.	Morgan Rattler.	Stevena' Bald Chief.
Hamlin'a Patchen.		

Kate Bradley produced thrae of Clifton Pilots quartatte, and Fernleaf, by Flaxtail, is tbe dam of the great colt Shamrock, 2:25. Godfrey Patchen got tbe dam of Domestic, 2:20½, and all of Hamlin'a Patchen'a representatives are by Almont Jr. Grand Duchess 2:26½, is the greateat repreeentative of Hanley'e Hiatoga, and Morgan Rattler got Annie Eastin dam of Endymion, 2:23¼, and Dolly Davia, 2:29. Duroc Maid, by Messenger Duroc, produced two performers, and one with a public trial of 2:23¼, and Eleine, 2:20, another daughtar of the Stony Ford stallioo, is the dam of Norlaine 2:31½, as a yearling Minnehaha ie the dam of the four performers credited to Steven's Bald Chief.

Glencoe as a Sire.

The following articla, nnder the above, is copied from an exchanga, the main reason being the opportunity it will give those who are acquainted with the American Turf, for a little merrimant. It would be difficult to crowd more errors into the same space and retain the appearance of correctneee. The date of the importation of Glancoe ie correct, and thot is about all, A few of the most prominent of the blundera—though the whole articlo is ridiculous—are: The Oaka is for three-year-old fillies. He did not start in the St. Leger. He ran third in the Derby. The St. Leger in 1834 was won by Touchatone. In place of being an inferior looking horse, he was described in the English papers of the time as "a horse of great power and symmetry, and in color a rich chestnut." He becamc sway-backed with age. Long before the birth of Little Arthur, his get took the lead. Peytona won the great Peyton Stakes and beat Fashion yeare befora Little Arthur waa foaled. Real, Charmer, Vandal, in short nearly all of the great Glencoee won bafore tha first son of Blue Bonnet. Little Flea was by Grey Eagla. Kitty Miles, nea Puss Farris, wae far balow soma race-mares of her tima. Little Flea did not run in tha races with Lexington and Lecompte, and it is more than a sure thing to wager that "Uncle John" Harper navar bet $100 to $10 in his whola lifa.

The article is worthy of a place, howavar, as an illustration of tha absurditiee which frequently appear anent horses, especially the heroea of the past.

Therais not the leaet doubt but that we quita too oftan render hasty decieions upon all subjects, and especially upon tha aubject of reproduction. For example: Fifty-two yeare ago, the famous racehorsa Glencoe, was imported into America after he had been tha successful winner of many of the great atakes and cups of England. He was purchased at a liberal price — the largest that had ever been paid for a single horse on either hemisphere—and his purchaser had great expectations of him in the stud of America. His coming was heralded over the land, and era he arrived, thousands of horseman were eager to have a look at him. Tbe day he walked down tha gang plank from the great ship that brought him from England, a hundred horseman were present, and tbe Englishmen among tbem gave tbrea haarty cheers. Tha Amaricans did not lika him. The horse wae not the big stout racer thay had axpected of tha winner of the Oaks and St. Lager. Neither wae he prepossessing in bis make up. Ha waa low headad, with a slight sway in the back, and with knees that did not meet the approval of the American standard of a horse. However, he was here, and from hia extraordinary racing record in England, he aucceeded in attracting to hie harem a few of tbe beet marea in the southwest. In time his three-year-old colts appeared on the turf, but among the first batch there waa not a good one to carry tbe Glencoe colors to the front. Then the wiae ones shook tbeir heads with the remark, "I told you ao." The rumor went abroad that hie progeny were "quitters"—could not stay a distance, and for a few seaeons the winner of the St. Leger stood without a patron outside of his owner'a paddocks.

At last one of his colta found ita way up into Missouri. Tbis was Little Arthur, the afterward famous gray horse of the West. When Arthur was tbree years old, some old gentlemen of Lexington—among whom wae Uncle Billy Russell—believing the colt to he a fair representative of the "imported sway back," hung up a liberal purse to be run for at three mile heats, and invited all horses of the land to try titles with this Glencoe baby. When tbe day of the race came, Arthur had two competitors. The one was Little Flea, the famed son of Wagner, he who had only yielded the palm of victory on the old Metairie at New Orleana by a throat-latch to Lexington and Lecompte in the fastest four mile run ever made prior to tbat day, and tbe other was Kitty Miles, the best mare of her day that had ever been bred north of Mason and Dixon'e Line. It was five dollars to a handful of marbles that the Missouri colt would be distanced in the first heat. It is with no little satisfaction tbat we recall the little wonders, Little Flea and Kitty Milea, neither of wbich weighed more than 720 lbs. in race horse condition. Many a time we have seen them stripped for the money; and when they were, there was a horse race.

It has been many years since that race day in Missouri, but the memory of it still lingers in our mind. There were five or aix thousand excited people on the ground, the male portion of whom were clad in butternut and blue jeans. When the hour came for tha start, Arthur came upon the track looking like anything but a race-horse. He was rough and scarcely bridle-wise—had never had a blanket on hia back or a shoe on hie feet, and was aa quiet as a plow-horee. Hie opponents were the perfection of fit. Their glosey coats and well tuck d flanks betokened finish and final touch fit for a desparate race. We remember Billy Russell, just aa the horses were heing saddled, laying a thousand dollara against an equal sum with Mr. McIndo, the owner of Little Flea, that the colt wonld not be distanced, and then placing another tbousand that he would be better tban third in the race. At tha tap of the drum away went the three in a bunch so even that no men could have told which bad the best of it. At the finish of the first mile they were neck and neck. So again at the finish of the second mile. Well do we remember tbe remark of Uncle John Harper, of Kentucky, just at this juncture, who stood with watch in hand: "Gentlemen, that 'ar colt ia a ghost! They are running for blood!" And the old gentleman mopped the perspiration from hie face, as he continued, "a hundred dollars, gentlemen, to ten that the Glencoe colt gete here first." And so he did, and in the second heat had the race all to himself. From thie time forward imported Glencoe as a sire became popular in the land, and there were no more allusions made to his swey back or calf knees, and tbe Englishmen on the other side of the water not infrequently offered four and five times what they bad received for him to get bim back again. And that is only another case where patience is a necessary quality in human experience.

The Lady and the Pointer.

Women in the far Weet have a very unique way of obtaining tips on racea, ae will be seen by the following from the Dakota *Bell:* A middle-agad woman, with a solemn cast of countenance, and wearing a plain black drese, approached Colonel Dan Scott, Secretary of the Sioux Falls Turf Association, one day recently and seid: "Sir, I understand there ie going to be some hosa-racing here next week?" "We expect to have some racea, madam." "So I heard. A lot of gawkies are going to get on the track with two-wheeled sulkies and fence-rail horses, and lean over and saw on the lines and crack the beasta with a short whip and holler and crowd, and try to get ahead of each other." "Why, why, madam ——." "Then a big crowd of bald-headed old hypocritee and corn-stolkad dudes will stond around and bet on the horses." "Why, madam, I suppose there will be aoma batting." "Then there will be a lot of old blokea up in tbe judges' stand too drunk to tell which horse doea come in ahead." "No—, oh no—." "Don't you 'no' me. I tell you they will all be drunk! Then o man with a mouth like a new cellar will stand up and sell pools on tbe races, and lie and cheat and break the law." "I am sorry, madam, but—." "I know it's all so! And the race will be sold by the owners or eome miserable driver will throw it, and if an honest man does bet on it he'll get beat out of his money." "Madam, I am sorry that you appaer to he so much opposad to hoss-racing," "Me opposed to hoss-rocing? "I gather so from your remarka." "No, sir, not much; I just understand it, that'a all. What I called for was to see if you couldn't give me a pointer on which is going to beat. I've sold a heoting atove and a winter cloak, and I've got my eye on a long-legged gray mare, but I don't wont to go and put my money on her unless she's going to gat there on the homestretch. I'm willing to whack up what I got for the cloak to anybody that'll put me onto a dead sure thing to put the atove money on!"

9th Annual Fair.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION No. 6.

—AT—

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FIRST MEETING OF COAST CIRCUIT.

August 6 to 11, 1888.

$1 ,000 in Purses and Premiums.

A GRAND HARVEST HOME AND RACE MEETING

The entire Fair including Pavilion, In the handsomest Grounds In America In points of interest this Fair is second only to the State Fair.

ENTRIES TO SPEED PROGRAMME

Close July 15th.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

FIRST DAY, Monday, August 6.

1—Running—For two-year-olds; purse, $300; $195 to first; $75 to second; $30 to third; Half mile dash.

2—Running—Free for all; weight for age; purse, $450; $290 to first; $115 to second; $45 to third horse; dash of one mile

3—Pacing—Free for all; purse, $600; $300 to first; $150 to second; $90 to third; $60 to fourth horse mile; heats, best three in five.

4—Trotting—2:45 class; purse, $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse; mile heats, three in five.

SECOND DAY.

5—Ladies' Equestrianship—Four elegant money, or other valuable prizes, for the most graceful and accomplished lady rider. Grace, skill and superior horse-womanship to be the mnite of merit, and not speed. (Premiums to be announced later.)

6—Trotting Stake—For three-year-olds, foals of 1885; closed December, 1887 with nine entries

7—Trotting—2:23 class; purse, $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five.

THIRD DAY.

8—Running—For three-year-olds; purse $400; $260 to first; $100 to second; $40 to third; three-quarter mile dash.

9—Running—All ages; weight for age; purse, $600; $390 to first; $150 to second; $60 to third; one and a quarter miles.

10—Trotting—Three-year-old stake; foals of 1885; $50 entrance; $25 to accompany nomination, and $25 July 31st; $250 added. Mile heats; three in five. Opened by consent. See conditions.

11—Trotting—Free for all; purse, $1,200; $600 to first; $300 to second; $180 to third; $120 to fourth horse; mile heats, three in five.

FOURTH DAY.

12—Running Stake - For two-year-olds; closed Dec. 1st, 1886, with 21 entries; dash of one mile

13—Running—All ages; weight for age; purse, $400; $200 to first; $100 to second; $40 to third; three-quarter mile heats.

14—Trotting Stake—For two-year-olds; foals of 1886; closed December, 1886, with 11 entries.

15—Trotting—2:30 class; purse, $1000; $5 0 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third, and $100 to fourth horse; mile heats, heat three in five.

FIFTH DAY.

16—Running—Southern California Derby Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies; closed December, 1886, with nine nominations; one and a half miles

17—Running—All ages; purse, $400; of which $260 to first; $100 to second; $40 to third horse; three quarters of a mile.

18—District Trotting—Three minnte class; L. J. Rose's stable barred; purse, $300; $150 to first; $75 to second; $45 to third; $30 to fourth; mile heats, three in five

19—Trotting—2:20 class purse, $1000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse; mile heats, three in five.

SIXTH DAY.

20—Running—Free for all; weight for age; purse, $350; $195 to first; $90 to second; $35 to third horse; half-mile heats.

21—Running—Consolation; heaten horses; purse, $250; $165 to first; $65 to second; and $25 to third horse; one mile.

22—Trotting—Four-Year-Old Stake; foals of 1885; same terms as No. 10; mile heats; three in five. Opened by consent. See conditions

23—Trotting—2:25 class; purse, $1000; $500 to first; $250 to second, $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse, mile heats, three in five

EXTRA.

District Trotting—2:35 class; purse, $300; day of trotting to be named b reafter; mile heals, three in five.

Conditions of Three and Four-Year-Old Stakes.

American Trotting Association rules to govern. Five or more to enter, three to start. stakes to be divided—seven-tenths to first horse, two-tenths to second, one tenth to third. Added money, 50 per cent to first, 25 to second, 15 to third, 10 to fourth. If only three start, fourth money reverts to the Society, if two only start, third and fourth money reverts to the Society, if walkover, no added money is given, the horse making the same only entitled to the stakes actually paid in. Failnre to make subsequent payments forfeits money paid in.

CONDITIONS.

Ten per cent. of purse (running, trotting and pacing) to accompany nominations. American Trotting Association Rules to govern pacing and trotting; Pacific Coast Blood Horse Rules to govern running events. Terms of races and division of money as above. Stakes in accordance with advertisement when nomiuations were made. No added money for a walk-over; horse making same only receives the entrances actually paid in. A horse distancing the field receives first and third money only; in any other event, first money only.

In all races five are to fill and thres to start, hnt a lesser number of entries will hold, by proportionate amouot of purse being dedncted Colors will be named for all running nominstions. Drivers will be requested to wear distinct colored caps in all harness events. The Board reserves the right to change the ordsr or sandwich heats and races, or postpone races when, in their judgment it may seem ahvisable. Entries to close with the Secretary July 15, 1888, at midnight Bay and bedding free to patrons. Everything renovated. New barns and stock aacommodations. One admission to every department. Send for preminm list. Further particnlars address.

J. W. ROBINSON, President.

E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary, 7½ North Main St., or P. O. Box. 210, Los Angeles. jul6

NOTICE

To Trap Shooters.

Trap shooters can always find a large supply of fine pigeons at P. Murphy's stalls, Nos. 74 and 75 In the Centre Market corner of Sutter and Dupont Sts., San Francisco. Also at Mr. Dick Cunningham's, San Bruno. Country orders promptly attended to by Mr. Murphy. ap28tf

1888. 1888.

NEVADA STATE FAIR

—AT—

RENO, NEV.,

September 17 to 22 Inclusive.

$10,000.00

- IN-

PURSES AND PREMIUMS.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

MONDAY, September 17, 1888.

1—Selling Purse, $250; of which $50 to second, $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less, down to $400; selling price to be stated through entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race; one mile.

2—Nevada Stake, running; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886); $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; three-quarters mile.

3—Running, five-eighths mile dash; District horses; $100 added; entrance $20, declaration $5; on or before August 24th.

4—Running, three-eighths mile and repeat; purse $150; $100 to first, $50 to second.

Tuesday, September 18.

5—Running, three-quarters mile; District horses; purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second.

6—Trotting 2:27 class; purse $600.

7—Trotting stake for two-year-olds; mils and repeat; entrance $80, of which $20 to accompany nomination; $10 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $300 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30, and 10 per cent.

Wednesday, September 19th.

8—Novelty Race, running; purse $400; one and one-half miles; first half-mile, $50; first mile $100; first to finish, $200.

9— unning; for three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $20 to accompany nominations; $30 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; one and one-quarter miles.

10—Trotting, three-minnte-class, ror District horses; purse $300; first horse $150, second horse $100, third horse $50.

Thursday, September 20th.

11—Running, mile and repeat; purse $350; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third.

12—Trotting, 2.40 class; purse $600.

13—Trotting stake for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 to accompany nomination; $75 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; $400 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30 and ten per cent.

Friday, September 21.

14—Running, purse $300; of which $50 to second; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.

15—Running, half-mile and repeat; District horses; purse $150; $100 to first, $50 to second.

16—Running Stake; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886). $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nominations; $40 additional for starters; to be paid in before six P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; $300 added; second horse to save stake; one mile.

17—Trotting, 2:50 class; for District horses; three in five; purse $300; first $150 second $100, third $50.

Saturday, September 22d.

18—Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $1,000; $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.

19—Pacing; purse $600; $300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

☞Additional races will be made each day. Classes made up from horses on the grounds.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of August, 1888. Entries for the purses must be made two days preceding the race, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start the day before the race, at 6 P. M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

Entries to all District purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California, east of the Sierra Nevadas, for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close August 20th, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

All trotting and pacing races best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Horses that distance the field will only take firs money.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in the entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

The Ormsby County District Fair, at Carson City, begins September 24th and ends September 29th. Six days' racing; gives $7,500 in purses and premiums; for particulars address J. D. Torreyson, Secretary, Carson City.

The Humboldt County District Fair begins October 2d, and ends October 5th. Four days' racing; gives $3,500 in purses and premiums; for particulars address Alex. Wise, Secretary, Winnemucca, Nevada.

The State Agricultural Society has built a new track, located half a mile from the town of Reno, the soil being of such a character as to make it one of the best on the Pacific Coast.

THEO. WINTERS, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary. 19my

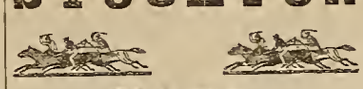
STUD DOGS.

RUSH T., (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Champion Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G. by Dart—Seney, in the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25.

MIKE T., (6435 A. K. O. S. B.), Irish red setter, by Nemo—Nida, straining to Champion Elcho and Champion Rose. Winner of two firsts and five specials at San Francisco shows of 1886 and 1888. In the stud to approved bitches. Fee $25. A. B. TIBMAN.

For sale, **ELCHO KENNELS,** sep23 **2618 Bush Street, S. F.**

STOCKTON



FAIR.

Annual Race Meeting of 1888.

—BEGINNING—

September 18th,

AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS.

$15,000.00

IN PURSES OFFERED.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Entries Close August 1st. 1888.

Entrance fee ten per cent, In all races four moneys, 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Tuesday, September 18, 1888.

1—Running — Pacific Coast—Two-year-old Stake; one mile. Closed February 15th, with 7 entries.

2—Trotting—District—Four-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 8 entries.

3—Trotting—Pacific Coast 3:00 class. Purse $1,000.

Wednesday, September 19th.

4—Running—Jim. Duffy purse. Free for all. One mile; $400.

This purse hereafter to be named for the winner.

5—Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:20 class; $1200.

6—Trotting—District—Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 5 entries.

7—Trotting—District—Two-year-old stake; best two in three. Closed February 1st, with 15 entries.

Thursday, September 20th.

8—Running—Pacific Coast- Mile and repeat; $500.

9—Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:35 class; $1,000.

10—Trotting—Pacific Coast—Four-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 11 entries.

11—Pacing—Pacific Coast—2:27 class; $500.

Friday, September 21st.

12—Running—Pacific Coast—One-half mile and repeat, $450.

13—Trotting—Pacific Coast—Free for all; $1,200.

14—Trotting—Pacific Coast- Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 9 entries.

15—Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:22 class; $1,200.

Saturday, September 22d.

16—Running—Pacific Coast—Three-year-old stake. Closed February 15th, with 5 entries.

17—Trotting—Pacific Coast—Two-year-old stake; best two in three. Closed February 15th, with 10 entries.

18—Pacing—Pacific Coast—Free for all; $700.

19—Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:27 class; $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races best three in five, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

The winner of the mile and repeat, free purse, for all ages, of the State Fair programme for 1888, starting in races No. 8, will be required to carry five pounds extra.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Trotting Association and Running Rules of the State Agricultural Society.

All colts properly entered in District stakes, if sold, are entitled to start in such races.

If it is the opinion of the Judges, before starting a race, that it cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be declared off or continued, at the option of the Judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse; provided, however, that the Board hereby reserves the right to declare any race off when there are less than three (3) to start.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1, 1888, with the Secretary.

FIXED EVENTS FOR 1889—90.

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

—:o:—

The San Joaquin Valley

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DISTRICT NO. 2, CAL.

Offer the following rich running events for 1889 and 1890, entries to close August 1st, 1888, for colts now classed as yearlings, (with one exception, No. 3, for colts now classed as two-year-olds for this time only to permit of a valnable three-year-old stake for 1889.)

FOR 1889.

1.—The Pavilion Stakes.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair of 1889; $50 each half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; or $15 by May 1st, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money, with $300 added, of which $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of any other event three pounds; two or more five pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Five-eights of a mile.

2.—The Yosemite Stakes.—A sweepstake for two-year-olds. (foals of 188.) to be run at the Stockton Fair of 1889, $75 each, half forfeit or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; $15 by May 1st, or $25 August first, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $350 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of the annual stakes at Sacramento to carry seven pounds extra, winner of any other stakes to carry three pounds; of two or more seven pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

3.—The Big Tree Stakes.—(To close in two-year-old form this time only.) A sweepstake for three-year olds to be run at the Stockton Fair in 1889; $100 each half forfeit or only $20 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st, or $25 August 1st, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $400 added, of which $125 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of two three-year-old events of any value ten pounds. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

FOR 1890.

No. 4.—The Big Tree Stakes.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887) to be run at the Stockton Fair in 1890; $100 each, of which $10 must accompany the nomination, $10 payable January 1st, 1889; $10 payable January 1st, 1890; $20 payable May 1st, 1890. The remaining $50 to be paid by 6 o'clock the day preceding the race. Payments not made as they become due forfeits money paid in, and declares entry out; $400 added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of the Breeder's Stake at Sacramento to carry five pounds extra; of the President Stakes, seven pounds; of any other three-year-old event three pounds. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile and a half.

N. B.—Conditions of this association for 1888 to govern except as specified herein.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LARUE, Secretary,

june9 P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

TWENTY-SIXTH

AGRICULTURAL

DISTRICT.

Amador and Calaveras

FAIR,

IONE CITY,

AUGUST 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

No. 1.—Running Stake—For District saddle horses; $10 for starters; $50 added. Six hundred yards and repeat.

No. 2.—Running Stake—For District horses; $20 entrance, half forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile dash.

No. 3.—Free for all trotters and pacers without a record up to date entries close. Purse $400.

No. 4.—Running Stake—For all ages; $25 entrance $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $80 to second horse; third to save stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 5.—Trotting Purse, $400—2:27 Class.

No. 6.—Running Stake—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Half mile and repeat.

No. 7.—Trotting Purse, $500—Free for all.

No. 8.—Running Stake—For all ages; $20 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, of which $50 to second horse; third to save stake. Three-quarter mile and repeat.

No. 9.—Running Stake, Handicap—For District horses; $15 entrance; half forfeit; $150 added, of which $50 to second horse, third to save stake. Six hundred yards dash.

No. 10.—Pacing Purse, $300—Free for all.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Extra races will be given each day; conditions to be announced the day previous, when entries will close

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on July 15, 1888.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five—five to enter and three to start. but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared ont by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

District races open to El Dorado County.

No horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in Amador, Calaveras, or El Dorado Counties six months prior to the day of the race.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Races commence each day at 1 P. M., sharp.

The Ione track is one of the best and fastest on the Coast.

U. S. GREGORY, President.

C. T. LA GRAVE, Secretary. ap7iow

Notice.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

STOCK AND STATION AGENT,

Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. R. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

C. BRUCE LOWE.

Wright, Heaton's Buildings,

Pitt Street, Sydney,

3de New Soluth Wale'.

FOR SALE.

POND LILLY,

By Geo. M. Patchen, seven years old, weighs 980 pounds, perfectly sound. This mare is a natural trotter never driven on a sulky but ones and with twelve days training made a record of 2:34½ in Spring races, Los Angeles in '88. Since then with 30 days training trotted three heats in 33, 29½ 28, and can [illegible] any time required by purchaser.

Pond Lilly can be bought cheap as ow[illegible] is not attend to campaigning her. Apply

J. B. MASON, 12 Frankl[illegible],

my12t Los[illegible] J.

SAN JOSE FAIR.

September 25th to 29th
INCLUSIVE.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

—OF THE—

San Mateo & Santa Clara County

Agricultur'l Association
No. 5.

MONDAY. September 24th.

1—TROTTING--Purse $200. For Santa Clara County. Palo Alto Stock Farm barred. For three-year-olds. Colts must be owned by the party making the entry prior to June 1, 1888, to be eligible to this class. Other races this day for local horses.

Tuesday, September 25th.

2—TROTTING—Purse $400. 2:35 class.
3—TROTTING—Garden City Colt Stake. For three-year-olds. Closed April 1st with seven entries.
4—TROTTING—Santa Clara County Colt Stake. For two-year-olds. Closed April 1st with thirteen entries.

Wednesday, September 26th.

5—RUNNING STAKE. For two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second horse, $25 to third. Non-winners this year allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.
6—RUNNING—Free purse $200. For all ages. $50 to second horse. One and one-eighth miles.
7—TROTTING—Purse $800. 2:20 class.
8—TROTTING—Purse $400. Three-minute class.

Thursday, September 27th.

9—RUNNING—Free purse $200, $50 to second horse. For att ages. Mile and repeat.
10—TROTTING—Purse $500. 2:27 class.
11—TROTTING—Purse $500. 2:22 class.

Friday, September 28.

12—RUNNING—For three-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second horse; $25 to third. One and one-qnarter mites.
13—RUNNING—For all ages. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. One and one-half mttes.
14—PACING—Purse $400. 2:23 class.
15—TROTTING—Vendome Colt Stake, for two-year-olds, closed April 1st with nine entries.

Saturday, September 29th.

16—RUNNING—Free purse $200, for alt ages, $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.
17—TROTTING—Purse $500. 2:25 class.
18—TROTTING—Purse $1,000. Free for alt.

Entries to close with the Secretary, Wednesday, August 1st, 1888.

CONDITIONS.

In all trotting and pacing races, purses divided as follows: 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

All trotting and pacing races heats 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association rnies to govern trotting and pacing, and rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

The Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society will co-operate in the management of the Fair.

For a walk-over in any race, a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third money.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

All colts properly entered in district stakes, if cold, are entitled to start in such race.

If it is the opinion of the Judges, before starting a race, that it cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be declared off or continued, at the option of the Judges.

In all trotting and pacing races, five or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold the entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse; provided, however, that the Board hereby reserves the right to declare a race off when there are less than three to start.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries.

When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money only, divided 65% and 35%.

Races to commence each day at 2 P. M.

Our track has had a thorough coating of loam, and is now the best and fastest track in the State.

E. TOPHAM, President.
G. H. BRAGG, Secretary. je16

$15,000 IN PURSES.

FIRST FALL MEETING
—OF THE—
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Breeders' Associ'n

—AT—
PACIFIC BEACH DRIVING PARK

SAN DIEGO,

OCTOBER 23 to 27.

First Day--Tuesday.

1—Running—Half-mite dash, for two-year-otds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake.
2—Running--Mile dash, all ages. Purse $500
3—Trotting--2:20 class. Purse $1,000.
4—Pacing--3:00 class. Purse $500.

Second Day—Wednesday.

5—Running--Half-mile dash, all ages. Purse $250.
6—Running--One and one-fourth mtte dash, all ages. Purse $500
7—Trotting—2:40, for country horses. Horses to have been owned in the country since July 1, 1888. Purse $500.
8—Trotting—2:25 class. Purse $900.

Third Day--Thursday.

9—Running--Three-fourth mile dash, for three-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake.
10—Running—Half-mite and repeat; all ages. Purse $400.
11—Trotting--3:00 class. Purse $1,000.
12—Pacing--Free for all. Purse $1,200.

Fourth Day--Friday.

13--Running--Three-fourth mile dash, all ages. Purse $350.
14--Running--Two-mile dash, all ages. Purse $700.
15--Trotting--County stallions. Horses to have been owned in the county since March 1, 1888. Purse $400.
16—Trotting—2:35 class. Purse $500.

Fifth Day—Saturday.

17--Trotting--Two-year-olds. Purse $500.
18--Trotting--Free for all. Purse $2,500; $500 added for any horse that trois in 2:15 or better. If two or more horses trot in 2:15, the horse making the fastest heat wins the added money.
19--Running--Thirty miles, each rider allowed six horses. Purse $500.
$1,600 reserved for specials.

CONDITIONS.

Alt pacing and trotting races best three in five in harness, except two-year-otds two in three; five to enter, three to start in att purse races.

Entrance ten per cent. of purse to accompany nomination. Money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. in trotting and pacing, and 70, 20 and 10 in running. Horses entitled to one prsmium only. No added money for a walk-over.

National Association rules to govern trotting and pacing. Pacific Coast Blood Horse rules to govern running. Weights for age.

The Association reserves the right to sandwich heats and change dates of races on programme if deemed necessary.

Competition open to the world.

Entries to close August 1st with the Secretary. Programmes and entry blanks sent on application.

A. G. GAMSEN, President.
H. C. AIRHART, Secretary ju30

To Architects.

The time for delivering ptans for the proposed New Building of the Olympic Club has been extended from Monday, July 16, 1888, to Wednesday, August 1, 1888, at 3 o'clock P. M. Ptans must be addressed to "Building Commission of the Olympic Club," 120 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco. j3 1tjy28

TO DEALERS IN SPORTSMEN'S GOODS—The advertiser who has had 18 years' experience in the Gun, Rifle and Sporting Goods business, wishes to make a change. Has been in present place over four years; can furnish A1 references. Is a first-class salesman and a practical gunsmith, understanding the business thoroughly. Is well acquainted with the English and Belgian trade. For full particulars, address C., Breeder and Sportsman. *4t

THE BOHANON
SULKY!
BEST MADE.
Perfect Riding Buggies.
Breaking Carts.
Fine Repairing.
Reasonable Prices
Bohanon Carriage Co., 161-163 Ogden Ave., CHICAGO.
Send for Catalogne.
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San Luis Obispo.

Agricultural Association
No. 16.

—:o:—

THE ANNUAL FAIR,

SEPTEMBER 25 to 29, 1888.

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, September 25th.

1—INTRODUCTION RUNNING RACE—Purse, $100. One mile dash, for horses owned in Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. Five to enter and three to start.
2—RUNNING RACE—For three-year-olds and under. Purse, $100. Three-quarter mile dash; weight for age. Five to enter and three to start.
3—RUNNING RACE—One-half mile dash. Purse, $75. Free for all; weight for age.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, Sept. 26th.

1—TROTTING—For three-year-olds. Purse, $200 Mile heats; three in five. Five to enter and three to start; for horses owned in this county.
2—NOVELTY TROTTING RACE—$100 to be added by Society. Two-year-olds; best two in three, mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.
3—STALLION TROTTING RACE—Purse $550. For horses owned in counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo; three in five; mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, Sept. 27th.

1—RUNNING RACE—Purse, $50. Free for all stallions owned in this county; mile and repeat. Three to enter and two to start.
2—NOVELTY RUNNING RACE—Purse, $125. One and one-qnarter mile dash for horses owned in San Luis Obispo county; first quarter $25, and first horse at each quarter $25 additional. Five to enter and three to start.
3—SADDLE HORSE RACE—Purse, $50. Half mile dash; for horses owned in this county. Five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, Sept. 28th.

1—TROTTING RACE—(Named.) For horses owned in this county. Purse, $150. Mile heats; three in five. Five to enter and three to start.
2—TROTTING—2:40 class; for horses owned in this county. Purse, $100. Three in five; mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.
3—TROTTING—2:50 class; for horses owned in this county. Purse, $100. Three in five mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, Sept. 29th.

1—DOUBLE TEAM TROTTING RACE—Purse, $50. For horses owned in this county by any one man. Two in three mile heats; three to enter and two to start. $25 added if three minutes is beaten.
2—TROTTING AND PACING RACE—Three minute class. Purse $75. For horses in this county; three in five mile heats. Five to enter and three to start.
3—TROTTING RACE—Free for all in State. Purse, $200. Mile heats; three in five. Five to enter and three to start. $200 to be added if 2:20 is beaten.

The Colt Stakes,

At a meeting of the Directors of Agricultural Association No. 16, held at San Luis Obispo, November 16th, 1887, the following was added to the Speed Programme for 1888:

Foals of 1886 to be trotted at Agricultural Fair, San Luis Obispo county, in 1888, open to the counties of Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Luis Obispo. Entrance fee $20, of which $5 shall be paid on or before January 1st, 1888, and $15 on or before April 1st, 1888, and $15 on or before September 1st, 1888, to which this Association will add $100.

J. H. BARRET, Secretary of Agricultural Association No. 16, San Luis Obispo County.
J. H. HILLISTER, C. M. WARDEN and GEO. VAN GORDON, Committee on Speed Programme.

E. W. STEELE, President.
J. H. BARRET, Secretary. jul6

California State Fair

OF 1888.

TWO WEEKS' FAIR

NINE DAYS' RACING,
AT
SACRAMENTO,

September 3 to 15, 1888.

SPEED PROGRAMME 1888.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three and four-year-olds, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than $200.

First Day.—Thursday, September 6th.

TROTTING.

No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1886, with forty nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1888, $1,370.
No. 2.—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:23 Class.
No. 3.—PACING PURSE, $500—2:30 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 7th.

RUNNING.

No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three quarters of a mile.
No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—Closed in 1887, with eleven nominations. One and a quarter mites. $300 added.
No 5—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE—A sweepstakes for there-year-olds and over, in which only non-winners in any event this year will be eligible to start. Winners of any race, entered herein, may be withdrawn without incurring a forfeit Entrance, $50, h f, with $400 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and one-eighth.
Fo. 7—FREE PURSE, $250—Of which $50 to second; for att ages. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; maidens, if three years old, allowed five pounds; if four years old, or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mite heats.

Third Day—Saturday, September 8th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$50 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 payable August 10, 1888; $300 added by the Society. Closed March 15th, with sixteen nominations.
No. 9—THE GRAND STALLION STAKE—Closed March 1st, with six nominations; $500 added for each siarter up to four.
No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:30 Ctass.

Fourth Day—Monday, September 10th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For att ages; $50 entrance, h f, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $350 added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year, allowed five pounds; maidens if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three quarters of a mile.
No. 12—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year-olds. Closed in 1887, with thirty-two nominations; $250 added. One mile.
No. 13—THE LARUE STAKE—A handicap, for all ages; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; with $500 added; of which $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 1st. Declaration $20, to be made with the Secretary by 8 o'clock P. M., September 3d. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one quarter miles.
No. 14—SELLING PURSE, $300—Of which $50 to second; for att ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 less, down to $1,000, then one pound for each $100 less, down to $500. Valuation to be placed on starters only, by 5 o'clock P. M. the day preceding the race. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fifth Day—Tuesday, September 11

TROTTING.

No. 15—THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$100 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination; $25 payable July 1, remaining $50 payable August 10, 1888; $400 added. Closed March 15th, with nineteen nominations.
No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:20 Class.
No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—3:00 Class.

Sixth Day—Wednesday, September 12.

RUNNING.

No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies. $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before September 1st; $200 added, of which $25 to second. Those that have started and have not run first or second, in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September first; with $400 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mite and a quarter.
No. 20—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For alt ages. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st, with $300 added; of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Three-year-olde to carry 100 pounds; four-year-otds 110, pounds; five-year-otds and upwards, 112 pounds. Sex, but not heat, attowances. Three-quarter mite heats.
No. 21—FREE PURSE, $300—Of which $50 to second; for all ages. Horses that have started and not won at thts meeting allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race at this meeting when carrying rule weighis, or more, to carry five pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day—Thursday, September 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:25 Class.
No. 23 — FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed on March 15th with twelve nominations. $400 added. (Condttions same as No. 15.)
No. 24—PACING PURSE, $800—Free for all.

Eighth Day—Friday, September 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 25—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1885. Ctosed in 1886, with twenty-nine nominations. $300 added. One and one-half mites.
No. 26—TBE PALO ALTO STAKE—A handicap for two-year olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration; $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, September 1st. Declarations due at 8 o'clock P. M. Monday, September 3d. One mile.
No. 27—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-otds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared on or before September 1st; with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry five pounds extra; colts not 1, 2, 3 in No. 19, allowed ten pounds. One mite and three-quarters.
No. 28—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For alt ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mite.
No. 29—FREE PURSE, $250—Of which $50 to second. For non-winners at this meeting. Horses that have started and not run second allowed ten pounds. Winners of any race, entered herein, may be withdrawn without penalty. One mite and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day—Saturday, September 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,500—Free for all.
No. 31—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—2:40 Class.
No. 32—PACING PURSE, $300—Three-year-old class

FIXED EVENTS.

Entries for the following tiberal colt stakes for 1889-90 will close August 1st, 1888.

FOR 1889.

No. 1—THE CALIFORNIA AUTUMN STAKE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-otds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $50 each h. f., or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; or $15 by May 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any stake race, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra Maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mite.
No. 2—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared on or before January 1st; $15 by May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Autumn stakes to carry seven pounds extra; winner of any other stake to carry three pounds; of two or more, seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile.
No. 3—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—(To close in two-year-old form this time only.) A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1886), to be run at the State Fair of 1889. $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st; or $25 Aug. 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $600 added, of which $150 to second, $100 to third. Winner of any siake race in 1889, of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

FOR 1890.

No. 4—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-otds (foals of 1887), to be run at State Fair, 1890. $100 each, h f or only $10 if declared January 1st; $15 May 1st, or $25 August 1, 1890. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with $500 added, of which $1 0 to second, $100 to third Winner of any stake race in 1890, of the value of $1,000, to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 5—THE PRESIDENT STAKE—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1887), to be run at the State Fair of 1890. $100 each; of which $5 must accompany the nomination; $10 payable January 1, 1889; $15 January 1, 1890; $20 May 1, 1890; the remaining $50 by 5 o'clock P. M. the day preceeding the race. Payments not made as they become due forfeits money paid in, and declares entry out. $750 added. The entire stakes and $500 of the added money to winner; $150 to second; $100 to third. Winner of Breeders' Stake to carry seven pounds; any other three-year-otd stake of the value of $1,000, five pounds; if two or more, seven pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

The National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all race entries not declared out by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricuttural Society to govern running races, except when conditions are named otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary, Wednesday, August 1, 1888.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 12my

McKoon's Improved "A" Tent,

—OR—

"Campers' Favorite Tent"

(Patented Feb. 8th, 1887.)

ALSO ALL OTHER STYLES

and sizes of tents in use, and camping outfits of every description. For tents, state style, size about upon ground, and whether Drill, 8 oz., or 10 oz. Duck is wanted, and prices for same complete will be given. California patrons supplied from San Francisco and El Cajon, and Eastern patrons from Chicago.

Address MERRITT P. McKOON,
jne30tf El Cajon, San Diego Co. Cal.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association.

DISTRICT No. 4,

TO BE HELD AT

PETALUMA,

AUGUST 21 to 25 Inclusive.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano.

Tuesday, August 21st.

1—RUNNING—Two-year-old stake, five-eighths of a mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added, $50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.

2—TROTTING—2:30 Class. Purse $700.

3—TROTTING, District—For three-year olds; best three in five. Purse $250. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Wednesday, August 22d.

4—RUNNING—For all ages; free purse $200; $50 to second. Mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING, District—Yearling stake for foals of 1887. Mile dash. $40 stake. Closed May 1st, with five entries.

6—TROTTING—2:20 Class. Purse $1,000.

7—TROTTING—Two-year-old stake, free for all; foals of 1886. Mile and repeat $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with twelve entries.

Thursday, August 23d.

8—RUNNING—For three-year-olds, one and one-eighth mile dash. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

9—TROTTING—Yearling stake, free for all foals of 1887. Mile dash. $60. Stake closed May 1st, with five entries.

10 PACING—2:24 Class. Purse $600 Patchen Vernon and Belmont Boy barred.

11—TROTTING—Four-year-old stake or under; free for all. Mile heats, best three in five $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

Friday, August 24th.

12—RUNNING, District—For all ages. Mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

13—TROTTING, District—For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse $200. Closed May 1st, with seven entries.

14—TROTTING—2:26 Class. Purse $1,000.

15—TROTTING—Three-year-old stake or under. Free for all. Mile and repeat. $60 stake; $250 added. Closed May 1st, with ten entries.

Saturday, August 25th.

16—RUNNING—For all ages. One and one-half mile dash. Free purse $250; $50 to second.

17—TROTTING—Three minute Class. Purse $1,000

18—TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000.

19—TROTTING, District—2:38 Class. Purse $400

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent of purse to accompany nomtnations.

In all trotting and pacing races, three moneys, viz.: 60, 30 and 10 per cent, except Trotting Stake Races, Nos. 5 and 9, in which money to be divided, and races trotted according to published conditions

All races best three in five, except as otherwise specified.

American or National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of and two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any district race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and running colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1, 1888, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary.

P. O. Box 283. 12my **Petaluma, Cal.**

RUNNING STAKE

—TO BE RUN AT—

THE EXTRA DAY RACING

—OF—

The Eureka Jockey Club,

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT CO., CAL.,

Saturday, July 7th, 1888.

Running Stake, free-for-all, $220 entrance, $300 added, winner to take entire stake, dash of 700 yards.

REMARKS,

No added money paid for a walk-over. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern.

Entries to close with the Secretary July 1st, 1888, at 6 P. M.

D. MURPHY, President.

H. COHN, Secretary. se16

Sonoma Co.

Agricultural Park Association.

10TH ANNUAL FAIR

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Sonoma Co., Cal.,

August 13 to 18

INCLUSIVE.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday August 14.

Running—Three-fourths mile dash, for district two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse.

Running—Three-fourths mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

Trotting—2:30 class; purse, $600.

Pacing—2:25 class; purse, $400.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, August 15.

Running—One and one-fourth mile dash, for three-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second horse.

Trotting—Three minute class, district horses; purse, $300.

Trotting—2:20 class: purse, $600.

Trotting—Three-year-old district horses; purse, $300.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, August 16.

Running—One and one-half mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $60 to second horse.

Trotting—2:23 class; purse, $500.

Pacing—Free for all; purse, $500.

Trotting—2:38 class; district horses; purse, $400

FOURTH DAY—Friday, August 17.

Running—Three-fourth mile dash, for two-year-olds; $20 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $40 to second horse.

Running—Selling race, free for all, mile heats; purse, $250; $50 to second horse; horses entered to be sold for $1,000; to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed to each hundred dollars down to $500; selling price to be named through the entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race.

Trotting—2:40 class; purse, $500.

Trotting—For district yearlings; one mile dash; purse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday August 18.

Running—One and three-fourth mile dash, free for all; $20 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $60 to second horse.

Running—One mile dash for three-year-olds and under; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

Trotting—2:25 class; purse, $500.

Trotting—Free for all; purse, $600.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nominations. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to the first horse, 30 per cent. to the second and 10 per cent. to the third.

American Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money to be divided as follows, 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over, except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for an entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, August 1st, 1888.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

The district embraces all the territory north of the Bay of San Francisco and west of the Sacramento River. District horses must have been owned in the district six months prior to closing of entries.

JNO. N. BAILHACHE, President.

GEORGE A. TUPPER, Sec'y. je16tau1

EUREKA

Jockey Club.

Inauguration of New Mile Track

—AT—

South Park, Eureka, Cal.

FOUR DAYS' RACING,

July 3d to 7th Inclusive.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 18th, 1888.

First Day—July 3, 1888.

1—RUNNING, Purse $3 0—Novelty Race—Free for all dash of one mile. First quarter $50, half $65, three-quarters $75, mile $110. All paid-up entries over four to be added and equally divided between each winner.

2—TROTTING—Purse $2 0. Three-minute class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $150; second to receive $75, and third to save entrance.

Second Day—July 4, 1888.

3—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $50 entrance, half forfeit, $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Mile and a quarter.

4—RUNNING STAKE—Free for all; $25 entrance half forfeit, $250 added; second to receive $75, third to save stakes. One-half mile and repeat.

5—TROTTING—Purse $500. Free for all. First horse $350, second $100, third $50.

Third Day—July 5 1888.

6—RUNNING—Purse $150. Free for all. First horse $125, second $25. Six hundred yards.

7—TROTTING STAKE—Two year-olds bred in Humboldt County, $25 entrance, half forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake. Best two in three.

8—TROTTING—Purse $300, 2:41 class. For horses owned in Humboldt County prior to May 1, 1888. First horse $200, second $70, third $30.

Fourth Day—July 6, 1888.

9—RUNNING—Purse $220. Free for all. First horse to receive $200, second $ 0. Three-quarters of a mile.

10—RUNNING—Purse $350. Free for all. First horse to receive $300, second $50. One mile.

11—TROTTING—Purse $200. Three year-olds. For horses bred in Humboldt County. First horse to receive $125, second $50, third $25. Best two in three.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS

All trotting races are best three in five unless otherwise specified; four to enter and three to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

In all races four or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in entries.

Entries in all races to close with the Secretary, Monday, June 18, 1888.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DANIEL MURPHY, President.

H. COHN, Secretary. 14ap

Montana

AND

Washington

Racing Circuit,

1888.

$45,000 In Stakes and Purses.

ALL STAKES CLOSE APRIL 1ST.

All Trotting Entries Close July 14th.

Write to any one of the Secretaries for programmee and further particulars.

DATES.

Deer Lodge, Montana, July 18 to 21, James B. McMasters, Secretary.

Butte City, Montana, August 6 to 11, Lee Mantle, Secretary.

Helena, Montana, August 20 to 25, Francis Pope, Secretary.

Spokane Falls, Washington, September 3 to 8, John A. Todd, Secretary.

NOTE. Salem, Oregon, dates September 17 to 22.

Walla Walla, Washington Ty., dates October 1 to 6. 18fe

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

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S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.

20 Leidesdorff Street, San Francisco.

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Chico Fair.

August 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1888.

Five Days Trotting and Pacing.

$5,000 IN PURSES.

First Day—Tuesday, August 21, 1888.

$250.00

1.—TROTTING—For two-year-old colts owned in the district. Mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule. Purse $250.

$300 00.

2.—TROTTING—Three minute class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 22d.

$300.00.

3.—TROTTING—For three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $300.

$400.00.

4.—TROTTING—2:40 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 23rd.

$750.00.

5.—TROTTING—2:23 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $750.

$500 00.

6.—PACING—Free for all. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $500.

$100.00.

7.—BUGGY RACE—Free for all buggy horses without a record owned in the district, owners to drive. Mile heats, three in five, to rule. Purse $100.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 24th.

$600 00.

8.—TROTTING—2:27 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $600.

$400 00.

9.—TROTTING—2:33 class. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 25th.

$400.00

10.—TROTTING—For four-year-olds and under. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $400.

$1000.00.

11.—TROTTING—Free for all. Mile heats, three in five, to harness and to rule. Purse $1,000.

Races Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 open to the State. All other races open to the following counties: Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Shasta, Siskiyou, Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Trinity, Tehama, Colusa and Butte.

Entries to close with the Secretary, August 1, 1888, at 10 P. M. Entrance fee of ten per cent. of purse must accompany all nominations.

C. C. MASON, President.

JO. D. SPROUL, Secretary, Chico, Cal. my19

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DURHAMS, DEVONS, HEREFORDS, POLLED ANGUS, AYRSHIRES, JERSEYS.

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IMPROVED BERKSHIRES, "MAGIE," POLAND CHINA, ESSEX, WHITE YORKSHIRE, &c. ALL IMPORTED STOCK.

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Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From May 31, 1888.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	....Calietoga and Napa.....	10:15 A M
4:00 P M	..... " " "	6:15 P M
10:30 A M	....Haywards and Niles.....	2:15 P M
*12:00 M	..... " " "	*3:45 P M
5:30 P M	..... " " "	7:45 A M
9:00 A M	.....Ione via Livermore.....	5:45 P M
4:30 P M	.....Knight's Landing.....	9:45 A M
*4:30 P M	.....Livermore and Pleasanton...	*8:45 A M
8:00 P M	.....Los Angeles, Deming, El..... Paso and East	8:45 P M
9:30 A M	....Los Angeles and Mojave	12:15 P M
8:00 A M	.....Martinez	6 15 P M
†4:00 P M	.....Milton.....	*5:45 P M
8:30 A M	.....Ogden and East.....	10:45 A M
3:30 P M	.. ..Ogden and East.....	12:45 P M
9:00 A M	.....Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5:45 P M
7:00 A M	..... Redding via Willows.....	7:15 P M
7:00 A M	.....Sacramento, via Benicia	7:15 P M
8:30 A M	..... " via Benicia	10:45 A M
9:00 A M	..... " via Livermore..	5:45 P M
3:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	12:45 P M
4:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	9:45 A M
6:30 P M	..... " via Benicia.....	7:45 A M
1:00 P M	.....Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	.....San Jose..	*12:45 P M
9:00 A M	..... " "	*3:45 P M
3:00 P M	..... " "	9:45 A M
*1:30 P M	..... " "	8:45 A M
.....	..... " "	†4:15 P M
6:00 P M	.....Santa Barbara.....	12:15 P M
9:00 A M	.....Stockton via Livermore..	5:1 5 M
4:00 P M	..... via Martinez.....	10:15 A M
6:30 P M	.....Siskiyou & Portland.....	7:45 A M
8:00 A M	.....Santa Rosa	6:15 P M
4:00 P M	..... "	10:15 A M

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00

TO FRUIT VALE, (via East Oakland)—Same as "TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6:30 P. M., inclusive, also at 8:00—9:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—7:00—*12:00

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—*10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via East Oakland)—6:25—6:55—7:25—7:55—8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:50—8:55—9:55.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*7:15—*8:50—10:20—*8:20.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:0 —7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30 —11:0 — 0 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30 —7:00—8:00—9:00 9:30—10:30.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 m nutes later than from East Oaklaud.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:30—6.0 —*6:30—7:00 *7:30—8:00 *8:30—9.00—9:30—10.00—10.30 11:00 —11:30—12 00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00— 2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30 —7.00—8.00—9.00 —10:00—11:0 .

FROM BERKELEY and WEST BERKELEY—*5:25—5:55—*6:25—6:55—*7:25 7:55 *8:25—8:55—9:25—9:55—10:25—10:55—11:25—11:55—12:25—12:55—1:25—1:55—2:25—2:55—3:25—3:55—4:25—4:55—5:25—5:55—6:25—6:55—7:55—8:55—9:55—10:55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15 —2:15—4:15.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only.

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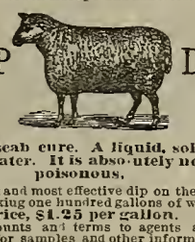
SHEEP  DIP.

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Time will be given responsible parties, on satisfactory paper, bearing interest from date.

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Happy Medium (400).

Sire of more 2:30 performers than any living stallion, having 39 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, among them Maxey Cobb, 2:19¼, the fastest stallion that ever lived.

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By Almont, dam Violet (sister to Dauntless and Peacemaker), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Almont Wilkes (2131).

By Almont, dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Alpha, 2:25¾, etc.), by Mambrino Chief, etc. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Maximus, (5175),

By Almont, dam by Seutinel; 2d dam by Bayard, etc. 3d dam Layton Bark Mare. Limited to 30 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Noble Medium (4939),

By Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Sir Archy Montoria. Limited to 20 mares at **$50** the season, or **$80** by insurance.

Applications for use of Stallions will be entered in the order they are received, but after a Stallion's limit is reached no more mares will be received. For catalogues and further information, address

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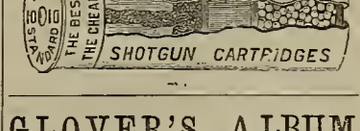

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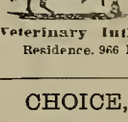

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LEAVE S. F.	In effect June 18, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12:01 P	.....Cemetery and Menlo Park.....	2:30 1
7:15 A		6:40 A
8:30 A		*8:00 A
10:30 A		9:02 A
*3:30 P	.....San Mateo, Redwood and.....	*10:02 A
4:30 P	..... Menlo Park	4:36 P
*5:10 P		5:42 P
6:30 P		6:40 P
‡11:45 P		‡7:50 P
8:30 A		9:03 A
10:30 A	.....Santa Clara, San Jose, and.....	*10:02 A
*3:30 P	..... Principal Way Stations.....	5:42 P
4:30 P		6:40 P
10:30 A	.....Almaden and Way Stations.....	5:42 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, ...	6:40 P
*3:30 P	..... Salinas and Monterey.....	‡8:35 P
†7:50 A		*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....Hollister and Tres Pinos	6:40 P
*3:30 P		‡8:35 P
†7:50 A	..... Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.....	*10:02 A
8:30 A	.....(Capitola) and Santa Cruz.....	6:40 P
*3:30 P		‡8:35 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, Sunday Excursion Train.	‡8:35 P
30 A	Soledad, Paso Robles, Templeton (San Luis Obispo) & Way Stations.	6:40 P

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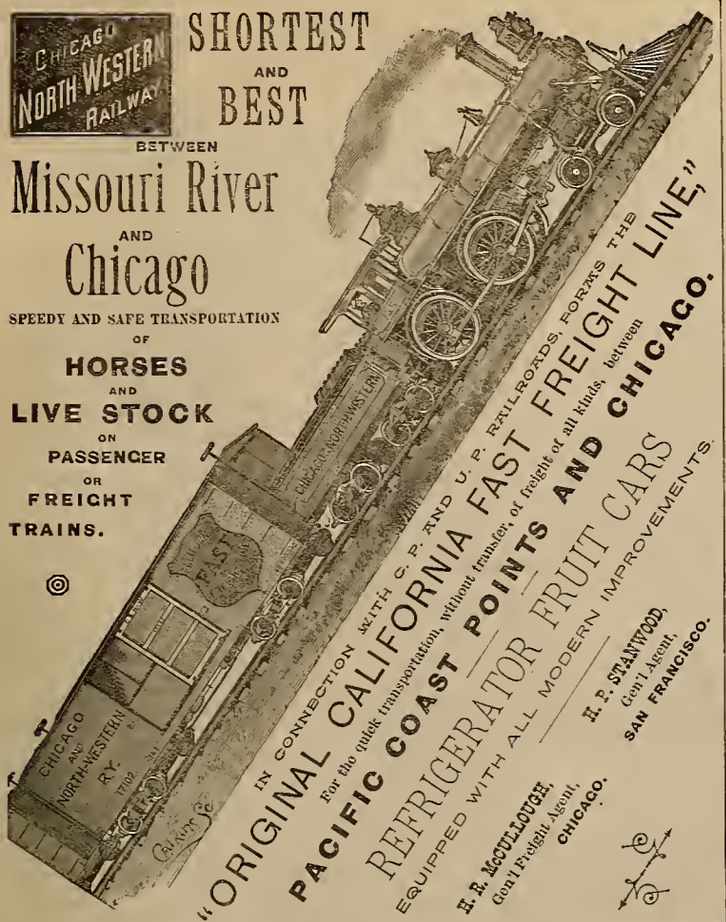
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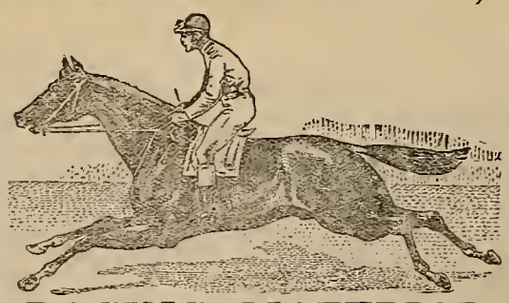

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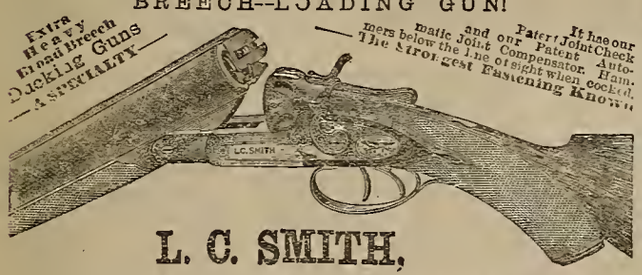

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